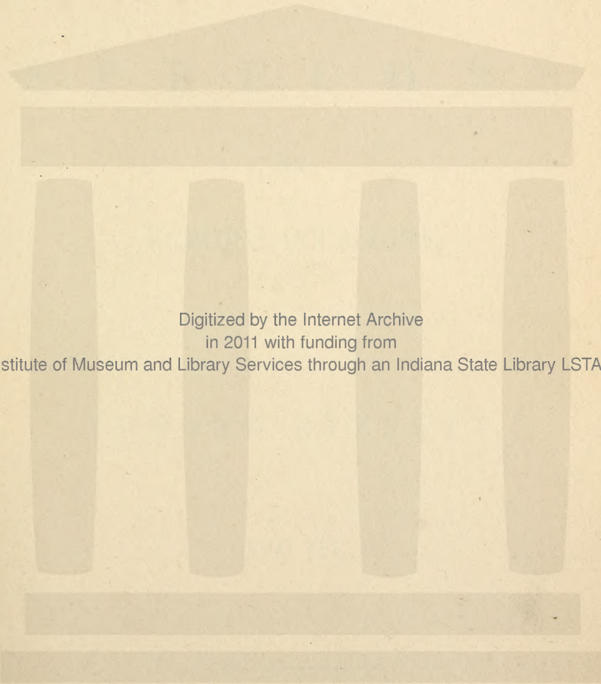
Ex Libris

Williams Club

800 305

Presented by
Alfred C. Chapin '69



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from
The Institute of Museum and Library Services through an Indiana State Library LSTA Grant

http://www.archive.org/details/orationsspeeches03inever

# ORATIONS

AND

# SPEECHES

ON

VARIOUS OCCASIONS,

BY

EDWARD EVERETT.

VOL. III.

---

BOSTON:
LITTLE, BROWN, AND COMPANY.
1859.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1859, by
LITTLE, BROWN, AND COMPANY,
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the District of Massachusetts

CAMBRIDGE:
ALLEN AND FARNHAM, STEREOTYPERS AND PRINTERS.

# PREFACE

TO

# THE THIRD VOLUME.

---

THE present volume contains the Orations and Speeches delivered by me since the month of May, 1850, — the date with which the second volume closes. The contents of the volume having been made up a twelvemonth ago and its size preventing any further addition, several speeches and discourses of a later date have been necessarily omitted; — among them a Eulogy on Mr. Thomas Dowse, a Discourse on the Early Days of Franklin, Remarks on the Decease of Mr. Choate, and an Address at the Dedication of the Statue of Mr. Webster.

Being still under engagement to repeat, at many places in different parts of the country, for the benefit of the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon, the Discourse on the Character of Washington, originally delivered on the 22d of February, 1856, I reserve that also for future publication.

With the orations and addresses contained in this volume,

I have included two or three articles of a different kind, such as the Memoir of Abdul Rahaman, the Obituary Notice of Mr. Abbott Lawrence, and the Memoir of Mr. Peter C. Brooks. The first of these seemed to furnish a suitable illustration of the Speech before the Colonization Society; and the second is given as an appropriate supplement to the Remarks made in Faneuil Hall on occasion of Mr. Lawrence's Decease. I have introduced the Memoir of Mr. Brooks into the volume, from a wish to extend, as widely and permanently as I could, this tribute to the memory of one of the most honorable and upright of men.

Adhering to the plan pursued in the two former volumes, I have excluded also from this volume the speeches made by me in the Senate of the United States, in the years 1853 and 1854 (with the exception of the Remarks on the Death of Vice-President King), and one or two political speeches made on other occasions.

The present volume will be found to contain a very complete Analytical Index of the three volumes, for the preparation of which I am wholly indebted to the friendly interest of S. Austin Allibone, Esq., of Philadelphia, so well known at home and abroad as the Author of the "Critical Dictionary of English Literature, and British and American Authors, Living and Deceased." I am not without fears that his partiality has led him into a degree of minuteness not warranted by the importance of the work, and for this reason I was desirous that the Index should be materially

abridged. But I have felt that it would be an ungrateful return for the labor so kindly bestowed by him on its preparation, to subject it against his wishes to any considerable retrenchment. Being myself entitled to no part of the credit of its formation, I may be permitted to say, that its equal, in all the qualities of a good Index, will in my opinion not be readily found. It has been carried through the press under the critical eye of my friend Charles Folsom, Esq.

While I have great reason to acknowledge the kindness with which the contents of these volumes have been received, both as spoken and in print, I would observe that it is not wholly of choice that I continue to give so much of my time to the preparation and delivery of these occasional performances, for which I cannot promise myself so durable an interest, as might perhaps be hoped for literary labors of another kind. I may be allowed to say, that I decline many more invitations to speak in public than I accept, and that my frequent appearance is the result of urgency, to which I often yield with great reluctance, being sensible that I am near the age, if indeed I have not reached it, when the platform should be left to younger men.

EDWARD EVERETT.

BOSTON, September, 1859.

# CONTENTS

OF

# THE THIRD VOLUME.

---

I.

Battle of Bunker Hill, . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3

An Oration delivered on the 17th of June, 1850, in the Ship-house in the Navy Yard in Charlestown, being the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

II.

Opening of the Brattle House, . . . . . . . . . 36

Remarks made at the Opening of the Brattle House, in Cambridge, 28th June, 1850.

III.

Cambridge High School, . . . . . . . . . . . . 41

Remarks made at the Annual Exhibition of the Cambridge High School, in the City Hall, on the 25th of July, 1850.

IV.

The Ottoman Empire, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 51

Reply to a Toast in honor of the Diplomacy of the United States, at a dinner given to Emin Bey, Turkish

Commissioner, at the Revere House in Boston, on the 4th of November, 1850.

V.

The Birthday of Washington, . . . . . . . . . . 58

Speech on the Anniversary of the Birthday of Washington, in New York, on the 22d of February, 1851, in reply to the Toast, "The Constitution of the United States."

VI.

Conditions of a Good School, . . . . . . . . . . 72

Remarks made at the Close of the Exhibition of the Cambridge High School, August 2d, 1851.

VII.

Beneficial Influence of Railroads, . . . . . . . . 82

Remarks at the Dinner given to the Earl of Elgin and his Suite, at the Railroad Jubilee in Boston, on the 19th of September, 1851.

VIII.

The Husbandman, Mechanic, and Manufacturer, . . 88

Remarks made at the Festival of the Middlesex Society of Husbandmen and Manufacturers, held at Lowell, on the 24th of September, 1851.

IX.

Treatment of Animals, . . . . . . . . . . . . . 97

Remarks made on taking the Chair, at the Meeting of the Legislative Agricultural Society, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Boston, on the 17th of February, 1852.

X.

EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION, . . . . . . . . . . . . . 103

Remarks made by Mr. Everett, as Chairman of the Anniversary Meeting of the Association for the Support of the Warren Street Chapel, in Boston, on the 18th of April, 1852.

XI.

FESTIVAL OF THE ALUMNI OF HARVARD, . . . . . . . . 112

Remarks at the Dinner Table on the 22d of July, 1852, being the Annual Celebration of the Alumni of Harvard College.

XII.

EDUCATION AND CIVILIZATION, . . . . . . . . . . . . 122

Speech at the Exhibition of the Cambridge High School, on the 7th of August, 1852.

XIII.

DINNER TO THOMAS BARING, ESQ., . . . . . . . . . . 130

Remarks at an Entertainment given at the Revere House, by the Committees of Finance and of Accounts of the City of Boston, to Thomas Baring, Esq., M. P., on Thursday, the 16th of September, 1852.

Speech at a Dinner given to Thomas Baring, Esq., by the Merchants of Boston, on the 22d of September, 1852, . 133

XIV.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE, . . . . . . . . . . . . . 144

Reply to a complimentary Toast at the public Festival

of the Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden Agricultural Society, held at Northampton, 7th October, 1852.

XV.

THE DEATH OF DANIEL WEBSTER, . . . . . . . . . . 158

Remarks made at a public Meeting of the Citizens of Boston in Faneuil Hall, on the 27th of October, 1852, on occasion of the Decease of Daniel Webster, at Marshfield, on the 24th.

XVI.

THE COLONIZATION OF AFRICA, . . . . . . . . . . . 167

Speech at the Anniversary Meeting of the American Colonization Society, held in Washington City, on the 18th of January, 1853.

XVII.

ABDUL RAHAMAN, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 186

Notice of Abdul Rahaman.

XVIII.

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 195

A Lecture originally delivered before the Mercantile Library Association in Boston, and repeated before the New York Historical Society on the 1st of June, 1853.

XIX.

STABILITY AND PROGRESS, . . . . . . . . . . . . . 224

Remarks at the Municipal Dinner in Faneuil Hall, on the Fourth of July, 1853.

XX.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 232

Speech at the Plymouth Festival on the 1st of August, 1853, in commemoration of the Embarkation of the Pilgrims.

XXI.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 244

Speech at the Annual Fair of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society, held at Manchester, 7th October, 1853.

XXII.

VICE-PRESIDENT KING, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 251

Remarks in the Senate of the United States on the 8th of December, 1853, on seconding a Motion of Mr. Hunter, one of the Senators from Virginia, in honor of the late Vice-President King.

XXIII.

PETER CHARDON BROOKS, . . . . . . . . . . . . 255

Memoir of Peter Chardon Brooks.

XXIV.

DORCHESTER IN 1630, 1776, AND 1855, . . . . . . . . 292

An Oration delivered at Dorchester, Massachusetts, on the Fourth of July, 1855.

XXV.

BOSTON SCHOOL FESTIVAL, . . . . . . . . . . . . 355

Remarks made in Faneuil Hall, on the 23d of July, 1855, at the Annual Festival of the Boston Public Schools.

XXVI.

LAUNCH OF THE DEFENDER, . . . . . . . . . . . . . 361

Remarks made at the Residence of Mr. Donald McKay, on the occasion of the Launch of the Ship "Defender," on the 28th of July, 1855.

XXVII.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 365

Remarks made at a public Meeting of the Citizens of Boston, in Faneuil Hall, on the 20th of August, 1855, on occasion of the Decease of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence.

XXVIII.

OBITUARY NOTICE OF ABBOTT LAWRENCE, . . . . . . 374

XXIX.

VEGETABLE AND MINERAL GOLD, . . . . . . . . . 382

Speech at the Public Dinner of the United States' Agricultural Society, in Boston, on the 4th of October, 1855.

XXX.

DANIEL WEBSTER AS A MAN, . . . . . . . . . . . . 390

Remarks at a Dinner on the 18th of January, 1856, the Anniversary of the Birthday of Daniel Webster.

XXXI.

RECEPTION AT PHILADELPHIA, . . . . . . . . . . . 412

Reply to a Complimentary Address of his Honor R. T. Conrad, the Mayor of Philadelphia, in behalf of the City Council, in Independence Hall, on the 5th of April, 1856.

XXXII.

MR. DOWSE'S LIBRARY, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 417

Remarks made at a Meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston, on the 5th of August, 1856, called for the purpose of Accepting the Donation of Mr. Dowse's Library.

XXXIII.

THE USES OF ASTRONOMY, . . . . . . . . . . . . . 422

A Discourse delivered at Albany, on occasion of the Inauguration of the Dudley Observatory, in that City, on the 28th of August, 1856.

XXXIV.

GEORGE PEABODY, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 466

Speech at the Dinner given in honor of George Peabody, Esq., by the Citizens of the old Town of Danvers, on the 9th of October, 1856.

XXXV.

OBITUARY NOTICE OF MR. DOWSE, . . . . . . . . . 477

Remarks made at a Meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society on the 13th of November, 1856, being the next Monthly Meeting after the Death of Thomas Dowse, Esq.

XXXVI.

MEMORIAL OF THE FRANKLIN FAMILY, . . . . . . . . 482

Remarks at the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, on the 9th of April, 1857.

XXXVII.

ACADEMICAL EDUCATION, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 486

An Address delivered at St. Louis, 22d of April, 1857, at the Inauguration of Washington University of the State of Missouri.

XXXVIII.

THE STATUE OF WARREN, . . . . . . . . . . . . . 526

An Address, delivered on Bunker Hill, on the Seventeenth of June, 1857, on occasion of the Inauguration of the Statue of General Joseph Warren.

XXXIX.

THE IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE, . . . . . . . . . . 537

An Address delivered before the New York State Agricultural Society, on occasion of their Annual Fair at Buffalo, Friday, 9th of October, 1857.

XL.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND CHARITY, . . . . . . . 568

An Address delivered before the Boston Provident Association, on the 22d of December, 1857.

XLI.

DEDICATION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, . . . . . . . . 603

Speech delivered on the 1st of January, 1858, in presence of the Municipal Authorities, at the Dedication of the New Building erected for the Free Public Library of the City of Boston.

XLII.

DEDICATION OF CRAWFORD'S WASHINGTON, . . . . . . 615

Remarks at the Public Entertainment following the Dedication of Crawford's Statue of Washington at Richmond, on the Twenty-second of February, 1858.

XLIII.

PRESENTATION OF THE CANE OF WASHINGTON, . . . . . 620

Reply to Col. Munford's Address to Mr. Everett on presenting to him the Cane of Washington, in behalf of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, at Richmond, on the 23d of February, 1858.

XLIV.

RECOLLECTIONS OF TURKEY, . . . . . . . . . . . . . 624

Remarks made at a Dinner given by the City Council of Boston on the 25th of May, 1858, in honor of Mehemmed Pasha, of the Ottoman Navy, and his Suite.

XLV.

WASHINGTON ABROAD AND AT HOME, . . . . . . . . 631

Speech at the Public Dinner in Faneuil Hall, on Monday, the 5th of July, 1858.

XLVI.

THE FOURTH OF JULY, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 637

Speech made in response to the Toast, "The day we celebrate," at a Dinner given by the Young Men's Democratic Club, in Boston, on Monday, the 5th of July, 1858.

ERRATUM.

*Page* 158, *line* 2 *from bottom*, *for* November, *read* October.

# ORATIONS AND SPEECHES.

# BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.*

When I contemplate the surrounding objects, and consider how much of our prosperity is due to the event which we commemorate this day, I cannot but call to mind the epitaph of the architect of St. Paul's: *If you seek for a monument look around you.* We have indeed erected an enduring monument on the hill before us. No ordinary human violence will shake the solid column. The storms of a thousand winters will beat upon it in vain; the earthquake and the lightning alone can lay it low. But while this noble monument shall for ever mark the very spot where our fathers deserved well of their country, I behold before us and around us, not less expressive memorials of their principles and their characters.

This building, which has sent forth some of those floating castles, on which you, sir, (Commodore Downes,) and your brave associates, have borne the naval thunders of America to the furthest seas, does it not, hung as it is with the banners of every nation, and none more honored than our own, remind us of that tremendous day, when, beneath a summer's sun and a canopy of smoke and flame, our fathers, (without a friend at that time among the nations of the earth,) stood for thirteen hours the shock of the unequal contest? That formidable park of artillery, how does it not contrast with the six poor field-pieces of the 17th June; — the noble ships moored in the harbor, — one of them, the Ohio, bearing the name of a mighty State, in which, at that time, the smoke of a white man's cabin had never curled on the breeze, — a ship

* An Oration delivered on the 17th of June, 1850, in the ship-house in the Navy Yard in Charlestown, being the seventy-fifth anniversary of the battle.

which has just returned from her cruise along those golden shores of the Pacific, which have lately been added to our great republican empire; — the very spot beneath our feet, near which the royal army landed on the 17th June, 1775; — I say, fellow-citizens, do not these objects, each and all, constitute a most expressive monument to the great men of that day?

Friends and fellow-citizens; it was among the original objects of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, to perpetuate, by stated celebrations, the glorious memory of the 17th of June, 1775. Its first purpose, of course, was to erect an imperishable landmark on the spot itself. But it was another object of the Association, announced among its earliest proceedings, as you, sir, (Hon. Thomas Handasyd Perkins,) are well aware, for you were among its earliest promoters and officers, to provide for the stated commemoration of the battle. We borrowed the form of the monument from the structures of ancient Egypt, but we did not intend that it should stand like the obelisks and pyramids, a silent mystery to the successive generations that gaze upon them. We wished that, from time to time, there should go forth a faithful record of the glorious event, and of the all-important principles to which the monument is consecrated; and while the majestic shaft itself, from the clouds to which it towers, shall address its solemn eloquence to the eye, that the pen and voice, to the end of time, should interpret its illustrious significance to the understanding and the heart.

But when I consider, fellow-citizens, that but seven years have elapsed since you were addressed on the summit of Bunker Hill, on occasion of the completion of the monument, by the great master of American eloquence, and that many present must freshly recollect the matchless strain to which they listened, from the same lips, on this day twenty-five years ago, I feel how hopeless is the task I have undertaken. What can I attempt to say to you, which was not said on those occasions, in a manner which leaves nothing to be amended and nothing to be added? Even if I should confine myself to a simple narrative of the events of the day,

they have been so frequently rehearsed by writers and speakers of great ability, that I should deem it vain to seek for additional facts, or to give to those already known an air of novelty. Every published account from authentic sources has been carefully compared; the recollections of the surviving eye-witnesses in 1825, were diligently taken down at that time; and many letters written shortly after the battle, by those who bore a part in it, have at different periods been brought to light. Several such, of great importance, are contained in the valuable work of Mr. Frothingham, of this place, lately published. Among these, is one of extreme interest from Colonel Prescott himself to John Adams. But even this account of the battle of Bunker Hill, from the pen of Prescott, throws no new light upon the main event, although it proves conclusively, what no man doubted, that the modesty of this sterling patriot was equal to his heroism.*

As far as the narrative of events is concerned, the battle of Bunker Hill must now be committed to the classical historians of the country, to take its fitting place in our annals. To the vigorous and brilliant pen of Bancroft, which has already recorded the settlement and colonization of the United States, and to the accurate and philosophical research of Sparks, to which we are indebted for the lives of Washington and Franklin, and the standard editions of their works, we can safely leave the great event of this day, to find its permanent record in those histories of the revolution which they permit us to expect from them. There is another American historian, whose name, on this occasion, rises spontaneously to my lips. Had he not achieved the highest reputation for himself and reflected the greatest honor upon his country, by his admirable works on subjects of more remote and even foreign interest, we could almost wish that he, too, had selected a topic which would have given us a description of the battle of Bunker Hill from the pen of Prescott; that the courage and conduct on which the cause of America reposed on this day

* Frothingham's History of the Siege of Boston, and of the battles of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill. Appendix, p. 395.

of her great peril might have been illustrated by a historian of kindred blood.

The importance of the battle of Bunker Hill rests mainly on its consequences. Its influence on the success of the revolution lifts it up from the level of vulgar gladiatorial contests, and gives it a place among those few momentous appeals to arms, which have affected the cause of liberty and the condition of man for ages. But even in itself considered, I know not what element of stirring interest is wanting, to make it one of the most extraordinary events in history. Need I remind you of the solemn parade on Cambridge Common, at the close of the day on the 16th of June; the blessing invoked by the President of the University on the yet unannounced expedition; the silent and thoughtful march of the column under the veteran Prescott, preceded by sergeants with dark lanterns; the lines marked out by Gridley, the same who at Louisburg, at the third trial, threw a shell into the citadel, and who drew the only two field-pieces used at the fall of Quebec up the heights of Abraham; the midnight toil in the trenches; the cry of the sentinel, "all's well," heard from the British ships moored between Boston and Charlestown, by Colonel Prescott and Major Brooks, as, twice in the course of that short and anxious night, they went down to the water's side. The day dawns and the fire of the "Lively" opens on the redoubt. The garrison in Boston, the American encampments, the surrounding country start at the sound. As the morning advances, every roof, steeple, tree, and hill-top, that commands the scene, is alive with expectation. At noon, the British troops cross in twenty-eight barges from Long Wharf and the North Battery in Boston; and as they move, the rays of a meridian summer's sun are reflected from burnished arms, gay uniforms, and the sparkling waters. A sharp fire from Copp's Hill, the ships of war, and the floating batteries, sweeps across Charlestown to cover the debarkation.

They land at or near this spot, then called Moulton's Point, and lying in a state of nature. The hostile force consists of

regiments that have won laurels at Dettingen and Minden, led by chiefs who had been trained in all the wars of Europe. It is soon perceived that the balls brought over are too large for the field-pieces. Sir William Howe, the commander-in-chief, having reconnoitred the American lines and formed an exaggerated opinion of their strength and of the reënforcements which were seen to arrive from Medford, sends over to Boston for more troops. In the interval, his army, awaiting the arrival of the reënforcements, makes a leisurely meal from the contents of their knapsacks.

Far different was the condition of the Americans who had now toiled in throwing up the entrenchments from midnight, without repose, without adequate supplies, without relief, under an incessant cannonade, harassing though not destructive, beneath a summer's sun. They occupied the redoubt, the spot on which the monument is built, and a breastwork leading from it, on the northerly slope of the hill, of which the traces still remain. About the time when the British army landed, the regiments under Stark and Reed arrived from Medford. Stark had marched at a leisurely pace over the Neck, beneath the fire of the floating batteries, because one fresh man in action (according to the observation of Stark, as reported by General Dearborn to whom it was addressed) was better than ten who are exhausted. At this time, also, Warren arrived at the lines, and, without assuming the command as major-general, acted to the last as a volunteer. Putnam, the only mounted officer in the field, passed between Charlestown and head-quarters more than once in the course of the day, to hasten the reënforcements.

At three o'clock the battle began. The British force, in two principal columns, moved forward to the attack. The right, under the command of Howe, was directed against a position which had been taken up on the Mystic River by the Connecticut men under Knowlton, detached from the redoubt and supported by Stark's and Reed's reënforcement; the left was led by Pigot directly against the redoubt. The artillery, from Copp's Hill, the ships of war, and the floating batteries, redoubled its fire; and as the hostile troops moved slowly up

the hill, they halted at intervals to give their field-pieces an opportunity to make an impression on the American lines. The American force watched unmoved these fearful pauses in the advance of the enemy. Their own artillery was of the most inefficient description and for the most part feebly served. The men were ordered by their officers, both in the redoubt and along the lines, to reserve their fire till the enemy was near at hand, when it was delivered with such fatal effect, that after a few moments' gallant resistance, he retreated to the foot of the hill. Such was the result of the first attack, both at the redoubt and breastwork, and at the rail fence.

A brief pause succeeds, and the enemy rallies to a second attack. Again his forces move in two divisions. The Americans, gaining confidence from their first success, reserve their fire with still greater coolness than before, and until the hostile force is within six or eight rods. It was then given with proportionably greater effect. It was vigorously returned from the veteran ranks of the enemy; but, after a brief struggle between discipline and courage on the one side and the unerring aim of the American musket levelled with equal steadiness on the other, the royal troops are again compelled to retreat to the foot of the hill, and some of the men even take shelter in the boats.

Thus far the important day had gone with the Americans, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances under which they had contended, the weariness of the sleepless night and of eighteen hours' continuous march, toil, suspense, and conflict; with no refreshment beyond the scanty supply brought with them; and no efficient relief. Had they been adequately supported and reënforced, they would no doubt have crowned an heroic defence by a final and complete victory. But the decisive struggle in the redoubt and at the breastwork remained to be made by those who had borne the heat and burden of the day, whose ammunition was now nearly gone, their numbers greatly reduced, their strength exhausted.

Under these circumstances the last great effort was made by the enemy. His forces are rallied with some difficulty for

another attack. New reënforcements are brought over from Boston, and Sir Henry Clinton, an officer of experience and gallantry, crosses with them as a volunteer, and renders the most important services, in leading up the men once more to action. Every thing is disposed for a final and desperate effort. A demonstration only is made against the rail fence, and the main force of the movement is directed against the redoubt and breastwork. As the British army advances, Charlestown is fired by shells from the opposite batteries in Boston. The flames catch from building to building, till the whole town is on fire. The British field-train forces its way through the undefended opening between the rail fence and the breastwork, so as to command the interior of the redoubt.

The royal troops, advancing in one column, reserve their fire till they reach the entrenchment; and while the conflagration of three or four hundred buildings throws a broad sheet of smoke and flames across the sky, the redoubt is forced at the point of the bayonet. Few of the American guns are furnished with that weapon. Prescott defends himself with his sword against an assault with the bayonet, which passes more than once through his coat; the hostile force outnumbers the Americans in the redoubt, by more than ten to one, probably in twice that proportion; and a reluctant order is given to retreat. Among the last to quit the redoubt was the lion-hearted Warren, and the first steps of the pursuer were over his dead body. Ages to come will weep tears of admiration on the stone, which marks the spot where he fell. Putnam attempted a rally on Bunker Hill, (properly so called,) but without success. The power of physical endurance was exhausted. No attempt at pursuit was made by the royal commander. Sir Henry Clinton strongly urged that the dear-bought advantages of the day should be followed up, but Howe, with greater prudence, was well content with the possession of the field of battle.

The losses of the two parties attest the severity of this great day. On the royal side, the official report acknowledges the loss of one thousand and fifty-four killed and wounded; a greater number than the entire amount of Prescott's detach-

ment. On the American side, according to the official account, one hundred and fifteen were killed, three hundred and five were wounded, and thirty were made prisoners; in all four hundred and fifty, a greater loss than that of the Grecians at Marathon or Platæa, or of Cæsar at Pharsalia. If General Gage's loose statement of the number of his troops in action is correct, one half of his troops were killed or wounded.* He intrenched himself the next day on Breed's and Bunker Hill, and from these positions, so long as the royal army remained in Boston, it never attempted to advance a foot into the country.

A letter written a week afterwards, by General Burgoyne, gives a graphic and animated picture of the battle, which he witnessed from Copp's Hill. Among the traits with which he heightens the effect of the scene, he mentions the reflection in the mind of the spectator, that "defeat was the final loss of the British empire in America." It has been debated, whether the result of the day is, upon the whole, to be accounted a victory or a defeat to the British arms. If we are permitted to apply General Burgoyne's criterion, we may refer to history for the settlement of that controversy.

Such was our battle of Marathon; and not more decisively did that contest affect the fortunes of Greece, than the character of our revolutionary war was affected by the battle of Bunker Hill. It put the final seal to that trial of temper and courage, which commenced on the 19th of April. Victory or defeat, "it was the final loss of the British empire to America."

The light, in which the population of the colonies now stood before the world, was novel and unexpected. It was the result of a train of circumstances in their earlier history, providentially calculated to form them for a great crisis. They were, in their chief pursuits and character, an unmilitary population. The profession of arms was unknown to

* General Gage says, "The whole, when in conjunction, making a body of something above two thousand men." But this statement is certainly far too low. Col. Swett observes, that "if the corps [known to have been in the action] were but half full, there were four thousand three hundred and fifty." —*History of Bunker Hill Battle, 2d ed., p.* 26.

them. The learned professions were well filled in all parts of the country, but the people were mainly farmers in the north, and planters in the south. There were merchants and artisans in the cities, mariners and fishermen on the seaboard; and far in the interior a hardy race of pioneers, inured to the perils of border life, half husbandman and half hunter. Soldiers, properly so called, there were nowhere; but everywhere men familiar with the use of arms. In time of war large provincial forces were levied, which often rendered the most essential services; and the rangers, especially, who were recruited for the most part on the frontier, proved themselves at all times the terror of the Canadian and savage foe. In this way it was, that among a population essentially unwarlike, to which the usual inducements to the military career were almost wholly unknown, there had been formed a school of skilful and intrepid officers, and no small amount of military experience had been acquired on the part of the people.

Still, however, it is a marked character of the revolutionary contest, that its military leaders, as a class, were strangers to military ambition. They were mostly like the citizen soldiers of ancient Rome, in her uncorrupted days; and like them, in more than one instance, they left the plough and the other pursuits of civil life for the field. One chief ground on which the American revolution will command the sympathy of ages, is the unsuspected disinterestedness of its military leaders, and the patriotic spirit of its armies. Marathon itself sheds no glory on the dishonored end of Miltiades and Themistocles. If the patriots of '75 could have been plausibly suspected of selfish motives; if it could have been insinuated with any show of reason, that Washington was ambitious of commanding an army, that the Franklins and Adamses, the Henrys and the Jeffersons were actuated by a craving for the honors and emoluments to be expected under the new government, I hesitate not to say that the taint of selfishness would have poisoned the revolution. It would have stripped it not merely of its moral grandeur and beauty, but of its political power. But Dr. Johnson's notion, that it might be the purpose of the Congress at Philadelphia, "to encircle with a

diadem the brows of Mr. Cushing," scarcely moves a smile. Such a suggestion as that Warren, and Putnam, and Prescott were carried to the summit of yonder hill by the hope of military advancement, or the prospect of the spoils of profitable war, would be regarded less as a calumny than as an absurdity. No one would stoop to refute it. It would make as deep an impression on their pure fame, as the breath of a summer evening makes upon the eternal granite which commemorates their patriotism.

If the leaders of the revolution were free from the military passion, not less was this the case with the mass of the people. Events had made them familiar with the efforts, the exposures, and the vicissitudes of war, — and, as I have just observed, large colonial levies were made from time to time; — but the population remained strangers to what may be called in this connection the trade of arms. In no part of the Anglo-Saxon race was the aversion to a standing army in time of peace, a more deeply seated idea. Its introduction into the colonies by the mother government was among the grievances alleged in the Declaration of Independence. A royal garrison was to the eyes of our fathers a visible instrument of oppressive power. Even in the first months of the war, and when the safety of America depended, in a great degree, on the spirit of the army, there was an active jealousy of military influence. The recent accounts from France, inform us that the ballot-box at the elections is sent round to the quarters of the immense standing army which garrisons Paris, and it has even happened that a subaltern officer, under discipline for insubordination, has been sent, by the suffrages of his sympathizing comrades, from the guard-house to the national assembly. In a contemporary account of the first months of the revolution in this country, we read* that a company of the militia, in one of the neighboring towns, had gone in a body to the polls, in the summer of '75. They were denied the privilege of voting for a member of the house of representatives, by a resolution of the town, passed on

* Mrs. Adams's Letters, Vol. I. p. 55.

the spot, "that no man should be allowed to vote who was in the army."

But why do I dwell on these cold generalities? What does history record more beautiful than the self-denial of Warren, waiving the command of the day, which belonged to his rank, renouncing the honor of leading its heroic resistance, accepting nothing but its perils and its fate? What more sublime than Washington's resignation of the dictatorship, (for such it was,) which he had acquired alike in the affections of the army and the people? The man who can read the closing scene at Annapolis without tears, does not deserve his freedom. The diffidence with which Washington accepted that commission, which was drawn up this very day seventy-five years ago, and the heartfelt joy with which he laid it down, will endear him to millions who do not give their hearts to mere military fame. They have established a standard of character for the patriotic American chieftain. They will be remembered when Trenton and Yorktown are forgotten. That sword, sheathed when it might have been exchanged for a sceptre, will yet, unseen but victorious, fight the battles of nations struggling for freedom in other regions and other ages. Yes, a character like this is a dispensation of public virtue. Already canonized in christendom, the name of Washington is penetrating the remotest east, and is affecting the public mind in regions the least susceptible of foreign impressions. I have within a few days seen an extract from a work on the geography and history of foreign countries, written by the lieutenant-governor of the province of Fokien, in China, in which warm and discriminating praise is bestowed on Washington.*

In erecting the Bunker Hill Monument, we have entertained no fears, that the final result to which it is consecrated would disappoint the hopes of the world. On the contrary, as we look back over the period which has elapsed since the eventful day, we find in almost every year and in almost

* See the "Missionary Herald," published at Boston, — the number for June, 1850.

every country, some new proof that the American revolution may be regarded as the commencement of a new and better order of things; some new development and illustration of the magnitude and fruitfulness of the cause to which the men of the 17th of June devoted themselves. The success of that cause is entitled in all respects to be regarded as a mighty step forward in the march of humanity; an all-important portion of the great plan which regulates the fortunes of our race.

To unfold this plan in all its parts, is beyond our power; the traces of its existence often wholly escape our short-sighted discernment; nor is it probable that in any part we sound the depths of its wisdom and benevolence. We can, however, in many important respects, follow out the natural, intellectual, and moral continuity of the race. Physical descent, language, intellectual conceptions, and moral sentiments survive the shock of empires, and the lapse of time. The substance remains, though the form is changed; as the circulating gold of Justinian and Cæsar, of Alexander and Darius, coined and recoined a hundred times, still serves the purposes of modern society. The image and superscription are altered, but the metal, and I am sorry to say too often the uses to which it is put, are the same now, that they were two thousand years ago.

In this persistent plan of Providence, no one can, I think, mistake the traces of a steady improvement of our race; varied by an endless play of vicissitudes, of action and reaction, of progress and relapse; but with an advancement upon the whole toward freedom, truth, and happiness. In each great period of the world's history, there seems some dominant principle of action. What may have happened in the mighty East, when the buried halls of Nimroud were filled with living and active men, and the marble pageantry so lately disinterred at Nineveh was a part of the gorgeous business of real life; what was done for humanity in that mysterious region, from which we have borrowed the form of our monument, we shall better know, when the patient toils of modern research shall have more effectually pene-

trated the secrets of thirty centuries. But in Greece and in Rome, which (with the exception of what pertains to our religion) make up most of what we call antiquity, it is impossible not to perceive that, with all their struggles toward a purer civilization, the sword and the sceptre, — military power and political control, — governed the world. As these passed from region to region and from hand to hand, they seemed to carry with them the destinies of the human race. The battle of Salamis, the conquests of Alexander, the defeat of Pompey, the Grecian phalanx and the Roman pike, settled the fate of mankind.

Founded upon physical force, — partially enlightened by an intellectual culture, which, though exquisitely refined, took but little hold of the general mind, and, what is far more important, was almost wholly destitute of spiritual vitality, — the ancient civilization perished at length by the agency through which it had grown. Force was subdued by force. From the unexplored deserts of Northern Europe and Asia, a succession of barbarous tribes was poured down for fifteen hundred years on the degenerate South, till the last remnant of the ancient world fell before the last irruption of Asiatic barbarity, at the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, in the middle of the fifteenth century.

Here we may place a distinct epoch in the continuous history of our race; the end of the old world and the beginning of the new; — not sharply defined but gradually commingling, the former fading away as the latter brightens into being. Henceforward, mere physical force ceases so much to control the world; and physical power itself parts with its character of brute violence, and allies itself with arts, with science, with letters, with opinions, and morals. While darkness still brooded over mediæval Europe, a discovery was made by the rude chemistry of the day, (I allude of course to the invention of gunpowder,) which entirely changed the nature of military operations, and, greatly reducing the sphere of physical force, essentially contributed to put an end to private war, one of the chief scourges of the middle ages. Another great secret disclosed by experimental science, the polarity of the

magnet, eventually effected a revolution in the commerce of the world. The Turkish conquest, though it trampled down the last remnants of learning in its native seats, sent out hundreds of learned men to the west of Europe, and with them the knowledge of the ancient Grecian literature. The invention of printing effected a combination of intellectual and mechanical agency, powerful beyond every thing the world had yet imagined; and at this most important juncture, Columbus solved the greatest problem of the physical creation, by the discovery of a new world.

From this time forward, a new influence is at work, and new tendencies disclose themselves at home and abroad. By the new and powerful agencies to which we have alluded, a rapid progress of reorganization goes on in Europe. Society is built up from the ruins of the dark ages. The family of States is enlarged, laws and constitutions acquire a recognized power beyond the will of the sovereign; social life ventures out of the walled towns as property becomes secure; and in the more advanced States of Europe, especially in England, the people begin to be a substantial reality in the political system. This was greatly promoted by the struggles for religious freedom. The spirit of the reformation moved upon the face of the waters, and light, and order, and liberty rose from the political and social chaos.

But the settlement and colonization of America, this mighty extension of the domain of civilization, — this transmission of the culture of the old world to regions lying in a state of nature, under the happiest auspices for needed reformation and further progress, — was the important work to be achieved in the new order of things. It would require a space greatly beyond the limits of the present occasion, and involve a reference to some of the most perplexing questions of civil polity, to sketch even the outlines of the history of the measures undertaken to accomplish this end. I will only observe that it was attempted by Spain and Portugal on the one hand; by England, and, to a very limited degree, by Holland and Sweden on the other. The Catholic powers, of Latin origin, occupied the southern continent, Mexico,

and Florida. The Protestantism of the Anglo-Saxon States, took possession of the North. The former established a vast governmental monopoly of the precious metals and the commerce of the East; by the latter the work was left to private adventure, feebly protected by the State; and as far as New England is concerned, prompted and cheered by a glowing zeal for religious liberty. France preceded England in the occupation of North America. With one foot at the mouth of the Mississippi, and the other on the gulf of the St. Lawrence, and a line of posts along the lakes, she rendered it doubtful for two centuries, to whom North America would belong, or in what proportions it should be divided between the two great schools of European civilization. But England had planted a belt of brave and resolute colonists along the Atlantic coast; no rays of royal favor beamed upon the hardy germ; it grew up unprotected, despised, scarcely heard of in the great world of European politics, till it overshadowed the land.

As we look back, by the lights of experience, on the events of our early history, the occupation of the interior of our continent by France seems to have served no other purpose than to bind together the English colonies, in their infancy and youth, by a sense of common danger, and the principle of repulsion to a foreign nationality. I know not that history affords a more memorable lesson than is contained in the fact, that when England conquered the French colonies in America, she did but exchange them for her own. This result, foretold by Montcalm himself, received its memorable confirmation on the summit of Bunker Hill, when Putnam, and Prescott, and Pomroy, and Gridley, and Stark, veterans of the seven years' war, showed themselves apt pupils of the great school of Anglo-Saxon courage and discipline. The men who, led by a spirit of loyalty alone, had followed the British banner to Martinico and Cuba, to Louisburg and Quebec, whose blood had stirred at the blast of the British trumpet, by the lonely waters of Ontario and the silent banks of the St. Lawrence, were not likely to quail, when they struck for the liberties of their country, in the bosom of home;

at this grand altar, which rose up in the very heart of New England; in the presence of the anxious thousands of kindred spectators, who looked on from every eminence in the neighborhood. The battery on Copp's Hill did not terrify them; it was planted over the graves of four generations of an indomitable and patriotic ancestry. As General Gage stood upon the summit of that hill on the morning of the 17th, surveying the redoubt through his glass, he pointed to Prescott, who, to encourage his men, was moving about on the top of the glacis, under the fire of the ships of war and the batteries, and he inquired of Col. Willard, one of his council, who stood near him, who it was? Willard replied that it was his brother-in-law, Col. Prescott. "Will he fight?" asked the governor. "Yes, sir," said Willard, "to the last drop of his blood; but I cannot answer for his men." The men, however, in the course of the day answered for themselves.

And who will deny that the cause in which they perilled, and some of them sacrificed, their lives, the great cause of the American revolution, was worthy of its cost, "the most important event perhaps," says Lord Brougham,* "in the history of our species;" a mighty drama in human affairs?

I. The first great act of this drama was the struggle for constitutional rights, carried on almost from the settlement of the country. The several colonies complained of grievances, some general and some local, some important and some trifling, almost from their origin. These grievances were partly inherent in the nature of colonial government, partly owing to the mistaken policy of times and of men.†

* Political Philosophy, Vol. III. p. 329.

† I have, in a recent speech at Concord, on the 19th of April, see Volume II. p. 659, referred to the opinion lately expressed by Lord John Russell, (an opinion which does equal credit to his discernment and candor,) that the policy, on the part of the British ministry, which caused the revolution, "was a series of repeated errors and blunders." I have, within a few days, seen in an interesting volume, containing "Sketches of the lives of Lords Stowell and Eldon, by Mr. William E. Surtees," a letter from Lord Eldon, then Mr. Scott, written in 1782, in which he uses the following language, which from him may be considered quite worthy of note: — "I own I cannot bring my proud heart down to yield Gibraltar, nor is absolute

How far it would have been possible, by wise and conciliatory counsels and measures, to preserve the bond unbroken, is a curious question in political history. The experience of Europe in all ages has led to the conclusion, that monarchical government cannot be sustained without a gradation of orders in the State. Such a gradation is entirely inconsistent with the condition of society in colonial settlements, carrying from the mother country all the general principles of constitutional government. It belongs to the conception of aristocratical institutions to cluster round a court. The attempt which was made to introduce a distinction of orders into South Carolina, by the strange constitution drawn up by Locke, a sincere friend of liberty, is a melancholy illustration of the difference between practical statesmanship and theoretical philosophy. The arduous work of settling a remote wilderness, of planting human families in these world-wide spaces, can proceed upon no basis but that of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity; for we must not be deterred by any abuses, ancient or modern, from the use of these noble words. Perverted as they have been, they draw their true meaning from the sacred depths of our common nature. Our fathers wrested them, in a right acceptation, from an oppressive government, and we must not allow the guillotines or barricades of earlier or later days to dishearten us from their assertion. What Warren and Prescott won for us on Bunker Hill, we must not sacrifice to any of the monsters either of anarchy or despotism, which have brought reproach upon the name of liberty.

It remains a political problem, of which the next hundred years will probably furnish the solution, whether it is possible, beyond a certain point, to retain a distant colonial dependency. The experiment is now making in the English colonies on the largest scale. The grievances which brought on the American revolution have long since been redressed; all thought of colonial taxation, in aid of the revenues of the

American Independence a bit more agreeable to my ears and feelings, than absolute unconditional American submission was." — p. 82.

mother country, has been abandoned; to the colonies, whose social condition is supposed to be sufficiently mature, responsible governments have been granted, administered on the principle of entire non-interference on the part of the crown, except in matters which affect the interest of the whole empire; and within the past year, by the repeal of the navigation act, the last pillar of the ancient system has been thrown down and the commerce of the world opened on equal terms to the colonies. Whether these liberal concessions will be found to give permanence to what remains of the colonial system, or whether the much that has been yielded will create a necessity for the abandonment of the little that is retained, are mysteries of State which this is not the time nor the place to attempt to discuss.

The navigation act, which confined the commerce of the colonies to the mother country, never effectually executed, though always peremptorily asserted, was a standing colonial grievance, and not the less severely felt because the right of parliament to enforce it was conceded. In the infancy of the colonies it was comparatively of little consequence, but, as they grew in numbers and wealth, and in aptitude for commerce, it was an unavowed source of abiding irritation. In like manner, the inhibition of manufacturing industry began to be felt in the middle of the last century as an intolerable grievance. These were causes of discontent supposed to be fairly incident to a state of colonial dependence, but they were not the less efficient in preparing the public mind to kindle at the first suggestion of internal taxation. This was resisted at the outset, as a violation of the first principles of civil liberty; an infringement of the rights of which those who were entitled to the benefits of the British constitution could as little divest themselves, as they could be deprived by the authority of Parliament. It was said of James II. by a brother monarch, that he sacrificed three kingdoms for a mass. The ministry who undertook to raise a revenue in America sacrificed a continent for three pence a pound on a few chests of tea. It was that paltry tax which piled upon each other the mighty blocks of yonder monument and

planted that flag on the headlands of California. Mysterious chain of events! which binds causes to their effects after ages of conflict and endurance; which links the 21st of December, 1620, with the 17th June, 1775, and makes the ice-clad rock of Plymouth but a stepping-stone to the flaming glories of Bunker Hill. When I compare the feeble beginnings of American liberty, the sufferings of the pilgrims, the political restraints of the colonies, the humble weakness of a few despised plantations, dotting the Atlantic coast of the continent, with the vast domain which has been brought within the realm of civilization, the abounding resources of this great confederacy of States, I can liken them to nothing but our mighty Missouri, which, springing in a silver thread from the melting side of some arctic glacier, where the wild hunter catches it in the hollow of his hand to slake his thirst, winds along through open wastes and trackless prairies, widening and deepening on the way; descends to the region of civilized man, dividing territories and States; and having gathered up the bounties of nature and the fruits of industry from half a continent, pours at last into one of the great gulfs of the ocean with a volume of water scarcely less than its own.

II. The struggle for constitutional freedom was, as I have stated, the first great cause of the revolutionary drama. Beyond this, the distinct purpose of those who gave the impulse to the public mind does not appear to have proceeded. The possible results of the struggle must, of course, have presented themselves to ardent minds; but a strong sentiment of loyalty still bound the people to the mother country. It was the land of their fathers; a living nerve connected every portion of the colonies with their transatlantic *home* (as they fondly called it); family names, and kindred ties, and the mysterious sympathy of a common language still exercised a controlling influence. The political life of the colonies had been principally developed in the border warfare with the possessions of France, the hereditary enemy (as she was regarded) of the Protestant faith and the British name. This feeling was so strong throughout the British colonies, that Arnold assigned, as a justification for his treason, that Con-

gress had formed an alliance with France. In 1774 a letter was addressed by Washington, then a member of the Congress at Philadelphia, to a British officer in Boston, with whom he had served in the former war, in which Washington says, "I think I can announce it as a fact, that it is not the wish nor the interest of the government of Massachusetts, nor of any other government upon this continent, separately or collectively, to set up for independence; but this you may rely upon, that none of them will ever submit to the loss of those valuable rights and privileges which are essential to the inhabitants of every free State, and without which life, liberty, and property, are rendered totally insecure." The address to the king, which was adopted a short time after this letter was written, contains the most earnest protestations of loyalty; and after setting forth in strong language the grievances of the colonies, it adds, "these sentiments are extorted from hearts that would much more willingly bleed in your majesty's service." *

But the fulness of time was come. Although the magnitude of the impending crisis was fully appreciated on neither side, the colonies had reached a stage in their progress in which they were ripe for self-government. A continent was trembling on the verge of revolt, and the experience of the past yielded no instruction how it should be retained in its allegiance. Columbus had given a new world to Castile and Leon; but no Columbus had taught how a new world, mature for independence, could be retained in subjection to the old. The whole mind and heart of the colonies had been aroused; the demand for the redress of grievances had come up from every town, and village, and hamlet. It was then found, if it had been before doubtful, that the great social, moral, and political world has its laws of progress as unerring as those of physical nature. A great constitutional season had opened on America. *Incipiunt magni procedere menses.* The liberties of the people were budding and bursting into

* Washington's Works, Vol. II. p. 401. Journal of the Continental Congress, Vol. I. p. 66.

life and beauty, under the same providential influence which paints the fields with verdure, and which clothes the garden and the forest with the honors of spring. And not less presumptuous and hopeless were the attempt, on the part of man, to strike a chill throughout the universal vegetable kingdom, which should arrest this vernal renovation and wrap the promise of June in the shroud of January, than to subdue the instinct of freedom which had begun to warm and move the great heart of the country. The colonial winter is past; the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come; and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land.

But unlike the gentle influences of inanimate nature, the great movements in political affairs seem by a law of our fallen humanity to require, for the assurance of their purity, the stern test of bloody conflict. It seems to be necessary, in order to check the license of innovation, and to prevent society from being convulsed on light grounds, that the rupture of the bonds which unite States together should not be effected without the keenest sufferings to the whole body politic. American independence must have its baptism of fire and of blood, and the summit of Bunker Hill was the great altar of sacrifice. The solemn appeal to arms had been made on the 19th of April; the entire population of the country had ratified the call and sent its chosen to the field; and on the day we celebrate, three quarters of a century ago, it was proved, by the steadiness and courage of the citizen soldiers of America, in open battle, that the cause of liberty was safe. A twelvemonth was yet to elapse before the final declaration was made; but the independence of the United States was as effectually asserted on the seventeenth of June, 1775, as on the fourth of July, 1776. It was no more certain on the third of September, 1783, when the definitive treaty of peace was signed and sealed at Paris, by Adams, Franklin, and Jay, than it was when Warren sealed it with his blood eight years before.

It would require a volume to set forth all the consequences to America and the world, which have resulted from the es-

tablishment of our independence; which have *already* resulted from that event; and who shall presume to break the seals of the volume of the future? This momentous step gave us at once a position in the family of nations. It raised the colonial quarrel into a controversy of States, to be carried on before the great tribunal of the public opinion of the world. The sharp encounter of wits with provincial governors is over; the keen discussion of parliamentary right has gone by. No more black-letter volumes to be anxiously turned; no more musty parchments to be unrolled; no more American privileges to be spelled out of Norman French, in the statutes of the Edwards and Henrys. The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life. The question at issue is now to be decided by open public war, in the face of mankind, with the law of nations to prescribe the rules of the contest: — that mighty code, which nature enacts, and reason expounds, and God sanctions; which binds great empires and protects the humblest individual; which rules the rulers of the earth, and alone of all the rulers extends its jurisdiction over the common sea; which watches over the peaceful mariner on the lonely deep; which chases the pirate and the marauder to the furthest bounds of the ocean; which, in a good cause, marches with twelve legions of angels to the rescue of the weak; and hangs up the unrighteous conqueror, at the head of his hosts, on the gibbet of public execration, before the civilized world.

With this great tribunal, before which republics and kings are of equal worth, the Congress of Philadelphia lodged its appeal of independence. A pause of ominous expectation succeeds in the great political world of Europe. The leading governments, vigilant for the balance of power, which had been disturbed by the transfer of the American colonies of France to England, await anxiously the indications of a firm basis of resistance on the part of the revolted States. The dignity and wisdom of the American Congress, the fortitude of the army, the spirit of the people, and, as embodying and representing all, the transcendent character of Washington, furnished the needed assurance of the solidity of the cause; and the world is soon astonished by the spectacle of

the oldest monarchy of Europe in alliance with the family of infant States. The fleets and armies of France, led by the flower of her young men, and foremost by our own Lafayette, are enlisted in the mighty struggle. The North of Europe takes her haughty stand on the armed neutrality; and even Spain, mistress herself of a colonial empire in America, twice as large as that of Great Britain, is driven by the irresistible force of circumstances to take a part in the contest, and to teach a lesson of revolution to her own dependencies, destined in one more generation to be put in practice, from California to Cape Horn.

III. The assertion of independence, practically by engaging in open war with the parent country, and avowedly by the great declaration of 1776, left the colonies without a government, either as individuals or as a confederacy. The third great step in the revolution was accordingly the establishment of a republican government in each of the colonies; and never, I suppose, in the history of the world, was an event of so much importance brought about, with such an entire absence of all the usual appliances of policy or force. There is abundant proof, that the most advanced leaders of the patriotic cause, had, as late as the spring of 1775, scarcely turned their thoughts to the subject of instituting a new government. They were the unselfish agents of a spontaneous change; not the skilful achievers of a successful project. As late as the 16th of May, 1775, the Provincial Convention of this State addressed a letter to the Continental Congress, requesting "explicit advice respecting the taking up and exercising the powers of civil government;" and Congress, in a few days, replied by a resolution, that "in order to conform as near as may be to the spirit and substance of the charter, it be recommended to the Provincial Convention, to write letters to the inhabitants of the several places, which are entitled to representatives in assembly, requesting them to choose such representatives, and that the assembly, when chosen, do elect councillors; and that such assembly or council exercise the powers of government, until a gover-

nor of his majesty's appointment will consent to govern the colony according to its charter." *

There was, however, in the way of organizing the new government, but little to change. The broad basis of equality existed, and the colonies had been governed from the first by assemblies, chosen by the people. There were no privileged orders to be subverted; and little remained to be done, but to extend the principle of election to the chief executive officer, who had heretofore been appointed by the crown. However important the revolution in other respects, — and certainly no change in human affairs more important ever took place, — there was no convulsion in society, no revolution in those institutions which make up the aggregate of social and political existence. The schools, the town meetings, the militia, the churches, were all organized on the principles of practical republicanism, and contributed most materially, as has been justly stated by the elder President Adams, to the great result. Still more efficacious than institutions, the same simple manners, the same frugal habits, the same home virtues, which existed in 1775, remained unchanged in 1783; and were equally appropriate to colonial life and to political independence. The same unterrified spirit of liberty, which stood the ordeal of the war, had existed from the settlement of the country.

These circumstances will account for the ease, all things considered, with which the new republican governments were established, and which is one of the most striking novelties in the march of revolution. When we follow the train of events in Europe, from the year 1789 to the present day, we are ready to think that the task of reconstituting a State on liberal principles, I might say on any principles, is the most arduous and hopeless which can be undertaken by man. We there behold a great and enlightened people, among the most refined of modern States, boasting among her sons a large number of the leading minds of the age, engaged for two

* Journal of Congress, for 2d and 9th of June, 1775.

generations in the work of reforming the government, subverting this year the constitution of the last, passing from monarchy to republicanism, from the wildest anarchy to the sternest military despotism, scourged and betrayed by each new dictator, tribune, and demagogue, and plunging, with fatal recklessness, from experiment to experiment of bloodshed and ruin.

In the establishment of the American republics, on the other hand, we witness the grave and quiet action of the wisdom and patriotism of the country. It did not enter into the imaginations of the men of our heroic age, that constitutions of governments were to be settled on the blazing crest of a barricade, or promulgated from the mouth of cannons, spouting grape-shot in the crowded streets of a capital. Without conflict, scarcely with the ordinary heats of debate, within the closed doors of a congress of prudent men, a solemn declaration announces the independence of the colonies. After a year or two passed under their ancient charters, with a temporary organization of the executive power, to fill the chasm created by the withdrawal of the royal authority, regular constitutions of republican governments are successively formed in the different States, which have not only subsisted, without material modification, to the present time, but have served as models for the constitution of the general government, and for seventeen or eighteen new States which have been successively added to the confederacy. It was the characteristic expression of one who had a right to speak upon the subject, for he was soon called to reduce his theory to practice, (the elder President Adams,) in a letter written in November, 1775,* after recounting the steps by which a new government might be established, that "in this way a single month is sufficient, without convulsion or animosity, to accomplish a total revolution."

What a contrast with the history of Europe, from the very

* For the whole of this remarkable letter, addressed by John Adams to Richard Henry Lee, 15th November, 1775, and now in the State Paper Office, in London, see Sparks's Washington, Vol. II. p. 501.

year in which our federal constitution was adopted, (1789,) to the present day! Of France and Frenchmen I never wish to speak but with respect and tenderness. For revolutionary services we owe them a debt of gratitude not soon to be repaid. Among the human agencies by which our liberties were established, the French alliance holds no second place; as Lafayette held no second place in the heart of Washington. But so often as I take up a volume of the history of their revolution, of the works, for instance, of Thiers or Lamartine, works by no means intended to paint in dark colors the men or deeds which they describe, I rise from the perusal with overwhelming sadness. After sickening over the horrors of that dreadful period, the butchery, I do not say of kings and queens, but of gray-haired men, of women, of priests; the atrocities of the human tigers who preyed on the life-blood of France, and dared to invoke the sacred name of republican liberty as the cover of their abominations, I am fain to turn for relief to the pages of our own revolutionary history; to gather renewed hope for constitutional freedom from the writings of Madison, Hamilton, and Jay; new lessons of true patriotism from the story of Warren, of Putnam, and Prescott; new faith in humanity (for that is what we most want) from the spotless career of Washington. I make the transition with feelings like those which one experiences, when, after wandering for hours through the dark, dripping, narrow passages of a dismal mine, — deafened with the clank of enginery and the roar of subterranean waters, oppressed with the grave-like heaviness and chill of the air, choked with sulphurous vapors, and groping your way in continual danger of an explosion which will bury you beneath a mountain mass of ruin, — you come up at last to the open, blessed sky, tread beneath you the safe and solid ground, feel in every limb the genial warmth of the sun, listen to the cheerful notes of birds, and breathe an atmosphere loaded with all the fragrance of June.

IV. But neither the remedy of political grievances, nor the assertion of national independence, nor the establishment of republican government, was the fulfilment of the destiny of

the American revolution. A higher object, still less premeditated than a separation from the mother country, but resulting from deeper causes and involving more important interests, remained to be accomplished. Before the revolution, the colonies formed a group of republics mutually independent, bound to each other by no constitutional ties, often acting together by the force of circumstances, but without any general principle of political cohesion. Numerous points of similarity existed, and a common allegiance to the crown and subjection to parliament, gave a show of unity to the colonies as a whole; but when this bond of connection was severed by the Declaration of Independence, the thirteen colonies stood before the world, with a strong vocation indeed to union, but, as far as constitutional obligations were concerned, in the attitude of thirteen independent States.

Here was the truly critical point in our history, the point from which the path of progress, (like that which lay before the young Hercules,) branched off in a twofold direction, leading on the one hand to union, growth, prosperity, and power, and on the other to discord, civil war, and despotism. The happy fortune of the infant republics decided their choice. In the commencement of the parliamentary contest, as far back as 1765, when nothing was thought of but an earnest denial of the right to tax America, it was the obvious dictate of prudence to unite in a concerted appeal to the justice of parliament. As the struggle advanced, a common interest and common danger produced a common feeling throughout the continent, and led to the formation of committees of correspondence. The Congress which met at Philadelphia, in 1774, was the spontaneous embodiment of that irresistible public sentiment which demanded a confederacy. It was a union unconsciously formed. It sprang from the historical conditions of the past, and the imperious necessities of the present. It was the law of our political existence. Subsequent compacts or statutes might regulate and define, but some sort of a confederation was a constitutional necessity.

Am I asked *why* it was so? what created this necessity? I will not rest in lower causes, though these are obvious

enough. The necessity of a union was established by the same law of our nature, or rather of the Author of our nature, which sets the solitary in families, and has melted families into clans, and clans into States; which binds the particles of matter together; which suspends a planet in the sky, or hangs a dew-drop upon a rose-leaf. Our feeble powers of analysis cannot in either case fully unfold the principles by which it operates, and in every thing that involves the agency of moral beings, their choice becomes a portion of the law. But, that the group of colonies, planted side by side on the shores of the American Continent, speaking the same language, subject to the same government, belonging to the same national stock, and reared in the same circumstances of national fortune, should, in asserting by a joint act their independence of the mother country, enter into a constitutional union with each other, was at least as certain, as that they were destined to a career of prosperity. Such a union was the obvious condition of mutually beneficial intercourse, of domestic harmony, and a respectable position before the world. Or, if anarchy, civil war, and the ultimate extinction of free government were to be their doom, the want of union was as obviously the first step towards its accomplishment. Union was the first condition of success in the revolutionary struggle; it was the *United* States that declared their independence; the *United* States whose independence was acknowledged by the treaty of 1783. After an unsatisfactory experiment of the old confederation, it was the people of the *United* States by whom, for the purpose of forming "a more perfect union," the present constitution was adopted.

It would be an unprofitable consumption of time to attempt to point out the innumerable ways in which the Union has auspiciously influenced the destinies of the country. Could any doubt arise on this point, it ought to be removed by a glance at the disastrous effects of discord among the republics of ancient Greece, or among the Italian cities in the middle ages, or even at the present day, when we behold that lovely region, once the garden of Europe and the mistress of the world, by the sole want of a comprehensive nationality

lying at the mercy of foreign foes, and, what is worse, of foreign friends; or at more than one of the groups of States which have been carved out of the colonial dominions of Spain, in the southern portions of this continent. These are all so many warning examples of the disastrous effects of a want of union among kindred States; like discordant brothers in danger of being led into fiercer warfare by those very circumstances of common language and origin, which, under a well adjusted central power, would form the natural cement of the Union.

It was the great happiness of the American people, that they followed the counsels of their patriotic and thoughtful leaders. In the midst of a wholesome jealousy in favor of local rights, (which they carefully secured,) and in opposition to some strong centrifugal tendencies, they had the discernment to perceive the advantages of a common bond, and followed with steadiness that line of policy which gave us our constitution. Nor have the conditions of our well-being, as it seems to me, been at all changed in the course of seventy-five years. What was matter of prospective prudence on the morning of the Revolution is matter of experienced wisdom now. The same patriotic instinct, (if I may adhere to that language,) which brought the men of Massachusetts and Connecticut, of New Hampshire and Rhode Island, side by side, to the summit of Bunker Hill, and mingled their blood on that day, has, at every subsequent period of our national existence, cried out not less loudly for the preservation of the Union.

There is one view of this subject of so much importance that I cannot forbear to present it more particularly to your consideration. Among the great ideas of the age we are authorized in reckoning a growing sentiment in favor of peace. An impression is unquestionably gaining strength in the world, that public war is no less reproachful to our Christian civilization, than the private wars of the feudal chiefs in the middle ages. The hope of adjusting national controversies by some system of friendly arbitration, — a hope which philanthropic minds have distrustfully cherished in

other periods, — has of late been openly avowed by men of a more practical class, by men conversant with the policy of the world and fresh from its struggles. The last year witnessed the assembling of a peace convention, of a very imposing character, at Paris; a similar one is about to be held at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Delegates from this country are on the way to join it. A congress of nations begins to be regarded as a practicable measure. Statesmen, and orators, and philanthropists, are flattering themselves that the countries of Europe, which have existed as independent sovereignties for a thousand years, and have never united in one movement since the crusades, may be brought into some community of action for this end. They are calling conventions and digesting projects, by which governments the most diverse, empires, kingdoms, and republics, inhabited by different races of men, tribes of Sclavonian, Teutonic, Latin, and mixed descent, — speaking different languages, believing different creeds, Greeks, Catholics, and Protestants, — men who are scarcely willing to live on the same earth with each other, or go to the same heaven, can yet be made to agree in some great plan of common umpirage.

I cannot say I share these anticipations; but this I will say, if while these sanguine projects are pursued, — while we are thinking it worth while to compass sea and land in the expectation of bringing these jarring nationalities into some kind of union, in order to put a stop to war; if, at this juncture, the people of these thirty United States, most of which are of the average size of a European kingdom, — destined, if they remain a century longer at peace with each other, to equal in numbers the entire population of Europe, — States which, drawn together by a general identity of descent, language, and faith, have not so much formed as grown up into a national confederation; — possessing in its central legislature, executive, and judiciary, an efficient tribunal for the arbitration and decision of public controversies; an actual peace congress, clothed with all the powers of a common constitution and law, and with a jurisdiction extending to the individual citizen, (which this projected congress of na-

tions does not even hope to exercise,) if, while they grasp at this shadow of a congress of nations, the people of these States let go of, — nay, break up and scatter to the winds, — this substantial Union, this real Peace Congress, which for sixty years has kept the country, with all its conflicting elements, in a state of prosperity never before equalled in the world, — the admiration and the envy of mankind, — they will commit a folly for which the language we speak has no name; against which if we, rational beings, should fail to protest, the dumb stones of yonder monument would immediately cry out in condemnation.

Friends and fellow-citizens: we live at an eventful period. Mighty changes in human affairs are of daily occurrence at home and abroad. In Europe, the strongest governments are shaken; the pillars of tradition, rooted in the depths of antiquity, are heaved from their basis; and that fearful war of opinion, so long foretold, is raging, with various fortune, from Lisbon to Archangel. Have you not noticed that in the midst of the perplexity and dismay, of the visions and the hopes, of the crisis, the thoughts of men have been turned more and more to what has passed and what is passing in America? They are looking anxiously to us for lessons of practical freedom, for the solution of that great mystery of state, that the strongest government is that which, with the least array of force, is deepest seated in the welfare and affections of the people. The friends of republican government in France, taunted with the impossibility of making such a government efficient and respectable, point to our example as the sufficient answer. Austria, breaking down beneath the burden of her warring races, offers them too late a federal constitution modelled on our own; and even in England, from which the original elements of our free institutions were derived, scarce a debate arises in parliament, on an important question, without reference to the experience of the United States. The constitutional worship of mankind is reversed; they turn their faces to the West. Happy for them, happy for us, should they behold nought in this country to disap-

point the hopes of progress, to discourage the friends of freedom, to strengthen the arm of the oppressor; and may God grant that those who look to us for guidance and encouragement, may be able to transplant the germs of constitutional liberty to the ancient gardens of the earth, that the clouds which now darken the horizon of Europe may clear away, and the long-deferred hopes of the friends of freedom be fulfilled!

But chiefly let us trust that the principles of our fathers may more and more prevail throughout our beloved country. We have erected a noble monument to their memory, but we shall not have performed all our duty, unless we ourselves catch some portion of their spirit. Oh, that the contemplation of their bright example and pure fame might elevate our minds above the selfish passions, the fierce contentions, and the dark forebodings of the day! We need the spirit of '75 to guide us safely amidst the dizzy activities of the times. While our own numbers are increasing in an unexampled ratio, Europe is pouring in upon us her hundreds of thousands annually, and new regions are added to our domain, which we are obliged to count by degrees of latitude and longitude. In the mean time the most wonderful discoveries of art and the most mysterious powers of nature, combine to give an almost fearful increase to the intensity of our existence. Machines of unexampled complication and ingenuity have been applied to the whole range of human industry. We rush across the land and the sea by steam; we correspond by magnetism; we paint by the solar ray; we count the beats of the electric clock at the distance of a thousand miles; we do all but annihilate time and distance; and amidst all the new agencies of communication and action, the omnipotent press, the great engine of modern progress, not superseded or impaired, but gathering new power from all the arts, is daily clothing itself with louder thunders.

While we contemplate with admiration, — almost with awe, — the mighty influences which surround us, and which demand our coöperation and our guidance, let our hearts overflow with gratitude to the patriots who have handed

down to us this great inheritance. Let us strive to furnish ourselves, from the storehouse of their example, with the principles and virtues which will strengthen us for the performance of an honored part on this illustrious stage. Let pure patriotism add its bond to the bars of iron which are binding the continent together; and as intelligence shoots with the electric spark from ocean to ocean, let public spirit and love of country catch from heart to heart.

# OPENING OF THE BRATTLE HOUSE.*

---

GENTLEMEN: —

WE are assembled this evening on an occasion of considerable interest to this community; not certainly as important as that which brought some of us together last week, (the 17th of June,) nor as that which will call so many of our fellow-citizens together in all parts of the country next week, (the 4th of July,) but still an occasion which, to the inhabitants of this part of Cambridge, and in the relation of fellow-citizens and neighbors, is not unworthy of the notice we are taking of it. We are assembled to express our good wishes to Mr. Willard for the prosperity of this spacious house of entertainment, which he has opened for the accommodation of the public. We feel that in so doing we perform a sort of duty, although a duty it is true of no very arduous kind. It is not often that the performance of duty is attended with less call for self-denial, than when we have nothing to do but to eat a good dinner. I suppose, in fact, that self-denial is not the principle which generally carries men to public houses; though in some benighted parts of the country they may have to practise it when they get there. But that this will never be the case in the Brattle House, I think there is sufficient assurance in what we have witnessed this evening.

The BRATTLE HOUSE, gentlemen; — and what name more appropriate could be given to a place of entertainment, especially to one built on this spot? If the traditions of the

* Remarks made at the opening of the Brattle House, in Cambridge, 28th June, 1850.

past are at all to be depended upon, good cheer may be regarded as the very *genius loci*, the tutelary divinity of the place. The beauty of these grounds is mentioned in the histories of Cambridge. In Dr. Holmes's account* we read, "The gardens of Thomas Brattle, Esq., are universally admired for the justness of their design, and for the richness, variety, and perfection of their productions. In no part of New England is horticulture carried to higher perfection, than within his enclosure. A wall adjoining his grounds, made in 1792, and shaded by handsome rows of trees, is a work of neatness and taste, and is at once convenient and ornamental to the town." That the beauty of Major Brattle's trees is not exaggerated, we are all witnesses. It would not be easy, I think, to find any thing that surpasses in beauty, the magnificent row of lindens, which still adorn the place. Of the hospitality that was dispensed under Major Brattle's roof, our fathers and grandfathers have told us. Even the wayfarer and the traveller beheld the promise of it, in the gardens and the orchards, the trellises and the walls, (loaded with the richest fruits of every season,) in the poultry yards and the fish-ponds. Times have changed, gentlemen, and men and things have changed with them. Major Brattle and his fish-ponds, and gardens, and his good cheer, have passed away; and I believe that there are now but few living, certainly in this part of the world, of his kindred. But his name is likely to be perpetuated, and his liberal hospitality kept up, on a much enlarged scale in the Brattle House. His beautiful lindens will afford their grateful shade to coming generations; and I trust I shall give offence to no one present, if I add, that it is a pleasing circumstance and a happy omen, that, while scarce any thing else is left of Major Brattle's establishments, the noble spring of water, which furnished one of the chief attractions of the place, still pours forth, and will, I trust, to the end of time, continue to pour forth, its limpid and refreshing abundance.

A good deal has been said, gentlemen, and justly said, in

* Mass. Hist. Coll. Vol. VII. p. 5. First Series.

connection with the opening of this house, of the importance to the public of a good place of entertainment. This idea seems very early to have taken possession of the public mind in Cambridge. In the extracts from our ancient records, contained in Dr. Holmes's History, we read, that in 1652, "the townsmen (selectmen) granted liberty to Andrew Belcher, to sell beer and bread for the entertainment of strangers *and the good of the town.*" This was the first step toward the establishment of a public-house; and you see that "the good of the town" is expressly named in connection with the accommodation of the stranger. I do not find that our chronicles plead the same motive for a measure of still earlier date, in reference to which the worthy fathers of the town seem to have acted on the principle of taking care of "number one." "It was ordered in 1648, that there shall be an eight-penny ordinary provided for the townsmen (selectmen) every second Monday of the month, upon their meeting day; and that whosoever of the townsmen fail to be present within half an hour of the ringing of the bell, (which shall be half an hour after eleven of the clock,) he shall both lose his dinner, and pay a pint of sack, or the value, to the present townsmen."

But we need not go to old chronicles, gentlemen, to prove the importance in a town like this of a good house of public entertainment. In every such community, besides the want of a place of social resort on various public occasions, strangers are constantly arriving, and when they ask, (and I think there are but few of us who have not heard the question,) which is the best public-house, and are told that there is none, bad or good, it seems very much like saying to them, in rather milder words, "do your business, stranger, as soon as you can, and go away." I would not have it thought that the citizens of Cambridge are destitute of private hospitality. They are always glad to welcome to pot-luck those who come to see them; but a great many persons come to a town as large as this, who have no friends, no acquaintance; and if no house of entertainment exists, persons of this class receive much such a welcome as used to be given in some places in our country, within the memory of man, to all new-comers.

The selectmen used to wait upon them and with a great deal of municipal courtesy, politely "warn them out of town."

In no place could the want of a public-house, felt in all towns, be more felt than in a community like ours, the seat as it is of a University, which is frequented in its different departments by four or five hundred young men. Their relatives and friends are of course drawn hither at all times, and especially on our public days. All that the college undertakes is to provide them mental fare; but a little bodily fare is also needed; and such is the connection of the intellectual and physical principle, in these degenerate days, that the former does not go far, if wholly unaccompanied by the latter. I have known gentlemen coming to Cambridge to attend the committees of examination obliged, when the duty was prolonged two or three days, to go into Boston every night, and return to Cambridge in the morning.

Gentlemen, I regard a good, well-kept house of entertainment, with very kindly feelings. It has been the fortune of my life to be a good deal away from home, in my earlier years and as a single man. Necessarily living much in public-houses, I have known by experience how much comfort, in health and in sickness, may be enjoyed in them. I cannot, indeed, echo the sentiment of Shenstone, expressed in the beautiful lines written by him in the inn at Henley, and repeated with emotion by Dr. Johnson:—

> "Whoe'er has travelled life's dull round,
> Where'er his stages may have been,
> May sigh to think that he has found
> His warmest welcome at an inn."

I don't say this, gentlemen. It is, I suspect, a bachelor's feeling, for Shenstone you know was a bachelor; and Johnson, who admired these lines, had but little experience of comfortable family life. But I will say that next to a happy home, nothing comes so near it, as a quiet, well-regulated house of entertainment.

And having alluded to the bachelors and the married men, our friend Mr. Willard will allow me to recommend to him, in

the management of the house, to have a discriminating eye to their respective cases. While he will do well to conduct it in such a manner, as to furnish reasonable attractions to the first-named class, and give that forlorn portion of our fellow beings a comfortable resort; he will act wisely not to go so far as to tempt the Benedicts (if the thing were conceivable) from their firesides. *In medio tutissimus.* He must hit the community, in this respect, between wind and water, or he may chance to find himself in water a little too hot for his comfort.

I remember, gentlemen, to have seen an account of a festival, somewhat akin to this, which was held a few years ago at the Mormon settlement of Nauvoo. An entertainment was given to the unfortunate Joe Smith, the head of that strange community. Among the toasts on that occasion was one complimentary to him, which set forth that "as a prophet in the church, a general in the field, a magistrate on the bench, or a landlord at the head of his table, he had few equals and no superior." Our friend Willard, I believe, lays no claim to this rather unusual combination of qualities; he sets up no pretensions to the prophetic, military, or magistratic character. But as a landlord at the head of his table, I think what we have witnessed and enjoyed this evening, will warrant us in saying that he has few equals and no superiors.

In taking my seat, gentlemen, I offer you the following toast, expressive, I am sure, of the general feelings of this company: —

Success to the Brattle House; and may it prove an agreeable resort to the community, a welcome home to the stranger, and a source of prosperity to its enterprising proprietor.

# CAMBRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:—

I CHEERFULLY comply with your request, that I would say a few words on the present occasion, although I am quite aware that this respectable company is not assembled to hear me. I may, in fact, with propriety use the words of a favorite little poem, which many persons have done me the honor to ascribe to me, but which was in reality written by a distant relative and namesake of mine, and, if I mistake not, before I was born. It begins,—

> "You'd scarce expect one of *my* age
> To speak in public on the stage."

This place and this day belong to the young; and after what we have heard from them, I need not say that they stand in no need of assistance from their seniors, to give interest to the occasion.

It is truly a pleasing spectacle. The specimens of scholarship afforded yesterday at the examination, and of reading, elocution, and composition which we have just witnessed, are highly gratifying. I have no personal acquaintance with the other public schools in Cambridge, but from what I have heard of them, I have no doubt they are entitled to the praise just bestowed on them by the chairman of the committee. Of the High School I have had considerable personal knowledge for two years; and from what I have myself seen of it, I feel fully warranted in expressing my entire concurrence in

* Remarks made at the annual exhibition, in the City Hall, on the 25th of July, 1850.

all that has been said in its favor by yourself, sir, and Dr. Wellington. In a word, I have no doubt that the schools of Cambridge would sustain a comparison with those of any other city or town in Massachusetts; and that surely is praise enough. Their condition in the aggregate is such, as fully to justify the policy pursued by the city government, in founding and maintaining them upon this liberal scale. At least it shows that the public gets what it bargains for, (what does not always happen); I mean a very efficient system of public gratuitous instruction. Whether that is a benefit or not, is a topic on which there will not be much difference of opinion in this assembly.

The worthy chairman of the committee alluded to the University in this place; and as he made the allusion, the thought crossed my mind, to institute a comparison of the expense with which the University and the public schools of Cambridge are supported. It may enable us to realize how great an effort is made by the citizens of Cambridge to support their public schools. The annual expenditure for the support of our schools exceeds twenty thousand dollars, without including the building and repair of school-houses. Last year it was twenty-one thousand dollars. Now the University, as we all know, is by far the oldest and best endowed in the country; but the whole annual income of its funds applicable to the business of instruction, (I speak of Harvard College proper, and not of the professional and scientific schools connected with the University,) is less than that sum. All that the liberality of the State and the bounty of individuals for two centuries have accumulated on this favored seat of learning, in the shape of funds for carrying on the work of instruction, (and I do not include the cost of buildings, cabinets, and libraries in reference to the University, as I have not included the cost of school-houses, apparatus, and libraries in reference to the schools,) does not yield so large a sum annually, as the city of Cambridge appropriates to support this system of common school education. The residue of the expense at the University, being rather more than one half of the whole, is defrayed by the term

bills of the students. At the schools every thing is gratuitous.

But, my friends, we will not say any thing more of figures and sums of money on this occasion, but allude to those attainments in useful knowledge "whose price is far above rubies." If the sum laid out by Cambridge and the other cities and towns of the Commonwealth which make liberal provision for schooling, were ten times as great as it is, it would be amply repaid in the benefits conferred on individuals, and the advantage accruing to the public. Our little State of Massachusetts covers about eight thousand square miles. Not much of the soil is of high fertility; we have no mines of the precious metals, and little coal or iron; our climate is too severe or otherwise not adapted for any of the great agricultural staples, except Indian corn; and yet we have a population of a million. If the State of Texas were inhabited in the same proportion to the square mile, her population would equal that of the whole United States. At least I made a calculation some years ago, at the time of the first talk of annexation, that, according to the boundaries then claimed by Texas, she was twenty-six times as large as Massachusetts. How it would be with her present boundaries I do not know; I am not sure that she has any.

Well, sir, what is it that has led to this result, as far as Massachusetts is concerned? What has enabled our noble little State, on her rocks and her sands, and within her narrow limits, to rear and to support this rapidly increasing population; what enables her, besides constantly sending forth a swarm of emigrants, to keep at home a population far greater in proportion to her size than that of any other State?

I take it that this result is mainly owing to the general intelligence of the community, promoted by many causes and influences, but mainly by the extension of the means of education to all the people. On this rock the corner-stone of the infant settlement was laid, (I speak of human things,) on this it has ever rested. I do not wish to claim any thing for Massachusetts which is not strictly her due. I cheerfully concede to other States the possession, in some re-

spects, of superior advantages. I acknowledge much that is good in all. I bear cheerful testimony to the liberal efforts that have been made by some of them, and especially Connecticut and New York, in this same good cause; but may I not claim for Massachusetts the palm in this respect? If the genius of our common America should cast his eye over this great sisterhood of States, to see what they have done respectively for the education of their children, might he not apostrophize Massachusetts and say, "many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all?"

But I do not wish to overstate the matter, and to ascribe too much to popular education as the cause of our prosperity. A great many other things, I know, have contributed to it. We have a temperate climate; our winters brace, while our summers are not long enough to enervate. Our soil, if not very fertile, nowhere generates disease. An extensive seaboard furnishes great facilities for commerce. Our granite and gravel make capital roads, and the former is an excellent material for building. Our abundant water power holds out great facilities to manufacturers. Then there are political and moral causes of prosperity of vast importance; free popular government, which extends an equal protection to all; a greater degree of practical equality than exists in any other highly civilized country; a traditional respect for the law; a high state of public morals; a pervading religious sentiment. All these are eminently conducive to the public prosperity. But I need not say, that some of these influences owe their existence to the intelligence which education has diffused and fostered in the community, and that all of them operate through that intelligence. It is the intelligence of a people that makes its natural advantages available.

There are other regions of the earth as highly favored as our State in all natural endowments. If you take a terrestrial globe and turn it round, so that every part of its surface which lies in the same latitude, this precious forty-second degree, (for our narrow little State does not in any part, I believe, run up to the forty-third or down to the forty-first, and for the most part does not fully cover the forty-second — the

boys will correct me, if I am wrong); or, to make the comparison fairer, if you take, not the same latitude, but the isothermal lines that give the same climate as ours, and turn the globe round till every part of its surface which lies between them comes up to the brazen meridian, you will find many a spot equalling, some surpassing, Massachusetts in natural advantages, none exceeding her in prosperity; some regions you will find, as the globe revolves beneath your eye, as favorably circumstanced as ourselves as to position, climate, and soil; but inhabited by degenerate or savage races; by tribes that never emerged into civilization or have sunk back into barbarity.

But you may ask, while you perceive this contrast, is it possible that it should be caused by education; and much of the difficulty which you will perhaps find in agreeing to the answer would vanish, if you would but look upon education, in the full comprehension of the idea, as the *drawing out*, the *training up* of the intellectual principle in man; the divine principle which makes him what he is. Till this is done, man is but a superior animal; hardly even that. There are among the abject and benighted races alluded to by the young gentleman (S. L. Cutter), who has just given us such a handsome valedictory address, some specimens of humanity so sunk in the scale, as hardly to equal a thorough-bred horse or a well-trained Newfoundland dog. At best, the purely sensual man is but a piece of painted aching clay. But awaken the spiritual nature, kindle the intellectual and moral spark, and he starts up a Newton or a Washington; a being but a little lower than the angels.

But you ask again, can common school education do this? — and I answer fearlessly, it can and does. I certainly cannot on this occasion, and in the few minutes' time still left me, undertake to treat this mighty theme in all its bearings; but I do not despair, even in a few sentences, of suggesting to you the great points of the argument. I will take school education in its common simple acceptation, as confined to reading and writing, (in which I include speaking and composition,) arithmetic, and the elements of natural philosophy;

and I believe the extension to a whole community of the means of obtaining such an education without cost, is sufficient to effect all I ascribe to it. It is scarcely necessary to say, that I do not, in these statements, hold up education as a *creative* cause. I take into the account the spontaneous coöperation of the mysterious principle of intelligence, with all its perceptive faculties, bestowed and quickened by the Author of our being; just as the farmer, when he describes the effect of the various processes of husbandry, includes the coöperation of those inscrutable principles of vegetable growth, which philosophy strives in vain to analyze, but without which not an ear of corn is ripened.

With this explanation I say, sir, that common reading and writing, that is, in a word, the use of language as a system of visible and audible signs of thought, is the great prerogative of our nature as rational beings. I say that when we have acquired the mastery of this system of audible and visible signs, we have done the greatest thing, as it seems to me, as far as intellect is concerned, which can be done by a rational man. It is so common that we do not much reflect upon it; but like other common things, it hides a great mystery of our nature. When we have learned how, by giving an impulse with our vocal organs to the air, by making a few black marks on a piece of paper, to establish a direct sympathy between our invisible and spiritual essence and that of other men, so that they can see and hear what is passing in our minds, just as if thought and feeling themselves were visible and audible, — not only so, when in the same way we establish a communication between mind and mind in ages and countries the most remote, we have wrought a miracle of human power and skill, which I never reflect upon without awe. Can we realize, sir, that in this way we have, through the medium of the declamation of these children, been addressed this morning by Demosthenes and Cicero, by Burke and Fox? Well, sir, all this is done by writing, reading, and speaking. It is a result of these simple operations. When you tell me a boy has learned to read, you tell me that he has entered into an intellectual partnership not only

with every living contemporary, but with every mind ever created, that has left a record of itself on the pages of science and literature; and when he has learned to write, he has acquired the means of speaking to generations and ages that will exist a thousand years hence. It all comes back to the use of language. The press, the electric telegraph, are only improvements in the mode of communication. The wonderful thing is that the mysterious significance of thought, the invisible action of spirit, can be embodied in sounds and signs addressed to the eye and ear. Instead of wondering that among speaking, writing, and reading men you have occasionally a Shakspeare, a Bacon, or a Franklin, my wonder is to see these boys and girls, after a few years training, able to express, in written marks and spoken sounds, the subtlest shades of thought, and that in two or three languages.

The next branch of common school education is arithmetic, the science of numbers, the elements of mathematics. This is in reality a branch of the great department of language, a species of composition; but of so peculiar a nature as to constitute a separate science. This is another of the great master-keys of life. With it the astronomer opens the depths of the heavens; the engineer, the gates of the mountains; the navigator, the pathways of the deep. The skilful arrangement, the rapid handling of figures, is a perfect magician's wand. The mighty commerce of the United States, foreign and domestic, passes through the books kept by some thousands of diligent and faithful clerks. Eight hundred bookkeepers, in the Bank of England, strike the monetary balances of half the civilized world. Their skill and accuracy in applying the common rules of arithmetic are as important as the enterprise and capital of the merchant, or the industry and courage of the navigator. I look upon a well-kept ledger with something of the pleasure with which I gaze on a picture or a statue. It is a beautiful work of art. It is by arithmetical rules, and geometrical diagrams, and algebraical formulæ, that the engineer digs an underground river-channel for an inland lake, and carries a stream of fresh water into every house in a crowded capital. Many a slate full of vul-

gar fractions has been figured out, to enable our neighbors in Boston to sip a glass of Cochituate; and I suppose, sir, a good many of the citizens of Cambridge think it is pretty nearly time that we should go to work on the same sum.

Then come the elements of natural philosophy and natural science, the laws of organic and inorganic nature, of which something is taught in our common schools. Is it wonderful that a community, in which this knowledge is diffused, should multiply itself a hundred-fold? I mean is it wonderful that one well-taught man should do the work of uninstructed thousands? Mythology tells us of Briareus with his hundred hands, and Argus with his hundred eyes; but these are only faint images of the increased strength and sharpened vision which knowledge imparts to the well educated. Mr. Agassiz sees a great deal more with his two eyes than Argus did with his hundred. Mr. Bond beholds a satellite of Neptune in the depths of the heavens, three thousand millions of miles from the sun, a body perhaps not five hundred miles in diameter, as easily as the diver beholds a pearl oyster in seven fathoms of water. No Titan that fought with Jupiter, and piled Ossa upon Pelion, had as much strength in his arm, as the engineer has in his thumb and finger, when he turns the screw that lets the steam into the cylinder of his engine. What is there in the Arabian Nights like the skill of the metallurgist, who converts a shapeless piece of iron ore into the mainspring of a watch? What was there in Michael Scott's book to compare with the practical necromancy of the chemist?

Now these are branches of knowledge of which the elements are taught at our schools; and need I urge that such a control of the signs of thought, such a possession of the keys of knowledge, such a consciousness of power over nature as results from this acquaintance with her mysteries, is quite sufficient in the aggregate to give a character to a community; not certainly to produce wonderful effects in each individual, but in their united and continuous operation to promote the prosperity of a State.

There are one or two other general suggestions which I

might have offered you, sir, but I am happy to say they have been anticipated by master Cutter in the valedictory address, to which I have already alluded in terms of well-merited compliment. I will, before I take my seat, say a word or two on another topic. I think very highly of our Cambridge schools, as places of education. I believe too much cannot be said to their credit in this respect; and yet I think their discipline and management, (if I may judge of the rest by the High School, which, as I have already remarked, is the only one of them with which I am personally acquainted,) entitled to still higher praise. They owe indeed very much of their efficiency, as institutions where useful knowledge is to be acquired, to their being well governed. In truth, no valuable progress in learning can be made in a disorderly school. I do not mean this as a sentimental reflection, but as a positive practical fact. I would appeal to any candid teacher, and to any observant school committee-man, whether he ever knew or heard of such a thing as a well-taught school, which was not also a well-governed school; or, to state it the other way, whether he ever knew such a thing as a disorderly, insubordinate, and consequently disaffected school, where any satisfactory progress was made in learning. For this reason, Mr. Smith, I think the excellent spirit which prevails in your school is its highest praise. I do not call it a well-governed, but a well-regulated, a well-organized, school. There is no need of bringing in the idea of government, where there is a friendly feeling between the teachers and the great mass of the scholars, where compulsion is seldom named and still more seldom applied, where the great majority are well disposed and keep each other in countenance, and the instructors are sure of the support and cheered by the affection of their pupils.

I make but one more remark, sir, and that addressed to our young friends. They have just reached the end of a laborious term, and are about to begin the holidays. Let me caution them against that great fault of school-boys and school-girls, studying too hard in vacation. After the fatigues of three months at school, I have no idea of young folks going

to work for eight or ten hours a day at home. I hope your fathers and mothers will not permit it. If you insist upon a half an hour or so in the morning, and as much more in the afternoon and evening, by way of amusement, I do not know that I should greatly object; but take care to have a right good time, and come back at the end of the holidays, with rosy cheeks and bright eyes, ready to engage with eagerness in the duties of the new term.

# THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.*

---

A TOAST having been given by Hon. William Sturgis in honor of the diplomatic corps of the United States, prefaced by some complimentary remarks, Mr. EVERETT was called upon to reply. He said that he understood that he was looked upon for a response to the toast last given, as the only individual present included in it. But for this reference to himself, Mr. E. could have expressed his hearty concurrence with what had been said by Mr. Sturgis in reference to the diplomatic service. It had certainly been performed in general in a manner creditable to the country. As far as his own humble services were concerned, he felt sincerely grateful for a complimentary notice from a company containing so much of the mercantile respectability of Boston. The diplomatic service of the United States, at least at the court where he had had the honor to be their representative, was very closely connected with the commerce of the country. In ordinary times, if he might judge from his own experience, nine tenths of the business of the American minister in London was connected with commercial interests and claims. Our trade was carried on all over the globe. It came in contact with British jurisdiction in the remotest seas, and new cases involving appeals to the central power at London were constantly arising. If, in discharging his duty to those whose interests in this way had been placed in some degree in his hands, he was thought, in a company like this, to have

* In reply to a toast in honor of the Diplomacy of the United States, at a dinner to Emin Bey, Turkish Commissioner, at the Revere House in Boston, on the 4th of November, 1850, Thomas B. Curtis, Esq. in the chair.

been not wholly deficient, he felt bound to acknowledge, in this public manner, the master by whom he had been instructed, (Mr. Webster,) and the guidance which he had enjoyed.

But you will allow me, continued Mr. Everett, to pass from this topic to one on which I can express myself with greater freedom and propriety; and to thank you for being permitted to share the festivities of this occasion. It is one of a somewhat peculiar nature, and really, as it seems to me, of no ordinary interest. We are honored with the company of an officer high in the service of the Ottoman Porte, who has been commissioned by his government to visit the United States. He is, I believe, the first of his countrymen who has ever visited us. It is not a diplomatic mission, instituted merely to keep up the official intercourse of the two governments; and we may be quite sure it is not an excursion of mere curiosity. Our respected guest has not come, as was said to an English traveller, by a native chief I believe on the western coast of Africa, "to take a walk and make book;" he has come for a more substantial and practical purpose,— to acquire information in respect to the commercial, industrial, and social character of the country; to form some acquaintance with our institutions; and especially to explore, by personal observation, the elements of an extended and mutually beneficial commerce. Such an errand, I must say, sir, seems to me indicative of an enlightened and liberal government, watchful for the means of benefiting its subjects, and willing to derive information even from remote sources. I need not say, sir, that the choice of the Commissioner, as far as I have been favored with the means of forming an estimate of his character, has been not less judicious, than the errand itself is wisely conceived and auspicious of good.

I have therefore, sir, called this social interview, which enables us to pay our joint respects to this honored visitor, an interesting occasion. We have not often had one more so. It is the first time that a similar act of public hospitality has been tendered in this city, perhaps in this country, to an officer of the Ottoman Porte. I hope it will prove to be the

commencement of a permanent relation of good offices mutually exchanged.

Philosophers, sir, have been at a loss for a definition of man. He has been called a reasoning animal, but there are not a few of the race, I am sorry to say, that will not hear to reason. He has been called a laughing animal; but there are some sour-faced fellows that will not even smile; while some of the lower animals have something like a laugh. He has been called a cooking animal, and the propriety of this definition will hardly be questioned around this well-laden board. Dr. Franklin pronounces him a tool-making animal. But I am not sure, sir, that he would not be best defined as a *fighting* animal, for no event in the history of our race seems so much a matter of course, as that nations in contiguity with each other, should live in a state of almost eternal war. Such seems at least, till of late years, to have been the case with the Christian and the Mussulman powers; and I rather think that we should not gain much, as far as the Turks are concerned, in inquiring very particularly who began the warfare. The most celebrated and important of these demonstrations of hostility, if not the very first in point of time, were the crusades, in which the united forces of a great part of Europe were poured upon Western Asia, in a torrent which swept away friends and foes on its path. I fear the law of nations would be studied in vain for a justifiable motive for these strange expeditions. But whatever their cause, one effect was certain, that of producing a feeling of no amiable kind between the two great parties. Christians have for ages been complimented by the Turks, as well as by other Mussulman races, with sundry ill-sounding epithets not necessary to be repeated on this occasion; and I must say that we have not left the debt of international courtesy unpaid. From the ideal monsters that spread terror in the nursery under the name of *Ogres* (the name a little changed by which the Turks first became known to the Western world), down to the warlike princes, whose armies have carried alarm into the heart of Europe, at a comparatively recent period, they have, from their first establishment in Western Asia, been

habitually spoken of as ruthless barbarians, and stigmatized by every name of hatred. I am afraid even that in quite modern times, those of us who took an interest in the Greek revolution, were not always as choice in their language as they might have been.

With what feelings the fathers of New England, the contemporaries of the ancestor of whom our respected friend (Mr. Winthrop) has just spoken, regarded the Turks, in common with all other Mahometans, hardly need be said. If the first settlers of Boston, who laid the foundations of our ancient and beloved city on this very spot where we are now assembled, attracted not by the good cheer which has regaled us, not by the sparkling cup with which Mr. Stevens has so liberally crowned the board, but by the pure and wholesome waters of Mr. Blackstone's spring, if they had been told that in two generations from the first settlement, their children would have been beset by a visitation of witches, and that in a century and a half more, a company of their descendants would sit down to table with a live Turk, and he the official messenger of the Grand Seignior, a full-blooded Mussulman and no mistake, they would have thought their degenerate posterity were doomed to sink from bad to worse. The Turks, as you know, are a branch of the great Tartar family, *Tatar* as they spell it themselves, the *r* having been interpolated in Europe in the middle ages, by way of a polite inuendo that they came from a place, not to be mentioned in English to ears polite.

I esteem it a very pleasing circumstance that feelings like these are so entirely passed away, as to be alluded to as a matter of merriment alone. I look upon it as an omen of great and happy changes in rapid progress, that an officer of distinction in the service of this once odious power, (which has lately endeared itself to the friends of liberty in a manner not soon to be forgotten,) has been sent by his youthful sovereign, a ruler whose large and liberal views for the improvement of his people have been equalled only by his munificence of disposition and kindness of heart, to examine the United States; to learn what we are by the hearing of the

ear and the seeing of the eye; to compare the ancient East with the youthful West; to gather hints and ideas for the benefit of his own country.*

But let me not be thought, sir, by any means to insinuate, that the extension of our intercourse with Turkey would be a one-sided benefit; good for them, but of no consequence to us. There are few relations of this kind in the world either between individuals or States. I increase my own happiness when I do good to my neighbor; and friendly relations between two countries are beneficial to both. The quality of commerce is as little strained as that of mercy: —

"It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

The sun in his circuit through the heavens does not look down upon a region more favored by nature than the country of our honored guest. Without taking into the account the European dominions of the Sultan, one of the finest countries in Europe; without mentioning the islands of the Ægean and the Levant, — Scio, Crete, Rhodes, Cyprus, — names which it makes the ears tingle to repeat; I think it will not be easy to point out upon the map of the world a country that equals the Asiatic domain of the Sultan for temperate range of climate, variety of productions, beauty of position, and facility of access. How it connects with the north by the Black Sea with its all-glorious outlet through the Hellespont, and by the great Russian rivers, which come down from the polar circle; with the west, by the entire eastern shores of the Mediterranean; with the south, by the Nile, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf, and the more than famous rivers, the Tigris and the Euphrates, that flow into it; while on the eastern boundary it controls the passes of the entire overland trade with India, China, and the Oriental Archipelago; a trade which yielded almost all the commercial wealth of the ancient world! And what is to hinder this region so favored in its natural position; the cradle, the garden, the metropolis of the primitive world; from recovering no small share of its ancient prosperity, if a policy so liberal as that which has been pursued by his sublime Highness Abdul Medjid, and by his

father before him, shall be steadily followed out? Who can tell what beneficial results may flow from the visit now made by our honored guest? And if, to all the materials for a mutually beneficial intercourse *now* existing in Turkey, there shall be added, perhaps in consequence of his reports, all those improvements of which he has seen no inconsiderable specimens here; when his territories like ours shall be covered with an iron network of railroads; when the great rivers like ours shall be rendered navigable up stream as well as down, by the mighty force of steam; when the electric telegraph shall speak from the Sultan's own imperial Stamboul to the upper cataracts of the Nile, and from Beyroot to Bassora, who does not see that an impetus will be given to the commerce of the world, as well as to the prosperity of Turkey herself, in which we shall come in for a full share?

I rejoice in the assurance that the active and intelligent efforts of our honored guest will not be wanting toward the promotion of these noble ends; and I scarcely need add, that the hearty coöperation of the American legation at Constantinople, will as certainly be rendered. That mission, I believe, sir, was never in a more prosperous state. The distinguished gentleman at its head, (Mr. Marsh,) is favorably known by reputation throughout the country. To great professional learning, he has added an enviable congressional reputation. He has carried to his post the eminent talent, the varied attainments, and the conciliatory disposition which will enable him to perform his duty to both governments in the most creditable and beneficial manner. In this, he will be fully seconded by his respectable associate, (Mr. J. P. Brown,) the official interpreter and secretary of the legation, with whose company we are favored at this table. If that gentleman were not present, I would say more than I think it right to inflict upon his modesty: but this I will say to his face, that he enjoys one advantage for his post, — and his country reaps the benefit of it, — seldom possessed by foreign governments in their diplomatic relations with the Porte; I mean the advantage of speaking the Turkish like his native tongue. It has ever been the scandal of Euro-

pean diplomacy at Constantinople, that the ambassador was obliged to communicate through the medium of dragomans of a different race and language, not subjects of the government that employs them,—generally the Greeks of the Fanal. Mr. Brown, by his long residence in Turkey and his assiduous and successful study of its difficult language, has wiped out this reproach. The United States enjoy in him an official interpreter at once a citizen of the government he represents, and able to communicate freely in its own tongue with the government to which he is accredited. I do not know how the case may be now, but thirty years ago, this was a thing quite unknown at Constantinople.*

Allow me, in taking my seat, to propose to you the health of the Hon. Mr. Marsh, the Minister of the United States to the Sublime Porte, and of Mr. Brown, Secretary of Legation and Interpreter.

* During the administration of President John Quincy Adams, a plan was formed for supplying to the diplomatic service of the United States native citizens well qualified to interpret the Oriental languages. Our accomplished countryman, William B. Hodgson, Esq., of Savannah, with this object in view, was sent to Algiers, where he laid the foundation of his distinguished attainments in the languages of Western Asia. The negotiations at Constantinople at the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty with the Ottoman Porte in 1830, were conducted by Mr. Hodgson as dragoman of the legation.

# THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON.*

---

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: —

I RISE with diffidence to address the company on this occasion, sensible as I am that there are gentlemen present more capable of doing so acceptably, than I am, and more worthy of the honor conferred on me by inviting me to respond to the toast which has been just proposed. I thank you, sir, notwithstanding, for allowing me the privilege of being present on this interesting occasion; especially, for the honor done to me in calling on me to respond to that great and noble toast, "The Constitution of the United States." Sir, you have done well to give an early and prominent place to a toast in honor of the constitution, on the birthday of Washington, for more than to any other influence, under Providence, the country owes the constitution to him. Did not the honorable gentleman who has instructed and interested us so much this morning, (Gen. Foote,) did he not remind us that the very first suggestion made towards the constitution, not the first official act but the first private suggestion made towards the formation of the constitution, was made at Mount Vernon, in the house of Washington, and by Washington himself? And yet, gentlemen, I know not how to speak to you on this great theme; for after the instructive, appropriate, and seasonable commentary on the character, principles, and policy of Washington that we have just heard, it seems as if every thing had been said that could be said.

* Speech at the celebration of the Birthday of Washington, in New York, on the 22d of February, 1851, in reply to the toast, "The Constitution of the United States."

Still, I know that it is a subject of which an American audience can never tire. Washington to us in our recent history, within our own days, within the experience of our fathers, is all and more than all that history and tradition, and venerable antiquity, have accumulated on the name of Alfred, and on the two or three great names of others like him, if others such there be, worthy to be remembered in comparison with Washington.

The memory of Washington is indeed an inestimable portion of the moral treasure of the country; and I do not know but that I might almost say, but for the sacrifice of human life that would be occasioned by it, that one would rather that half the continent should sink, than that we should lose his memory and character, — a character to be held up to the imitation of our children, to be pointed out to the admiration of the stranger, to be commended to the fervent applause of all mankind, and to be handed down to the latest posterity. Washington was all this and more. It was his great mission to render the most important services to his country in his own time, and to benefit all future ages, if we are but just to his memory and true to ourselves. And this year seems to be, out of many years, a most fitting one to commemorate his life, character, and services. In that ever-memorable address, given to the people of the United States on the 17th of September, 1796, he alludes to "forty-five years dedicated to the service of the country." Forty-five years from 1796 carry us back to 1751, just a century from this time, as the commencement of the illustrious career of Washington, according to his own statement. General Foote has given us so full a sketch of the more recent political services of Washington, that I am induced to go back to the beginning of his career. In this year (1751) he received, young as he was, his first military appointment as adjutant-general in one of the districts into which Virginia was divided. Three years only had elapsed from the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; but the movements which had commenced on the part of the Ohio Land Company, with a view to the settlement of the region

west of the Alleghanies, had aroused the jealousy of the French and Indians; and, in reality, these insignificant local interests were the original source of that great seven years' war in which the leading States of Europe became involved, which ended in the capture of Quebec, the expulsion of the French from this continent, and, remotely, to the independence of the United States.

In this war Washington rendered the most important services. He was but nineteen years old in 1751, when he received his first military appointment just alluded to. Two years after, as you all recollect, he went on a most romantic and dangerous errand, to the residence of the French governor at Venango. On that occasion he had a most narrow escape from the perils of the elements and the rifle of the savage foe. You remember the campaign of the following year, 1754, when on an ever-memorable day, the fourth of July, Washington, unfortunately for every thing but his good name, had to capitulate at what was well called Fort Necessity; the very same day on which the articles of union, proposed by Franklin, (alluded to by Gen. Foote,) were signed at Albany. We see him in the next year in the terrible battle in which Braddock was slain, and in which two horses were shot under the youthful hero himself, and his clothing was pierced by four musket balls. The courage, the fortitude, the skill, and the perseverance with which he conducted the retreat of the wreck of the royal army from those inauspicious fields, and watched over the safety of the frontier for the residue of the war, raised him at once to a position before the community, and to a hold on public confidence, which years of success, in the natural course of things, are hardly enough to reach. Well was it said by President Davies, in 1756 or 1757, in a sermon to the volunteers of Hanover county, "let me point, as a remarkable instance of patriotism, to that brave youth, Colonel Washington, who, I can't help but think, has been so wonderfully preserved by Providence to render some important service to his country." Where, in uninspired history, can you point to another prediction like this, made of a

youth of twenty-three, fulfilled as this was in the subsequent career of your Washington? Thus was he heralded into the service of his country.

In the great scene of that service, the revolutionary war, that mighty drama in human affairs, I need not remind you how every thing seemed to centre about him. There were others who rendered invaluable services in the cabinet and in the field; but Washington was all in all to the cause. I would not on any account do injustice to any other honored name. There were many, more than I can number, who were eminently useful to their country, who spoke kindling words of patriotism in dark times, who rendered most important services in arduous and responsible diplomatic positions abroad, who reaped honorable laurels on hard fought fields, but it was on Washington alone that the heart of the country cast anchor in seasons of darkness, of calamity, and, but for him, of despair. And, when the revolutionary war was brought to a triumphant close, and the colonies seemed unable, under the old confederation, to recover from their exhaustion, what was it that induced those States, each proud, and justly so, of its hardly-earned independence, to abdicate some portion of their sovereignty on the altar of patriotism, and consent to the establishment of a strong central government? Gentlemen, they well knew into whose hands it would first go; they knew that he would set up precedents of administration which his successors would not lightly depart from. I am almost tempted to quote the sublime words of Milton—

"Far off his coming shone."

They needed in his case none of the poor machinery of electioneering, no nominating convention in Philadelphia or Baltimore, to point out Washington to the choice of the people. In his case, that great civil act by which a free people constitute their rulers, an act which we ought always to discharge with something of the solemnity and conscientiousness with which we approach our religious duties, (an act too little deemed of in these modern days,) in Washington's case

even this great civic act was but an august ceremony. From the moment the Federal Convention had decided that there should be a President, and nine States had adopted the constitution, although there were arrangements and contrivances intended to cause some uncertainty in the designation for office, although there were electoral colleges interposed between the people and the candidates, and votes were to be given for two persons for President and Vice-President, not naming which was intended for either office, yet in Washington's case these were all but forms; for from the moment when the constitution was adopted, he was already chosen in the hearts of the people. All the stages of the election, all the formalities of suffrage, were but the outward promulgation of this spontaneous moral choice.

Well, gentlemen, after he was elected, how often in his administration did his personal weight of character and his individual influence carry the country through the severest trials? In that memorable instance, especially, when the minds of the people were embittered on the one hand by the detention of the western posts, and the interference of the British cruisers with our neutral trade, and when, on the other hand, we were drawn very strongly towards France by our sympathy with what was at first regarded as a great effort for political reform, and by the grateful remembrance of valuable services in the revolutionary war, the influence of Washington was able to subdue the sensibilities of the people to the measure of a just policy, and restrain them from rushing into those wars of the French revolution, which wasted the strength and shook the stability of Europe for more than thirty years.

Now, what I would earnestly ask is this. Must all this mighty influence of the character, and principles, and memory of Washington, must they all be buried in his tomb? Is all that he was to us and to mankind, all his political wisdom, his experience, his unsuspected disinterestedness, all, in short, that made him to be Washington, in distinction from the multitude of meritorious citizens of earlier or later days, is all this to be consigned to oblivion, in that dark and narrow house on the banks of the Potomac? No, Heaven forbid! It is

the great prerogative of our rational nature that mind and its influences can never die; and unless we are cold and dead, we shall listen to the voice which speaks to us through his immortal address with deeper reverence even, if possible, than that with which we should listen to his living counsels.

That address was the most carefully prepared product of a mind from which nothing crude or ill considered ever went forth, the maturest result of his life-long experience. At the close, as he believed, of his political and military career, having fought through two great wars, one of which ended in establishing the independence of his country, having in posts of high responsibility assisted in bringing about two organic changes of government, having been twice unanimously called to the chief magistracy, and about to withdraw from office for the last time, and, as he thought, forever, into that beloved retirement, as he regarded it, which he so earnestly coveted, he gave to the people of the United States the last counsels, as he calls them in language I can never repeat without emotion, "of an old and affectionate friend." You have read it a thousand times. You place it in the hands of your children, you appreciate, as you ought, those last words of wisdom and love, which gushed from that noble heart but a few years before it ceased to beat forever.

And what is the leading advice of this ever-memorable address? Is it not ADHERENCE TO THE UNION? I believe, if its pages were counted, a full fourth part of it would be found devoted to this theme. He tells us to watch over its preservation with the most jealous anxiety. On the love of liberty, which you might suppose would be the principal topic in an address from one who had devoted his life to promote it, there is but a single sentence, a couple of lines; he just alludes to it as an indwelling sentiment of the American heart, which needs no recommendation from him. As for the preservation of State rights, which forms so leading a topic in modern systems of policy, I believe that Washington does not so much as allude to them. I think he does not name them; not that he undervalued State rights, but he knew there were centrifugal tendencies enough in so large a body of

States to counteract any danger of the opposite kind. No, gentlemen, it is Union, Union, Union, the first, the last, the constant strain of this immortal address.

And what could my poor voice add, if I were presumptuous enough to attempt to do it, to the parting counsels of Washington? I say again, if their influence ceases to be felt, it is not because Washington is dead, but because we are dead and cold, buried in the grave of criminal indifference and apathy, absorbed in the gilded cares of that prosperity which we enjoy under the constitution which he did so much to procure for us; or, what is worse, misled by prejudice, by false theories of government, by imaginary sectional interests, or, still worse, blinded by party and maddened by faction. I agree with Gen. Foote, that it is time for every man to utter his voice in accordance with the parting voice of Washington. I know it is said, and by many excellent and patriotic, but, as I think, greatly mistaken citizens, that the Union is not seriously threatened; that the alarm is factitious; that the danger is wholly imaginary, or greatly overrated. I wish I could think so, but I must say that in the result of all the anxious inquiry I have been able to make, and of all my observation of the state of opinion and feeling in different parts of the country, I have come to the conclusion that the Union is in great danger.

I am not so much moved by the doings of organized bodies, of legislatures, of conventions, or by acts of riot, disorder, and lawlessness in any part of the country. These things carry with them their own corrective, to a certain extent, in the North and South. I know how much has been done by excellent and patriotic citizens of the South, to stay the disaffection to the Union in that quarter, and I agree with the sentiment of Mr. Webster, in the admirable letter just read, that ninety-nine hundredths of the people of my section of the country are for the constitution and the laws. For that reason, I say, I am not so much led to the opinion I have expressed by public acts and demonstrations, as I am most deeply grieved by symptoms I have seen in both extremes of the country, of a deep feeling of bitterness and ill-will, a spirit

of denunciation of the motives, character, and policy of the opposite sections of the Union, and of all at home who are suspected of having any charity or sympathy with their fellow-citizens at a distance. This, sir, is what grieves and alarms me. Why, if the several portions of the country belonged to different nations; if they were alien in language, in religion, and in race; if they were sworn, like Hannibal at the altar, to wage a war of destruction against each other, they could not use stronger or more bitter language than I have read within a few weeks by men, both at the North and the South, who entertain extreme opinions on the agitating subjects of the day. I say it is this which gives me the greatest alarm for the continuance of the Union. The outward facts are but the manifestation of the spirit of disaffection and bitterness which, if not checked, sooner or later, or rather very soon, will cause the Union to crumble.

I am not an alarmist, I never have been. If I may allude to a matter so unimportant, I would say that, in all my addresses to the public, I have ever looked on the bright side in reference to the future of America. But if there is to be no relaxation of those unkind feelings between the different sections of the country, if men will not make up their minds to live in good feeling and good faith under the constitution and the laws, that constitution which was framed by our fathers, as good, as wise, as patriotic as ourselves, and under which the country has enjoyed a degree of prosperity unexampled in the world; if they will go on indulging this fierce spirit of mutual hostility, it will, at no distant day, result in a separation of the States, to be followed by a war, or rather a series of wars, which will change the aspect of this country, and injuriously affect the cause of constitutional liberty forever. For I regard it as demonstrable that, in the event of a separation, as certainly as the sun will set in the west, the sun of the republic will go down from the meridian and set in blood. I know that some persons of sanguine temperament, dallying, as I think, unwarrantably with these dreadful futurities, have persuaded themselves that it would only be a change of two confederacies instead of one, and that in

other respects all would go on much as it did before. Sir, I am very loath to enter into any speculations of this kind, on one side or the other; but, in my humble judgment, there will not be two confederacies, nor eventually any confederacies, but as many despotic governments as, in the chances of conquest and reconquest, military chieftains may be able and willing to establish. Let Germany teach us. How did she come out of the chaos of the dark ages, after a thousand years of internecine war? Did she come out of it with two or three confederacies? She counted more than three hundred independent principalities, as they called themselves, but all lying at the mercy of the nearest despot and the strongest army.

I presume not to look into that dark abyss. I turn from it with the same horror, a thousand fold increased, that I felt when in my youth I was surprised on the black and calcined edge of the crater of Vesuvius, while the sides of the mountain were already quivering with the convulsive throes of an approaching eruption. To attempt to give form and outline, to measure the force, to calculate the direction of the molten elements, boiling and bellowing in the fiery depth below, and just ready to be let loose by the hand of God on their pathway of destruction, would be as unavailing and presumptuous in the political as in the natural world. One thing, however, I think is certain. We talk of the separation of these States, assuming that they would still, in other respects, remain the States which they now are; but I think it is certain as demonstration, that their ancient boundaries, founded, in many cases, not at all on features of physical geography, running as they do in open defiance of the mountains and rivers, drawn without the slightest regard to military defence, as if it were the design of Providence that we should be bound together, not by material ligatures, but by the cords of love, boundaries resting on charters, on prescription and agreement, and rendered at last sacred by the constitution and Union of the United States, I think it certain that some of those boundaries would fall the first sacrifice to a separation of the Union. Do you suppose, Mr. Chairman, that thirty-one States, when the constitutional ties which now bind them are broken, and

when a new scramble for separate power shall begin, are going to pay regard to those unseen and mystical intrenchments, within which stout little Rhode Island, — in comparison with some other States, rather a cornfield or a flower-garden than a State, — lies as safely fortified as your own imperial New York, which holds the Hudson in the hollow of her hand, and extends her colossal limbs from the lakes to the ocean? When the Union is dissolved, do you think that holy constitutional spell will remain unbroken, which prevents your powerful neighbor, Pennsylvania, enthroned upon the Alleghanies, with the broad Susquehannah for her sparkling cincture, and the twin tributaries of the Ohio for the silver fillets of her temples, from raising so much as a finger against gallant little Delaware, which nestles securely within the fringes of the gorgeous robe of her queenly sister?

Before the revolution there were controversies on the subject of boundary between many of the conterminous States. They were adjudicated by the Privy Council, often arbitrarily enough, generally against the larger and in favor of the weaker colonies. But the decision executed itself. *Pacis imponere morem* was the motto of the home government. They decided as they pleased. If the colonies liked the decision it was well; if they did not they might do something else, for which there is a homely word, which I will not repeat. When the royal government was thrown off, some of these controversies survived and some new ones sprung up. There had been, or were, disputes between Pennsylvania and Virginia, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, New York and Massachusetts, Massachusetts and all the other New England colonies. But first, the old confederation, with its tribunals, (such as they were,) and then still more, the happy constitution of 1789, breathed their vitality and power into the ancient muniments of the land. Disputes were settled, controversies adjusted. The genius of the Union, with the law of the land in the right hand and the law of love in the left, perambulated (to use the surveyor's expression) the lines between border States, and discord ceased. But, gentlemen, if

you divide this Union, if you take from these boundaries the character of constitutional security which is attached to them in the way I have described, what then is to happen? When the constitution shall be swept away; when the States shall start on a new career of selfish and ambitious ascendency, inflamed by the passions invariably raging at such times between border governments, they will not be held back by parchment titles proceeding from dead kings and queens of England, whose bones for two hundred years have been huddled up in the crypts of Westminster Abbey. When I was in London a few years ago, I was instructed to procure a copy of a patent granted by the Duke of York, afterwards James II., to be used in a controversy between New Jersey and Delaware, about Pea Patch Island, of which, I suppose, you have all heard. I also had to procure a large folio volume of documents from the Royal State Paper Office, to be used in a controversy between my own State of Massachusetts and Rhode Island as to boundary, which ran back to the charter of 1629, and which, whether it is settled at the present day, I am ashamed to say I do not certainly know. And now, sir, when this family of States, no, not family of States, (for we are going to reject that kindly name and the blessed thing it expresses,) but when this group of hostile and rival States shall rush forth against each other, with hostile projects and heated passions, on a new political career, can their hands be kept from each others' throats by dusty parchments, signed by hands which are themselves long since turned to dust? When we have repudiated our Madison and Hamilton, yes, sir, your Hamilton; when we have repudiated their work, I do n't think we shall pay superstitious deference to the work of Charles, and James, and Elizabeth. When we have turned a deaf ear to the voice of Washington, and Adams, and Jefferson, and Franklin, the Moses and the prophets of our political dispensation, do you think we are going to permit a creature like the Duke of York, whom his own people, aye, his own daughters, drove with scorn from the throne, to rise from the dead after two hundred years and govern us by a paper sceptre?

Then, gentlemen, as to the Supreme Court of the United States. I do not know what others may think on the subject, but for myself, sir, (addressed to Chancellor Walworth, who sat by Mr. Everett's side,) I will say, that if all the labors, the sacrifices, and the waste of treasure and blood, from the first landing at Jamestown or Plymouth, were to give us nothing else but the Supreme Court of the United States, this revered tribunal for the settlement of international disputes, (for such it may be called,) I should say the sacrifice was well made. I have trodden with emotion the threshold of Westminster Hall and of the Palace of Justice in France; I thought with respect of a long line of illustrious chancellors and judges, surrounded with the insignia of office, clothed in scarlet and ermine, who within these ancient halls have, without fear or favor, administered justice between powerful litigants. But it is with deeper emotions of reverence, it is with something like awe, that I have entered the Supreme Court at Washington. Not that I have there heard strains of forensic eloquence rarely equalled, never surpassed, from the Wirts, the Pinkneys, and the Websters; but because I have seen there a bright display of the perfection of the moral sublime in human affairs. I have witnessed, how from the low, dark bench, destitute of the emblems of power, from the lips of some grave and venerable magistrate, to whom years and grey hairs could add no new titles to respect, (I need write no name under that portrait,) the voice of justice and equity has gone forth to the most powerful States of the Union, administering the law between citizens of independent States, settling dangerous controversies, adjusting disputed boundaries, annulling unconstitutional laws, reversing erroneous decisions, and, with a few mild words of judicial wisdom, disposing of questions a hundred fold more important than those which, within the past year, from the plains of Holstein, have shaken the pillars of continental Europe, and all but brought a million of men into deadly conflict with each other.

When the Union is broken, when the States are separated, what is to become of your Supreme Court? How then are

you to settle great and difficult questions? And plenty of them, believe me, you will have. Think of these mighty rivers, running up, and down, and across the country in every direction, and the controversies which will present themselves about their navigation; is there to be any way of settling them? Again, hostile tariffs, designed to undermine the revenue and commerce of neighboring States, will infallibly be enacted. And then this very question which now agitates the Union. What, in the name of Heaven, are you to do with all these controversies, when you have lost this great and august tribunal?

Gentlemen, when this time comes, if Pennsylvania, for instance, should look round her and find that Virginia has pushed up a narrow strip forming a couple of counties, behind her western boundary, to keep her entirely aloof from the left bank of the Ohio, and if she shall take it into her head to redress this irregularity, as she would be apt to think it, what will be the result? Do you think, Chancellor, (addressing Chancellor Walworth,) the remembrance of the case of Olmstead will induce her to remain quiet? If New York should take it into her head to revive her claim to a monopoly of the steam navigation of her waters, and give effect to her grant to the representatives of Fulton, who presented to New York and the world the great mechanical miracle of modern times, would the case of Gibbons and Ogden prevent her from executing this purpose? No. When we come to that, the day of chancellors and judges is passed. We shall shut up the volumes of Peters, and Wheaton, and Dallas, and Cranch; we shall repudiate the authority of the Kents, and the Storys, the Walworths, and the Marshalls; we shall go to the arsenals of the old despotisms for their accursed logic, the *ultima ratio regum*, and settle all disputes at the point of the pike and the mouth of the cannon.

There are some other topics on which I intended to speak, but I must stop. I thank you for your encouragement, gentlemen, but my strength, not great when I started, is quite exhausted. I can only allude to the disastrous effects of a separation of the States on all the relations of the coun-

try at home and abroad; to the complete demoralization of society, by substituting insecurity and conflict for peace and quiet; to the blight which will fall upon the new States and Territories, springing up like an exhalation from the soil throughout the continent. And then, sir, to think of our position before the world, how deplorably will that be changed! The United States, a republic now so great and powerful, and so respected, raised to an importance which will enable us before long to hold the balance of public opinion between the contending empires of the world, what will it be when broken up and frittered away to twenty or thirty petty sovereignties, and, in the lapse of time, perhaps to two or three hundred miserable principalities?

But, sir, I must take my seat. I thank you, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, for the kind attention with which you have listened to me, and I beg to join my vows with yours, that the Constitution of the United States, with all its privileges and blessings, may be perpetuated to the latest posterity.

# CONDITIONS OF A GOOD SCHOOL.*

I RISE, Mr. Chairman, at your request, to express the great satisfaction with which I have witnessed the exercises of the day. I came here as a parent, citizen, and friend of the school, with no expectation or intention of taking any part in the proceedings, beyond that of a gratified spectator; but it would be churlish to refuse to comply with your request, that I would address a few words to the company. I can say with great sincerity, that I have attended the exercises of this morning, the specimens exhibited to us of reading and elocution, with much pleasure, as I did the more strenuous exercises of last Monday's examination at the school-house. Taken together, sir, they show the Cambridge High School to be in a sound and improving condition; for, if I mistake not, I see the marks of progress in the school, as compared with its condition last year. This is the more satisfactory, because I believe you consider, sir, (addressing Mr. Smith,) that you have labored under some disadvantage in the course of the past year, in consequence of the frequent changes in the body of teachers. Still, however, the superintendence has remained unchanged, the general system of government and instruction has gone on, and I believe those gentlemen, who witnessed the examination and exhibition on former occasions, will agree with me that there is not only no falling off, but decided progress the present year. This is as it should be; in fact, any other state of things would be

* Remarks made at the close of the exhibition of the Cambridge High School, August 2d, 1851.

unsatisfactory. Every thing else around us is in progress. The standard of excellence in education, as in all other things, is constantly advancing; and the school that does not go forward, that even stands still, will soon find itself in the background.

In fact, Mr. Chairman, there are few things in which the rapid progress of the country is so apparent as in its institutions for education. The learned Secretary of the Board of Education (Rev. Dr. Sears) has just alluded to the defects of the schools in some remote parts of the Commonwealth, unfavorably situated in this respect. I dare say his representations are correct; but the younger part of this audience would not believe me, no one scarcely whose own recollection did not confirm it would believe me, if I were to describe the state of what were called good schools when I was myself a school-boy, more years ago, Mr. Chairman, than I believe I shall tell you. I allude to the condition of the best public schools of that day. The instruction in what are commonly called the English branches was confined to reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, all taught according to very defective methods, and with the help of poor manuals. The books for reading and speaking were either foreign, some of them consisting of matter selected without judgment and taste, and ill-adapted to this country, or, if of domestic manufacture, not much better adapted, on that account, to form the taste of the young American speaker or reader. In fact, our native literature, at that time, afforded but scanty materials for a useful and interesting selection. In grammar, we had a very imperfect abridgment of a work of but moderate merit in its original form. For arithmetic we depended on the work of Pike. I desire to speak respectfully of it, as I learned from it what little I learned at all of the noble science of numbers; and, in fact, in the elementary rules, there cannot be room for much diversity of method. But good or bad, there were few schools that carried the pupil far beyond the *Rule of Three*. Single and double fellowship was rather a rare attainment, and alligation, medial and alternate, a thing to talk of. As for logarithms, geometry and its various appli-

cations, and algebra, they belonged to a *terra incognita*, of which no school-boy ever heard, who had not an older brother at college. As to the blackboard, I never heard of such a thing at school. Geography was taught, at that day, from very imperfect compends; it was confined to a rehearsal of a few meagre facts in physical geography, and a few barren statistical details, which ceased to be true while you were repeating them. The attention of the learner was never called to the philosophy of this beautiful branch of knowledge; he was taught nothing of the relations in which man stands to the wonderful globe on which he is placed. No glimpse was given him of the action and reaction upon each other, in this department of knowledge, of nature and man. A globe, I believe, I never saw at a public school near enough to touch it. I am not sure that I was ever in the same room with one, at that period of my life, though I will not speak with entire confidence on that point. A large and accurate map was never exhibited in school fifty years ago. I do not speak of such beautiful maps as those now constructing under the superintendence of Professor Guyot, with their admirable ethnographical indications, isothermal lines, vegetable boundaries, oceanic currents, and careful delineations of those breaks in the mountain chains, which have determined the paths of civilization. I do not speak of these refinements with which the eyes of the young student of geography are daily feasted at the present day, but of large, distinct, well-executed maps of any kind; I never saw one at school. The name of natural or moral philosophy was never heard in our English schools at that day; it was much if some small smattering of those branches was taught in the upper classes at our best academies. The same may be said of all the branches of natural science, such as chemistry, zoölogy, and botany, which have been so well unfolded to you at the High School during the last two years, partly in the stated routine of instruction, and partly in the admirable lectures kindly given to you by Professor Agassiz. There was no philosophical or scientific apparatus furnished at the schools in my day, with the exception, as I remember, in a single instance, of a rickety

gimcrack that was called a *planetarium*, and showed how the heavenly bodies do *not* move. As for a school library, with which, my young friends, you are so well provided, there was not in any school I ever attended so much as half a dozen books bearing that name. There was indeed at the academy at Exeter, which it was my good fortune to attend for a few months before I entered college, a library, containing, I believe, some valuable, though probably rather antiquated volumes. It was my privilege, while I was a pupil, never to see the inside of that apartment; privilege, I say, sir, for it was the place where the severer discipline of the institution, in rare cases of need, was administered.

> Hinc exaudiri gemitus, et sæva sonare
> Verbera.

We, little fellows, sir, got to have the most disagreeable associations with the very name of library. I ought to add, in justice to our honored preceptor, good Dr. Abbott, that the use of the library for any such purpose was a very rare occurrence. He possessed the happy skill, Mr. Smith, which I am gratified to say has not died with him, of governing a school by persuasion and influence, and not by force and terror.

As to the learned languages and classical literature generally, they were very poorly taught in those days. I do not like to speak disparagingly of men and things gone by. The defects were at least *vitia ævi non hominum*, but defects they were of the grossest kind. The study of the Latin and Greek was confined to cursory reading of the easier authors; a little construing and parsing, as we called it. The idiom and genius of the languages were not unfolded to us; nor the manner of the different writers; nor the various illustrative learning necessary to render the text which was read, intelligible. We got the lesson to recite, and that was all. Of Prosody, we were taught little; of versification nothing. I was never set to make an hexameter or a pentameter verse at any school, or, I may add, college, in my life; nor did I ever do it, till I was old enough to have children at school, who asked my assistance.

As for text-books and editions, they were all foreign, and, I may add, compared with those of the present day, both native and foreign, all poor. Master Cheever's accidence, Corderius, and Eutropius, with an English translation in parallel columns, were the books with which the study of Latin was commenced half a century ago.

Such were the schools; and the school-houses were in keeping with them; for the most part cheerless and uninviting in the extreme; cold in winter, hot in summer, without ventilation, destitute of every thing required for accommodation, comfort, or health.

But these days of physical hardship and discomfort, of defective teaching and defective learning, are past. You can hardly believe that they ever existed. In the immense strides taken by the country, in every direction, since the beginning of this century, nothing is more distinctly marked than the improvement of the schools. It must be so, in a healthy state of society, for the education of the young, the formation of the minds and characters of the next generation, is the flowering out of the community. It is to the social and intellectual world, what the vernal outburst of nature is to the natural world; with the mighty difference that inanimate nature, of necessity, repeats herself from year to year with an august uniformity, while man is endowed with a capacity still more sublime of perhaps indefinite improvement.

We shall feel more forcibly the importance of this improvement in the schools, when we consider how many things must conspire and work together to produce it. As earth, air, water, and sunshine, must coöperate for the growth of vegetable nature, so all the best and most powerful influences and most favorable circumstances must be combined into a harmonious system, to make education, on any thing of a large scale, what it ought to be. And this happy combination of means and influences has in point of fact in this country, especially in this part of it, been called into action.

Not to speak of the legislation, by which the duty of educating the young is enforced by public authority, there must, in the first place, be liberal pecuniary approoriations made

by the community. We, New Englanders, are constantly charged, and in very exaggerated terms, with excessive love of money. Now it happens that a good system of public education is one of the most expensive of luxuries; and where is the country which has so freely indulged in it? You may recollect, sir, that I stated on this platform last year, that the annual appropriations of the city of Cambridge for the support of her schools, a city of fifteen or sixteen thousand inhabitants, among whom are none of great wealth, exceed the entire annual income of all the funds bestowed upon our ancient and venerable University, and applicable to the business of instruction, since its foundation. I speak of the college proper, and not of the professional schools connected with it. The annual expenditure of Boston for schools and schooling is more than half of the entire expenditure of the Commonwealth for the support of all the public establishments and the salaries of all the public officers. These munificent appropriations, as you all know, are not provided for out of the income of ancient endowments; they are met by taxation from year to year. The money-loving people of Massachusetts, as they are called by foreign and domestic fault-finders, happen to be the people who lay upon themselves, in their little municipal democracies, the heaviest tax paid by any people in the world for purposes of education.

These liberal pecuniary appropriations, however, are but the first step; they give you school-houses, school libraries, apparatus, and fuel, and the salaries of teachers; but the teachers themselves are not to be had merely by paying for them. A class of skilful, accomplished, and conscientious teachers can only be gradually formed. They must be men and women, a considerable part of them, who have chosen the work of education as the business of their lives; who give to it their time, their abilities, and their hearts. Such a class of teachers is not to be had by asking for it. It must form itself in the bosom of an intelligent and virtuous community, that knows how to prize them, that holds them in high esteem, as some of its most honored public servants. There are portions of our country, in which, if you were to stud them

thick with our beautiful school-houses, with all their appliances, apparatus, and libraries, you could not work the system for want of teachers, nor get the teachers merely by advertising for them. Sir, I say it for no purpose of compliment in this place; the school-teachers in this community constitute a class inferior in respectability to no other, rendering the most important services, by no means over-compensated, rather the reverse. I consider their character and reputation as a part of the moral treasure of the public, which we cannot prize too highly.

Closely connected with the teacher, and of the utmost importance in a good school system, is the school committee, a most efficient part of the educational machinery. Much of the prosperity of our schools depends upon these committees. They stand between all the interests, parents, pupils, and the public, connect them all, mediate between them all. An intelligent committee is the teacher's great ally. They witness his labors and mark the proficiency of the pupils. They counsel him in cases of doubt; share or assume the responsibility in cases of difficulty. A community may think itself highly favored when gentlemen of respectability in the several professions, and in the active callings of life, can be found, as in the city of Cambridge at the present time, to undertake this laborious and responsible office. Nor will an efficient school system readily be sustained where this cannot be done. I own, sir, I witness with admiration the spectacle of gentlemen, whom I know to be burdened with heavy and incessant duties of their own, and are yet willing, day after day, and week after week, in summer and in winter, to devote themselves to a laborious, thorough, and conscientious examination of the schools; besides looking in upon them frequently, and being always accessible for counsel and direction, in the intervals of the periodical visitations.

But, sir, all this is not enough. In order that the school should prosper, no small part of the work must be done at home. Let the father and the mother, who think that their child has made but little progress at school, bear this in mind. I am almost tempted to say, without intending a paradox,

that half of the government, if not of the instruction of the school, must be done at home. This I will say, that if nothing is done at home to support the teacher, his labor is doubled. The parent must take an interest in his boy's or his girl's pursuits, and let that interest be seen. It is shocking to reflect how often the child is sent to school "to get him out of the way." There will be no good schools in the community where that is the prevalent motive. No, he must be sent there for his good and yours. Your heart must go with him. He is not an alien and a plague, to be got rid of for so many hours. He is a part of yourself; what he learns, you learn; it is your own continued existence, in which you love yourself with a heavenly disinterestedness. And yet you are not to let your parental fondness blind you. Do not listen to every tale of childish grievance against the master. The presumption is, that nine times out of ten, the grievance is imaginary; in truth, the presumption is always so, generally the fact is so. Then, too, the parent's coöperation is of the utmost importance in other ways. For many of the short-comings of scholars, the parents are the party to blame. It is their fault, if he stays at home for a breath of cold air or a drop of rain. It is the fault of a father or mother, if the poor child cannot get his breakfast in season, or if his clothes are not in wearing condition. Let the child see betimes that in the opinion of his parents, going to school is one of the most important things to be attended to in the course of the day, and he will so regard it himself.

And this is a result not less important than all the rest. In order to a good school, there must be a good spirit among the scholars. Where all the other requisites alluded to exist, this is not very likely to be wanting; but it may be, it sometimes, under particular circumstances, is wanting. But if there is a fine spirit of generous docility on the part of the children, the school will almost of necessity be a good one. It will, if I may say so, keep it itself. A good school always does, to a considerable degree, keep itself. When I hear of a good school, I involuntarily think there must be good materials to make it of. Our worthy friend, Mr. Upham, has

just told us, that the High School at Cambridge is regarded as a model High School. Would any one who heard of it by this description, doubt that Mr. Smith had good elements to deal with? I certainly do not mean to unsay any part of what I have been saying, as to the variety of influences and agencies which must coöperate to form a good school or a good system of schools; nor am I insensible how much may be done by a kind and intelligent teacher, aided by an efficient committee, to improve and elevate a school of the most unpromising description; but where both conditions unite, where accomplished and faithful teachers, effectually countenanced by the public, are called to the instruction of well-principled and well-mannered children, ardent and emulous to improve themselves, it is a sight for an angel to behold with complacence.

And now, sir, I have dwelt so long, so much beyond my purpose when I began, on these general reflections, I can but add a thought or two addressed particularly to our young friends. I have described to you the great defects of the schools as they existed in my school-boy days. Let the comparison between them and the schools of the present day awaken you to new diligence. Remember that you are favored with the means of acquiring in the morning of your days, and under circumstances the most favorable to acquisition, that which we, if we have acquired it at all, have been obliged to pick up by the dusty road side of life, and at an age when men begin to be perplexed with care and burdened with duty. You will prove yourselves degenerate children, if you do not far excel your fathers.

Finally, my young friends, let your exercises this week suggest an important lesson to you. If in the course of your examinations the other day, it happened to any of you to fail in any part of what you were directed or expected to perform, I dare say it occurred to you, that a few moments more, at the proper time in the course of the year; a little longer study; another turn of the leaves of the dictionary; a steadier exertion of the memory, would have prevented the failure. Reflect then that the entire season of youth, all your schooling

and all its studies and attainments, are but the preparation for the arduous examinations, the conspicuous exhibitions, the strenuous contests of life. As you pass your time and improve your opportunities at school, so will your success be, not certainly and irrevocably, but with great probability and in a majority of cases, in after-life. "If the spring," says Dr. Blair, "put forth no blossoms, summer will display little beauty, and autumn afford no fruit; so if youth be wasted without improvement, manhood will be contemptible, and old age miserable." If these golden hours of youth are thrown away, you throw away the best hope of usefulness and prosperity in this world, and that which affords the best human promise of happiness hereafter.

# BENEFICIAL INFLUENCE OF RAILROADS.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:—

IT is not easy for me to express to you the satisfaction with which I have listened to the very beautiful and appropriate speech with which his Excellency, the Governor-General of Canada, has just delighted us. You know, sir, that the highest art is to conceal art, and I could not but be reminded of that maxim, when I heard that gentleman, after beginning with disabling himself and cautioning us at the outset that he was slow of speech, proceed to make one of the happiest, most appropriate, and eloquent speeches ever uttered on an occasion like this. If I were travelling with his lordship in his native mountains of Gael, I should say to him in the language of the inhabitants of those regions, *sma sheen*, very well. But in plain English, sir, that which has fallen from his lordship has given us all new cause to rejoice that "Chatham's language is our mother-tongue."

I do not rise, sir, to make a long speech. I think it would be rather out of taste, for any one who is at home in Boston or vicinity, unless in the performance of official duty, to make any thing which could be called a long speech on this occasion. All the crowded hours of this busy day belong to our much honored guests, to those distinguished visitors who adorn the occasion with their presence. From them, indeed, sir, the company cannot hear enough, to gratify the earnest desire which is felt to listen to their voices, and to catch their words of encouragement and congratulation.

* Remarks at the dinner given to the Earl of Elgin and suite, at the Railroad Jubilee in Boston, on the 19th of September, 1851.

Besides, sir, there never was an occasion which stood less in need of a laborious commentary to set forth its importance. If ever there was any thing which might be left to speak for itself,* it is this mighty and all but animated system of railroads, that now embraces New England and the neighboring States and Provinces, and which, more than realizing the accounts of those enormous sea-monsters of which we read in northern legends, winds its sinuous way through the gorges of the hills, leaps across the rivers, stretches over the plains, clings with one of its Briarean arms to Boston Bay, grapples to Diamond Rock with another, seizes with the right upon Providence and New York, and Albany, and Buffalo, and the furthest South, and the furthest West; while on the left he is already stretching forth his iron feelers upon New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. In the presence of this miracle of science, and art, and capital, I feel, sir, that we have no need of elaborate dissertations.

We have, sir, in this part of the country long been convinced of the importance of this system of communication; although it may be doubted whether the most sagacious and sanguine have even yet fully comprehended its manifold influences. We have, however, felt them on the seaboard and in the interior. We have felt them in the progress of our manufactures, in the extension of our commerce, in the growing demand for the products of agriculture, in the increase of our population. We have felt them prodigiously in transportation and travel. The inhabitant of the country has felt them in the ease with which he resorts to the city markets, whether as a seller or a purchaser. The inhabitant of the city has felt them in the facility with which he can get to a sister city, or to the country; with which he can get back to his native village; with which he can get a mouthful of pure mountain air, or run down in dog-days to Gloucester, or Phillips's beach, or Cohasset, or Plymouth, or New Bedford.

* At this moment, the sound of the steam whistle was heard from the neighboring station of the Providence Railroad.

I say, sir, we have felt the benefit of our railway system in these and a hundred other forms, in which, penetrating far beyond material interests, it intertwines itself with all the concerns and relations of life and society; but I have never had its benefits brought home to me so sensibly as on the present occasion. Think, sir, how it has annihilated time and space, in reference to this festival, and how greatly to our advantage and delight! When Dr. Franklin, in 1754, projected a plan of union for these colonies, with Philadelphia as the metropolis, he gave as a reason for this part of the plan, that Philadelphia was situated about half-way between the extremes, and could be conveniently reached even from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in eighteen days! I believe the President of the United States, who has honored us with his company at this joyous festival, was not more than twenty-four hours actually on the road from Washington to Boston; two to Baltimore, seven more to Philadelphia, five more to New York, and ten more to Boston.

And then Canada, sir, that once remote, inaccessible region, but now brought to our very door. If a journey had been contemplated in that direction in Dr. Franklin's time, it would have been with such feelings as a man would have now-a-days, who was going to start for the mouth of Copper Mine River and the shores of the Arctic Sea. But no, sir, such a thing was never thought of, never dreamed of. A horrible wilderness, rivers and lakes unspanned by human art, pathless swamps, dismal forests that it made the flesh creep to enter, threaded by nothing more practicable than the Indian's trail; echoing with no sound more inviting than the yell of the wolf and the warwhoop of the savage; these it was that filled the space between us and Canada. The inhabitants of the British Colonies never entered Canada in those days but as provincial troops or Indian captives; and lucky he that got back with his scalp on. This state of things existed less than one hundred years ago; there are men living in Massachusetts who were born before the last party of hostile Indians made an incursion to the banks of the Connecticut River.

As lately as when I had the honor to be the Governor of the Commonwealth, I signed the pension warrant of a man who lost his arm, in the year 1757, in a conflict with the Indians and French in one of the border wars, in those dreary Canadian forests. His Honor the Mayor (Mr. Bigelow) will recollect it, for he countersigned the warrant as Secretary of State. Now, sir, by the magic power of these modern works of art, the forest is thrown open, the rivers and the lakes are bridged, the valleys rise, the mountains bow their everlasting heads; and the Governor-General of Canada takes his breakfast in Montreal, and his dinner in Boston, reading a newspaper leisurely by the way which was printed a fortnight ago in London. In the excavations made in the construction of the Vermont railroads, the skeletons of fossil whales and palæozoic elephants have been brought to light. I believe, sir, if a live spermaceti whale had been seen spouting in Lake Champlain, or a native elephant had walked leisurely into Burlington from the neighboring woods of a summer's morning, it would not have been more wonderful than our fathers would have thought Lord Elgin's journey to us this week, could it have been foretold to them a century ago, with all the circumstances of despatch, convenience, and safety.

But, sir, as I have already said, it is not the material results of this railroad system in which its happiest influences are seen. I recollect that seven or eight years ago there was a project to carry a railroad into the lake country in England, into the heart of Westmoreland and Cumberland. Mr. Wordsworth, the lately deceased poet, a resident in the centre of this region, opposed the project. He thought that the retirement and seclusion of this delightful region would be disturbed by the panting of the locomotive, and the cry of the steam whistle. He published one or two sonnets in deprecation of the enterprise. Mr. Wordsworth was a kind-hearted man, as well as a most distinguished poet, but he was entirely mistaken, as it seems to me, in this matter. The quiet of a few spots may be disturbed by a railroad; but a hundred quiet spots are rendered accessible. The bustle of the station-

house may take the place of the druidical silence of some shady dell; but gracious heavens! sir, how many of those verdant cathedral arches, entwined by the hand of God in our pathless woods, are opened, for the first time since the creation of the world, to the grateful worship of man by these means of communication!

How little of rural beauty you lose, even in a country of comparatively narrow dimensions like England, how less than little in a country so vast as this, by works of this description. You lose a little strip along the line of the road which partially changes its character, while, as the compensation, you bring all this rural beauty,

> " The warbling woodland, the resounding shore,
> The pomp of groves, the garniture of fields,"

within the reach, not of a score of luxurious sauntering tourists, but of the great mass of the population, who have senses and tastes as keen as the keenest. You throw it open, with all its soothing and humanizing influences, to thousands who, but for your railways and steamers, would have lived and died without ever having breathed the lifegiving air of the mountains; yes, sir, to tens of thousands, who would have gone to their graves, and the sooner for the privation, without ever having caught a glimpse of the most magnificent and beautiful spectacle, which nature presents to the eye of man;—that of a glorious combing wave, a quarter of a mile long, as it comes swelling and breasting toward the shore, till its soft green ridge bursts into a crest of snow, and settles and dies along the whispering sands!

But even this is nothing compared with the great social and moral effects of this system, a subject admirably treated last Sunday in many of its aspects, in a sermon by Dr. Gannett, which has been kindly given to the public. All important, also, are its political effects in binding the States together as one family, and uniting us to our neighbors, as brethren and kinsfolk. I do not know, sir, (turning to Lord Elgin,) but in this way, from the kindly seeds which have

been sown this week, in your visit to Boston, and that of the distinguished gentlemen who have preceded and accompanied you, our children and grandchildren, as long as this great Anglo-Saxon race shall occupy the continent, may reap a harvest worth all the cost which has devolved on this generation.

# THE HUSBANDMAN, MECHANIC, AND MANUFACTURER.*

I AM really, sir, much obliged to you and the company for this very friendly reception. If I still filled the place which I formerly, through the favor of the people of the Commonwealth, had the honor to fill, I should know better how to take it. I should regard it, in a good degree, as a tribute of respect to the office. But being nothing but a poor old hunker of an ex-governor, I hardly know how to thank you as I ought, for so friendly and cordial a welcome.

I am present to-day, sir, with a real and deep interest in the occasion. You have spoken of the Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers, as one of fifty years' standing. For more than half that time, I have had the honor to be a member of it; an unprofitable one, I must confess; and I attempted, a good many years ago, to perform, at the request of the Society, that duty which has been so ably and acceptably performed by the gentleman on my left, (Hon. Linus Child,) who has just addressed us, in another place.

I deem the great objects of the society and those of the Mechanic Association, whose members unite with it in this festival, of the utmost importance. They comprehend no small part of all that has been done for the culture and civilization of man. We do not, perhaps, enough reflect how much we owe to the arts of the husbandman, the mechanic, and the manufacturer; how much they do for us all, every

* Remarks made at the festival of the Middlesex Society of Husbandmen and Manufacturers, held at Lowell, on the 24th September, 1851, Judge E. R. Hoar in the chair.

day of our lives. Strip society of all that these arts do for it, and you reduce man at once to pastoral and savage life. You turn him out, like the wandering Arab or Tartar, to roam, with his flocks and herds, over arid deserts and dreary *steppes;* or like the aborigines of this continent, to earn a precarious living by hunting and fishing.

But although reflecting persons feel, when they consider the subject, that it is the arts and industry of the husbandman, mechanic, and manufacturer, by which man has been elevated in the social scale, and brought within the reach of moral influences, we do not enough consider that we have not yet gone as far as we can or ought; that vast as the progress is, which has been made in the cultivation of the useful arts of life, particularly of late years, we are still, no doubt, in the infancy of improvement; that man always must be in this respect in a state of infancy, because there are absolutely no bounds to his possible progress. The individual man grows old; but the race does not grow old; a tide of new life is for ever pouring in; fresh minds start into being, adding to their native powers all the advantage of the teachings of their predecessors; and thus keeping the race, (where no causes of degeneracy exist,) always young, vigorous, and progressive.

It has ever been a favorite idea of mine, sir, that we live on the verge of new improvements and discoveries equal to any yet made; that in the earth we tread, the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the substances of all kinds — mineral, vegetable, and animal — which we daily handle, there are the materials and elements of new discoveries, which, when made, will astonish the world. Yes, sir, the quarry and the forest, the soil and the air, the streams and the winds, are full of elemental principles, and hidden arts, and unseen adaptations to human comfort; — they are replete, bursting, I might say, with great truths. The intelligent artisan, I appeal to the worthy President of the Mechanic Association, (Mr. Francis,) if he has not experienced the emotion, the intelligent artisan can almost hear them address him like the imprisoned genius in the eastern tale, imploring him to touch

the spring, to speak the magic word, which shall call them into being.

I would apply these remarks to the husbandman, as well as to the mechanician, although, as you reminded us, sir, in your instructive discourse, from the earliest records of our race, the calling of the husbandman is coeval with man; and although the farmers, as a class, are said to be rather disposed to adhere to old ways. Yet, sir, I have no doubt that in the several departments of husbandry, in what relates to climate, soils, manures, animals, implements, seeds, roots, grains, and grasses, vast improvements are yet to be made; — improvements equal to what has been witnessed in any other branch of industry.

You will be surprised perhaps, sir, to hear me express the opinion that any improvement can be effected in reference to *climate;* — that being a thing outside, beyond, above us; which we must take as kind Providence pleases to send it. But much can be done, sir, to modify the influence of climate. In the neighborhood of large towns, (and the railways are constantly enlarging this neighborhood,) a very great business is carried on in the way of raising fine fruit, — particularly grapes, — and flowers under glass. I am afraid to repeat the estimates I have heard on this subject. It is an increasing business; and by the use of hot air, hot water, and steam, it will yet be carried a good deal further. I have not the least doubt that fuel enough is burned *to waste* annually, in every farmer's house in Middlesex county, to heat a conservatory, which, with careful culture, would furnish grapes in a single year enough to pay the outlay of the building.

Sir, the great subject of shelter, (which is the question of climate in another shape,) has not been enough considered. Whenever you cut down a large piece of woodland, you change the climate of the tract of land which was shielded by it from the prevailing winds. When you clothe the summit of a hill with a thriving plantation, you make a milder climate for the slope which is thus sheltered. I have seen tender shrubs killed by removing a building, which protected them from the north-east; and every one knows that delicate

fruits rarely fail to ripen in a thickly built city, which are very uncertain in the neighboring country. In short, sir, if any one doubts the extent to which climate consists in shelter, let him remark the difference between the north and the south side of a high compact wall, when the snow is going off in the spring. You will sometimes have a little glacier one side of the wall, and dandelions in blossom the other.

I saw the other day at Nahant, a very striking illustration of the effect of shelter, in producing a change of climate. On the highest part of that peninsula, — a spot over which the north-west wind in winter comes charged with needles' points and razors' edges, and where in the spring the east wind distils from his dripping wings a chilly dampness, that carries a raw feeling to your very bones, — I say, sir, on this spot, and on the northern slope of it, the perseverance and skill of an intelligent gentleman has created an entirely new climate. He has clothed the most elevated portion of the promontory with trees for shade. His cottage is hidden in a grove of his own planting, and that commenced (I think) less than twenty years ago. On the north-west slope of his grounds, he has a garden filled with the choicest fruits of the season; not raised under glass, but in the open air and on standard trees. I saw there the most beautiful pears I have seen this season, with peaches, plums, and apples. Well, sir, this as I said has not been effected by glass, by furnaces, or by hot walls; but by shelter, and not much of that. Rough slats of wood, higher or lower, as required, some of them twelve or fifteen, others twenty or twenty-five feet high; nailed up an inch or two apart; these have produced the mighty effect and created the climate of Provence on the cliffs of Nahant. A solid fence would not stand the mighty power of a north-wester on this exposed spot; the thin slats a few inches apart, stand very well, and seem to answer the purpose as effectually.

Well, my friends, you will be ready to exclaim, " Oh, yes, this is a single case, a very special instance, in which, by a great outlay of money, a desired result has been produced

on a small scale." I have no doubt Mr. Frederic Tudor, (I trust he will pardon me for making free with his name,) has expended a good deal of money on his house and grounds, at Nahant, but it did not strike me that the fence of slats, the main instrument of effecting the change of climate, could have cost a great deal. I think any farmer, who lives near a saw-mill, could, for five dollars, buy slabs enough to do all that has been done by Mr. Tudor, in this respect.

And now, sir, having alluded to this gentleman's operations at Nahant, and the expense bestowed upon them, I will observe, that they furnish another striking illustration of what has been done, in the way of improvement, by intelligence and perseverance in our own day and neighborhood. The gold expended by this gentleman at Nahant, whether it is little or much, was originally derived, not from California, but from the ice of our own Fresh Pond. It is all Middlesex gold, every pennyweight of it. The sparkling surface of our beautiful ponds, restored by the kindly hand of nature as often as it is removed, has yielded and will continue to yield, ages after the wet diggings and the dry diggings of the Sacramento and the Feather Rivers are exhausted, a perpetual reward to the industry bestowed upon them. The sallow genius of the mine creates but once; when rifled by man, the glittering prize is gone for ever. Not so, with our pure crystal lakes. Them, with each returning winter, the austere but healthful spirit of the North,

> —— with mace petrific, cold and dry,
> As with a trident smites, and fixes firm
> As Delos floating once.

This is a branch of Middlesex industry that we have a right to be proud of. I do not think we have yet done justice to it; and I look upon Mr. Tudor, the first person who took up this business, as a great public benefactor. He has carried comfort in its most inoffensive and salutary form, not only to the dairies and tables of our own community, but to those of other regions, throughout the tropics; yes, sir, to the

furthest East. If merit and benefits conferred gave power, it might be said of him, with more truth than of any prince or ruler living,

> —— super et Garamantas et Indos
> Proferet imperium.

I think, my friends, you will not be sorry in reference to this product of our own Middlesex, to hear a little anecdote of what once happened to myself. When I had the honor to represent the country at London, I was a little struck one day, at the royal drawing-room, to see the President of the Board of Control, (the board charged with the superintendence of the government of India,) approaching me with a stranger, at that time much talked of in London, the Babu Dwarkanauth Tagore. This person, who is not now living, was a Hindoo of great wealth, liberality, and intelligence. He was dressed with oriental magnificence; he had on a rich cashmere shawl, held together with a large diamond broach on his head, by way of turban, and another cashmere round his body. His countenance and manners were those of a highly intelligent and well-bred person, as he was. After the ceremony of introduction, he said he wished to make his acknowledgments to me, as the American Minister, for the benefits which my countrymen had conferred on his. I did not at first know what he referred to; I thought he might have in view the Mission Schools, knowing as I did, that he himself had done a great deal for education. He immediately said that he referred to the cargoes of ice sent from America to India, conducing not only to comfort but health; adding that numerous lives were saved every year by applying lumps of American ice to the head of the patient, in cases of high fever. He asked me if I knew from what part of America the ice came. Well, sir, it gave me great pleasure to tell him that I lived, when at home, within a very short distance of the spot from which it was brought. It was a most agreeable circumstance to hear, in this authentic way, that the sagacity and enterprise of my friend and neighbor had converted the pure waters of our lakes into the means,

not only of promoting health, but saving life at the antipodes. I must say, I almost envied Mr. Tudor the honest satisfaction which he could not but feel, in reflecting that he had been able to stretch out an arm of benevolence from the other side of the globe, by which he was every year raising up his fellow men from the verge of the grave. How few of all the foreigners who have entered India, from the time of Sesostris or Alexander the Great to the present day, can say as much! Others, at best, have gone to govern, too often to plunder and to slay. Our countryman has gone there, not to destroy life, but to save it; — to benefit them, while he reaps a well-earned harvest himself.

And thus having got you, my friends, to the banks of the Ganges, in my rambling discourse, I am going to bring you back to Middlesex, — to Lowell itself, — by a short cut; and furnish you, at the same time, another illustration of the progress of the arts you cultivate, and of that connection between the husbandman and the manufacturer, which was so ably set forth by the orator of the day. You are all aware that great quantities of coarse cottons used to be brought thirty years ago from India. It was an important branch of commerce; the advertising columns in our newspapers were filled with long lists of hard Hindoo names of goods imported from Calcutta, and now seldom heard of. Of the younger portion of this company, few, I suppose, have ever seen a piece of this India cotton, such as was formerly imported into the United States in great quantities. I will presently show you a specimen of it, bought and worn by me forty-four years ago; — but I must first tell you on what occasion, and for what purpose.

In the month of February, 1807, I was sent for a few months to the academy at Exeter. There was at that time among the pupils of the academy a military company, of which all the boys, who were emulous of serving their country in arms as well as arts, were members. I joined it, sir, and was tolerably successful as a soldier. I did not get to be a commission or even a warrant officer; but I rose in due time to be right hand man — or rather boy — of the rear

rank of the fourth section; which, for a redheaded urchin under thirteen years of age, and standing four feet six in his shoes, was thought to be doing famously. Well, sir, our corps had a uniform, and that uniform was a jacket and overalls of plain white India cotton. It was intended, I suppose, by this pacific garb, to tame down the terrors of our array; to smooth, in some degree, the wrinkled front of grim-visaged war; and to show that, even while preparing for its dire summons, we were still willing to put on the vestments of white-robed peace. At any rate, sir, we wore white jackets and trousers; and here is my jacket, which has, by I know not what domestic chance, been preserved to the present day.

Here it is, sir, an authentic specimen of the India cotton once brought in great abundance to this country. The name of such a fabric is unknown to me; whether it is from a piece of Baftas, or Sanahs, or Beerboom Gurrahs, or Mow Mahmoodies, or Gutchpoor Mammicollies, I pretend not to say. I can only say that they used to come by the ship-load; and specie by the ship-load went back to pay for them. It is, as you see, coarse as hop-sack; you could almost shoot peas between the threads. If you ever wove a piece of cloth like that at Lowell, you would think it dear at five cents per yard; — and yet I assure you that to the best of my recollection, this very piece cost, at retail, when it was bought at Exeter, in New Hampshire, forty-four years ago, twenty-five cents per yard!

Now, sir, compare the cloth of which this poor little jacket is made, with the cottons furnished at a third of the price, at the present day, by the manufacturers of Middlesex, and see the progress of the useful arts. Then remember that the cottons of India were to be paid for in specie, the least advantageous form of trade; and that the cottons of this country are manufactured from a material which grows on the soil of the United States; and is woven in your own looms, by those who eat bread raised by your own husbandmen. Recollect all this, and you will, I think, understand a little

better what Middlesex manufacturers have done for Middlesex husbandmen; — and what both, while they sustain each other, have done for the rest of the community.

I beg leave, Mr. President and gentlemen, in taking my seat, to thank you again for your most kind reception.

# TREATMENT OF ANIMALS.*

---

GENTLEMEN:—

I DO not take the chair this evening either as a scientific or practical farmer. I have no right to occupy it in either capacity; but I should wish to be regarded as a citizen, deeply impressed with the importance of Agriculture, as the interest, which in many respects lies at the foundation of every other interest in a civilized country, especially as that which feeds and clothes them all. It is also to a great extent the depositary of the political power of the State. It is impossible that a person who has contemplated with any degree of attention the condition of man, where his nature has been most improved, should not be convinced of the importance of this leading pursuit.

The subject of discussion this evening is "Farm Stock," under which comprehensive name may be included all the domestic animals associated with man, as the humble partners of his industry or as purveyors to his wants. These are, I need scarce say, the horse, the ox family, the swine, the sheep, the goat, the dog, and a few other quadrupeds, and various members of the winged race. The list varies a little in different countries and climates. The Laplander has added the reindeer, the Arab the camel, the Hindoo the elephant, the Peruvian the llama.

These animals, with their proper care and treatment, form one of the most important topics in all discussions relative to

* Remarks made on taking the chair, at the meeting of the Legislative Agricultural Society, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Boston, on the 17th of February, 1852.

agriculture. I should be disposed to say "the most important," if I did not feel that there is a temptation to give that designation to every branch of the subject, when we take it up for separate consideration. But certainly, the subject of "Farm Stock" leads directly to inquiries of the highest order; and forcibly, I think, shows the importance of agricultural education.

Allow me to dwell a moment on this point. In all that regards the soil, methods of culture, and implements of husbandry, we deal with lifeless matter, operating by mechanical forces or chemical affinities; a vast field of inquiry, in which the most important results have been attained. Where husbandry has been greatly improved, thin and sterile soils have been transformed by a mixture of those materials in which they were deficient; others have been regenerated by drainage; others rendered fertile by irrigation; and improved implements of the most varied kinds, such as McCormick's reaper, have put a new face upon agriculture. Further improvements in this department will no doubt be made; but in all this we deal with the properties of inorganic matter.

When we turn to the subject of crops, to the various articles of vegetable growth which spring from the soil, as the food or the clothing of man, or for manufacturing purposes of any kind, we evidently encounter a higher principle, that of organized vegetable life;—the curious structure and functions of every living thing which grows out of the ground, from the humblest herb, which reaches its maturity and is gathered or perishes in a few weeks, to the oak, which braves the storms of centuries. Every one feels that when we enter upon this branch of agricultural inquiry, we have to deal with higher principles, and a class of objects in which the lowest and most imperfectly organized is infinitely beyond the reach of the most consummate skill of the engineer or of the mechanician. A man may make a chronometer which will carry a ship in safety to the furthest ends of the earth. He may construct a telescope with which he can resolve the nebula in Orion. But if he should devote his whole life to the effort, and gather into his tubes and retorts every element in exact

proportion which enters into its composition, he could not put together a living blade of grass. There is a secret in that word *life* which defies his most subtile operations and his most delicate reagents.

And yet this is comparatively an humble branch of agricultural inquiry. The subject of discussion this evening far transcends it. Higher principles rise to view. This plain, business-like designation of "Farm Stock," ushers us, so to say, into the sanctuary of animated nature. Mystery sits guardian at the portal. The vegetable world, as I have said, has organic structure and principles of life, assimilation, growth, and reproduction, which bear a certain analogy to the same qualities and processes in animated natures, but which still fall vastly below those natures in sensation and instinct, the name which we give to that lower degree of intelligence and reason with which brute animals, as we call them, are endowed.

Now, the nature, laws, and requirements of this organization, of these partially intelligent and rational instincts, force themselves upon us, when we take up the subject of this evening's discussion; and turn our thoughts to those humble partners of our toils with which Providence has associated us. I say with which Providence has associated us; for I think there are few things in which the wisdom and goodness of a superintending Providence are more apparent, than in the relation established between man and those domestic animals which compose his family.

I suppose there was a time in the infancy of our race, when the horse, the ox, the swine, the sheep, the ass, the goat, the dog, were as wild as the deer and buffalo, the wolf and the tiger at the present day, — as wild though not as savage. What could have conducted man to the selection of those animals with which he has surrounded himself, to share his labors and minister to his wants, but the unseen power of Providence guiding him to those whom time and patience would enable him to domesticate, to the exclusion of others destined to preserve their native ferocity? It is evident to

my mind, that man was led into these associations by a wisdom beyond his own; that those higher principles which led him to organize families, communities, and nations, have led him also into these humbler, but scarcely less important associations with the domestic animals. That there is a mysterious community between us and them is strikingly shown in the wonderful phenomenon of vaccination; a mild and gentle disease which we have borrowed from the cow, and which furnishes us an all but infallible protection against one of the most frightful maladies that lay waste mankind. Perhaps it was with reference to this community of nature between men and the lower animals, that the Roman jurists were led to define the law of nature as that law which is common to all animated beings.

But I feel that it would be out of place to indulge further in this train of remark. I will only intrude upon your patience by two practical observations on the consequences which flow from the nature of animals as I have described it; and which bear directly upon our daily treatment of them.

The first remark is, that as they are endowed with an animal nature quite similar to our own, they are subject to *laws of health* in a great degree analogous. If a farmer would have his stock in good order for work, or milk, or meat, it is just as necessary that they should be kept in good health, as that we ourselves should be in good health for the discharge of the duties or the enjoyment of the blessings of life. I do not say that any of the domestic animals, certainly not that any of the larger ones, have a fibre as delicate as our own, or are so easily affected by disturbing causes. Yet I rather think we go much too far in the other extreme, and expect our domestic animals to live and work under conditions incompatible with any thing like the healthy play of the muscular and vital powers. I can never believe that a horse and a man are so very different in this respect, that while a man requires a moderate temperature, pure air, work and exercise proportioned to his strength, it suits a horse to be shut up in a heated stable, taken out and driven till he is ready to drop,

and then be put back again into the heated stable to drink from a trough where the water has been drooled* over till it makes you sick to look at it, and to breathe an atmosphere loaded with the exhalations of the dung-heap. A sufficiency of wholesome food, given at regular intervals, an adequate supply of clean water, free access of fresh air, and work within his strength, are just as necessary to the health of the horse or ox as of the man, and if these necessary conditions are withheld, the effect upon one will be very similar to the effect on the other.

The other remark which I would make springs from the same principle, and is of a kindred nature. These domestic animals not only have active powers like our own, subject to the same laws of health, but they have a nervous system closely resembling ours. They are sensible to all the degrees and varieties of pain; and, as if to mark a sacred community of suffering between us and them, they express it in the same way that we do. Though Providence has given to man what it has denied to the lower animals, the power of describing his sufferings in words, yet, in the extremity of pain, he abandons language, and takes refuge in groans and cries. The suffering beast and the suffering man speak the same inarticulate language. And the poor dumb animal is entitled to the same exemption from gratuitous pain. The person who subjects his horse or his ox to unnecessary suffering, may walk on two legs and counterfeit humanity, but he is a brute.

But the domestic animals have a higher claim to kind treatment. They are capable of attachment; they are grateful for good usage; they are influenced by the indescribable magic of the human voice, when it speaks the tones of love. I remember reading in the newspaper a short time since, a letter from an emigrant to Oregon, who had crossed the western desert. He said that when the hard journey was about two thirds over, and the whole party, man and beast, were almost

* One of the expressive provincial terms brought by our forefathers from England, and erroneously stigmatized as Americanisms.

broken down by the sufferings and privations of the weary march, there was in the large melancholy eye of the patient ox an expression of uncomplaining endurance, which was enough to move a man to tears. We have all read of the dog who watched the dead body of his master, starting at every flutter of his garments, till he died himself of starvation. And will you beat and kick and goad and starve creatures like these? For myself I want no better test of a considerate, prudent farmer, than his treatment of his animals. Prudent, did I say; it is a matter which rises far above prudence. It belongs to duty and morals. If I was obliged to choose between them, I had rather, so help me Heaven, go before my great and final Judge, with the unenlightened faith of the "Poor Indian,"

> "Who thinks, admitted to that equal sky,
> His faithful dog shall bear him company;"

than with the religion of the professing Christian who goes to church on Sunday, and on weekdays beats his oxen over the face with a walnut whip-handle; or lashes the legs and flanks of his overloaded horse, till the strained tendons are ready to snap from their attachments.

I beg pardon, gentlemen, for taking up so much of your time. I thank you for your kind attention, and I now commit the subject of discussion to those who are much better able to do it justice.

# EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION.*

---

The question before the Association is on the motion of the Rev. Mr. Alger, that the report of Mr. Barnard should be accepted and printed. Before putting the question, I beg leave to express the interest with which I have listened to the report, my sympathy with the objects of the present meeting, and my warm approval of the system of benevolent operations pursued at the Warren Street Chapel. My testimony is of no great value, inasmuch as I have been less conversant than I could wish with the affairs of the institution, having been resident in Boston but a small part of the time since its establishment. The report, however, speaks for itself. The statement of facts which it contains, the bare enumeration of its benevolent labors, and the simple eloquence of this recital, supersede the necessity of much comment. The gentlemen who have preceded me have supplied all that was wanting (if any thing was wanting) in the way of general reflections upon the very interesting and important system of practical benevolence pursued at the Warren Street Chapel, and the other institutions resembling it in Boston.

Understanding, however, that it is not the practice of the person who has the honor to fill the chair at this anniversary meeting to confine himself to a silent participation in its doings, I will, with the permission of the audience, embrace the opportunity of making a few remarks upon a topic which has been alluded to by his honor the mayor, and the worthy su-

* Remarks made by Mr. Everett, as chairman of the anniversary meeting of the Association for the support of the Warren Street Chapel, in Boston, on the 18th of April, 1852.

perintendent of the public schools, (Mr. Bishop,) I mean the adaptation of the Warren Street Chapel to meet the wants which grow out of the new condition of things existing in the community; for it cannot be denied that a state of things in a high degree novel has come rapidly over our beloved and time-honored city, changing very materially the character of its population; a change of pressing urgency, whether as respects us who are immediately concerned, or the influences under which our children are to be brought up, and the condition of society which awaits them when grown to manhood. If I mistake not, the most superficial contemplation of this subject will throw much light upon the value of an institution like that whose anniversary has brought us together this evening.

You will all understand me to allude to the prodigious immigration into the country which has taken place within the last few years, and which now amounts to little less than half a million per annum; a phenomenon, I believe, unparalleled in the history of the world. Whether this immigration is destined to go on increasing, as some suppose, or has reached its term, and is likely henceforward to fall off, is a question to be settled by time and experience alone. It will, no doubt, however, continue for a long time to be very considerable. There is no reason to think, that, while the greater part of us are on the stage, there will not be an annual influx of large numbers of foreigners. With his honor the mayor, I use that word in no invidious sense; but, with him, acknowledge the new-comers as brethren of the great human family.

Now, this prodigious immigration is, of course, not to be an idle statistical fact. It has already produced, and will continue to produce, important consequences, and, as usually happens in human things, both for good and for evil. Of the latter description is the rapid increase of that sort and degree of poverty which demands public and private relief. I am aware that not a few immigrants are persons of substance, and bring a good deal of property with them, which they invest in the purchase and cultivation of land. Others bring health, strength, and skill, and become valuable citizens in this way.

But, of course, a number are persons of straitened means; many are flying from want. What little they can scrape together is consumed in the expense of removal from home, the cost of the outfit and passage, and their establishment here. There is no margin for accidents. If they miscarry in their adventure; if, on getting here, they fail to meet the relatives and friends who have encouraged them to come over; if they want the energy required for a new country; if they want self-control to resist the temptations of cheap indulgence; above all, if health fails them, they drop at once into dependence. If they keep up the semblance of a household, the main resource is too often the dismal basket which we see going round the streets on the arms of the unhappy children, devoted, almost from the cradle, to this wretched industry; and, if this resource fails, the almshouse is too often the only substitute. I suppose that it is in this way that the chief increase of pauperism, induced by immigration, takes place.

I am aware that it is not the only way. An impression exists, founded, I fear, in fact, but, I trust for the honor of humanity, somewhat exaggerated, that a practice prevails in some parts of Europe, especially in England and Ireland, of carrying on a transportation of what may be called professed pauperism at public expense. The almshouses are emptied of their inmates, not excepting poor lunatics, who are thrown, without remorse, upon the United States. Such a practice I should regard as little better than highway robbery, or piracy upon the high seas; but I cannot think it exists to any considerable extent.

We must not infer its existence from the considerable number of paupers that are found in the train of immigration. Society in Europe consists of a gradation, of which, except from description, we know but little here, — from heights of fortune almost fabulous, to depths of misery more profound than any of which we have much experience. The line is difficult to be drawn between the classes adjacent to each other. Whenever the population is in excess, and the ablebodied men cannot always find work, and the wages of labor for

those who do are barely sufficient to keep soul and body together, by the side of the class which crowds the almshouse, there is a still more numerous class of kindred and friends that hardly keep out of it. Of those whom we call pauper-immigrants, many, no doubt, have been helped to come to this country by relations and friends who stand a step above them in the social scale, who have found their way to America, and sent back their first earnings to help their weaker brethren to the land of promise. If some of these should relapse into the state of dependence here, to which they have been accustomed at home, we can hardly complain, that, in taking so much of the labor, skilled and unskilled, of the healthy, industrious, and serviceable portion of the community, we should have to take at the same time a share of its infirmity and want. With the stout and vigorous who are able and willing to work, who bring with them what we most want, strong hands to cultivate our boundless wastes of fertile land, and to aid us in the great constructions necessary for the development of the natural resources of the country, we must not murmur if there is also poured in upon us no inconsiderable amount of dependent and often helpless unthrift and poverty.

This is in the nature of human things, and is not to be complained of. The difficulty is that the increase of immigration has been so great and rapid, that, at first, the provisions to receive and dispose of it are inadequate. The old standing laws, which did very well for two hundred years, do not meet the new exigencies. The resources of public and private benevolence are heavily burdened; and when the best has been done, no very great impression seems to have been made on the mass of suffering. Too many mendicants swarm in our streets; and our hospitals, almshouses, and lunatic asylums are crowded with the misery of Europe.

These are, no doubt, unwelcome facts, and, if belonging to a state of things likely to be permanent, calculated at first to produce discouragement, and even alarm. I cannot deny that, at times, I have so regarded them; but upon the whole I think there is no ground for apprehension. We may be

somewhat incommoded; but I do not believe the framework of society among us is going to be broken down, or seriously shaken. There is land enough in America for the inhabitants of all Europe, if they choose to come here; and the tide will no doubt continue to flow till the old world is relieved of its superabundant population, and the inducements to emigrate are outweighed by the restoration of a healthier state of things at home.

In the mean time we must make the best of what is not to be avoided. We must first, by judicious legislation on the part of Congress or the separate States, (and if Congress will not give us the requisite laws, the States must do the best they can for themselves,) endeavor to alleviate the burden which is so suddenly cast upon us. It is fair and just that immigration to a certain extent should be a self-supporting operation. The vigorous and healthy portion of it, who enter immediately into the enjoyment of the great advantages which the country holds out to all who choose to come to it, should bear a proportionate part of the burden of the pauperism that comes with them. This is a result which can be brought about without difficulty and without hardship by judicious laws steadily executed. It is, I am persuaded, owing principally to the novelty of the existing state of things, to the want of experience, the want of time, and the difficulty of getting any matter of business through Congress, that the relations of foreign pauperism have remained so long in an unsatisfactory state.

Still, however, when all has been done that can be accomplished by the authority of Congress, the State government, or that of the city, the legitimate sphere of private benevolence will be but little narrowed. It was not intended, my friends, in the great economy of Providence, that it should be narrowed. "Ye have the poor always," — always will have. It is doubtful whether civilized society will ever exist in a state of such glittering prosperity, that this sober and sobering tint will not cast its shade over the brighter lights of the picture. I agree with my worthy friend, the superintendent of the schools, that it is extremely questionable whether the virtues

of which our poor nature is capable, could be carried to the attainable point of perfection, without the kindly exercise of the duties of Christian benevolence toward our suffering fellow-creatures. At any rate, however desirable it might be to live in a community where there are no objects of charity, there is not the least reason to think that such a state of things will ever exist here. Even if we could by a wise course of policy bring the permanent elements of our population into such a state, our lot is cast at one of the great points of communication between America and Europe; we shall, for an indefinite period, have to take charge of a considerable amount of foreign poverty; and after society, as a political and municipal power, has done all that humanity warrants to limit its amount, it will remain for private benevolence, in all its forms, to carry on the blessed work of relief.

And here comes up the practical problem, which you, sir, (Mr. Barnard,) have done so much to solve. How shall this relief be afforded in such a way as to do the greatest amount of permanent good, with the least admixture of temporary evil? Reflecting persons have long since come to the conclusion that mere almsgiving at our doors, or in the street, is seldom a deed of real charity. There are, no doubt, a few cases in which the want is so sharp and urgent, that it must be relieved upon the spot; but almsgiving as a resource, almsgiving which, though casual on one side, is calculated upon by the other party, is worse than worthless, either as a charity or a dependence. That there should be any considerable numbers that live by it is shocking. It is grievous to reflect, that in this great, prosperous, and liberal city of Boston, there are not hundreds, but thousands, who, when they issue from their cellars and sheds in the morning, do not know whence the day's food is to come. This is a state of things at once reproachful to the community, and ruinous to its victims. It sinks them to the lowest point of depression, physical and moral. It implies an amount of suffering which the heart aches to reflect upon, together with an amount of crime not inferior to the suffering. What else can you expect from the poor creatures, when two are engaged in a death-

struggle for the bread of which there is not enough for one? Does not such a state of things infallibly lead to all the varieties of crime against property, — pilfering, fraud, theft, robbery; nay, more, to the darkest deeds of blood, — to the murder of the born and unborn?

Not only is mere almsgiving productive of evil rather than good, but even our system of public charity — the poor-house establishment — though perhaps as well administered here as in any part of the world, is, I fear, far from doing all that could be desired. It is true that the almshouse relieves the wants of physical nature; the naked are clothed, the hungry fed, habits of excess are stopped, and employment is provided for those able to work. But I fear the great instrument of improvement, the intellectual, moral, and spiritual enlightenment of its inmates, is not very successfully employed. I doubt if, as a class, the inmates of our almshouses are made better by being the adoptive children of the public. I know that, in general, this very important part of the social system is thought, in this country, to be in a pretty satisfactory state, owing, probably, to the fact that few but those who are incurably broken down, become permanent recipients of the public bounty; but in England, although supported at an annual cost of twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars, the almshouse is considered as an expensive evil, tolerated only because the sagacity of the benevolent has not been able to devise a substitute not open to still greater objections.

And thus, my friends, we are brought to the moral of my remarks, — the superiority of the Warren Street system, which aims to relieve suffering by raising the intellectual, moral, and religious character of the poor; not only for the sake of giving them, in this way, greater facilities toward earning a livelihood, but for the sake of imparting to them that self-respect which is the chief safeguard against a life of dependence. This is the great benefit of all education; not the positive knowledge it bestows, however useful and convenient, but the elevation of mind and the sense of character derived from the possession of any kind of useful knowledge;

from being placed in conscious communion with nature, with kindred mind, with the spiritual world, with God himself.

It is in this way that we realize all that imagination has dreamed of the hidden virtue and occult qualities of things. The enlightened knowledge of their material properties inspires the mind with a mysterious elevation, and endows it with spiritual treasures, beyond all that alchemy or astrology could promise. In reference to the science of the stars, I am ready to repeat what the old poet has said of their influence: —

> " I 'll not believe that the Arch-architect
> With all these fires the heavenly arches deckt
> Only for show, and, with their glistering shields,
> To amaze poor shepherds watching in the fields.
> I 'll not believe that the least flower which pranks
> Our garden borders or the common banks,
> And the least stone, that in her warming lap
> Our kind nurse earth doth covetously wrap,
> Hath some peculiar virtue of its own,
> And that the glorious stars of heaven have none."

If they do not teach us our nativities, they teach us, what it more imports us to know, that " the hand that made " us and " them is divine."

On the other hand, the utterly ignorant person leads the existence of a brute beast, of a poisonous weed, of a dull clod. Napoleon said that he supposed there were persons buried in the gloomy depths of Paris who had never heard his name, or had no distinct idea who or what he was. I fear that there is many a poor creature roaming our streets, who has no idea, I do not say of the history or geography of the land in which he lives, but no idea of moral relations, — none of the duties of parent and child, of magistrate and citizen, — no idea of life, of time, of eternity, of Christ, or of God.

Who does not feel, that, so long as this is the case, true charity is not to feed the hungry, but to impart spiritual food to the starving soul. This, sir, is the great object of your

institution and of your labors; an object compared with which the benevolence which begins and ends in almsgiving deserves not the name of charity.

But I must crave the indulgence of the audience for having taken up so much of their time, at this late hour, with a train of remark in which their own reflections, prompted by the report of the evening, will have anticipated me.

# FESTIVAL OF THE ALUMNI OF HARVARD.*

---

Brethren, —

I bid you a cordial welcome to these academic festivities. We fulfil a long-cherished desire in holding this joyous meeting of so many of the children of our venerable *Alma Mater.* We indulge the fond hope that this day's success may lead to a regular celebration of the feast of the Alumni. We trust, if it have not yet arrived, that the time is near at hand, when a periodical if not an annual festival of this kind shall bring together, from the North and from the South, from the East and from the West, from all the borders of their dispersion, the grateful children of Harvard, to renew the kindly associations of early days, and to pour into the cup of life, in which time and fortune and care have mingled their various ingredients, one sweet drop of balm from the academic Gilead. We are all aware of the difficulties which have of late stood in the way of such a meeting as we now witness. I am sure you are all sensible to the courtesy of a portion of our brethren who have removed, the present year, the chief of those obstacles.

The duties of the chair, on the present occasion, have at once been rendered in some respects more difficult, and in some respects easier of performance, by the rich intellectual treat which we have enjoyed on the other side of the street. Comparatively easy, inasmuch as I shall readily be excused from attempting to go over any part of the ground which has

* At the dinner table on the 22d of July, 1852, being the annual celebration of the Alumni of Harvard College.

been so ably travelled by the orator of the day;* but still difficult, in performing even the humble part which custom assigns to the chair on an occasion like this, to gain audience from ears in which the charm of such a voice is still lingering. He has treated with so much taste, judgment, and power, — with such choice of learning and beauty of illustration, — all the appropriate topics of the occasion, that common prudence teaches me not to attempt to say in other words what he has said in a manner not to be mended.

> "To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
> To throw a perfume on the violet,
> To smooth the ice, to add another hue
> Unto the rainbow, or, with taper light,
> To seek the beauteous eye of Heaven to garnish,
> Is wasteful and ridiculous excess."

Instead of engaging in any such foolish attempt, I ought rather to apologize to you, brethren, for being here at all. I feel that it is little better than high-treason against that impersonal despotic sovereign who has lately set up his throne among us under the name of "Young America." A few weeks since, I received a letter from a literary friend at the South, a careful student of our language, asking of me if I could, by chance, give him any information as to the etymology and real meaning of the phrase "old fogy." There was an inquiry to put to a man who entered college forty-five years ago this Commencement! It was like questioning a man whose father had fallen into the hands of justice, as to the comparative strength of manilla and hempen rope. I, however, put as good a face as I could on the matter; I answered that I was aware, in a general way, what the phrase implied; it was the essence, the quintessence, of all that is obsolete, square-toed, and behind the age; that in the language of our school-boy declamation, "the atrocious crime of being fifty or sixty years old was one not to be palliated or denied:" but, as for throwing any light on *such* a subject, I should as soon think of throwing light on the dark side of

* Hon. R. C. Winthrop.

the moon. Whether the phrase comes from "fog," (watery vapor,) to indicate the cloudy stupidity which of course settles upon a man who has reached that very uncertain period of life which is called "a certain age;" whether it is from "fog," as signifying the yellow, withered grass, which covers the fields in autumn, and appropriately symbolizes

> "The lean and slippered pantaloon,
> With spectacles on nose,"

who, though turned of fifty, presumes to take up the room on Commencement days and at Alumni feasts, which were better left to the young and *verdant*, — I say, brethren, on these points I did not undertake to decide. In fact, I was rather nettled at having the inquiry addressed to me. I thought my friend might have sought the information of some one who could speak from experience, if any such individual could be found, which, however, may be doubted: for as "enough," applied to money, means a little more than a man has; so I suppose "old fogy" (though I really know nothing about it) means a person at any rate a little older than the one of whom the inquiry is made. Of course, brethren, it does not include any one at this table; least of all, any of us youthful fellows, who entered college as lately as 1807.

But short as the time is since I entered college, (only half as long as that which has elapsed since the close of the seven years' war,) it has made me the witness of wonderful changes, both materially and intellectually, in all that concerns our *Alma Mater*. Let me sketch you the outlines of the picture, fresh to my mind's eye as the image in the *camera*, which the precincts of the college exhibited in 1807. The Common was then uninclosed. It was not so much traversed by roads in all directions; it was at once all road and no road at all, — a waste of mud and of dust, according to the season, without grass, trees, or fences. As to the streets in those days, the "Appian Way" existed then as now; and I must allow that it bore the same resemblance then as now to the *Regina Viarum*, by which the consuls and proconsuls of Rome went forth to the conquest of Epirus, Macedonia, and the East.

Neither Church street nor any of the streets north of Kirkland street, (not then so called,) nor Quincy street, nor any of its parallels, nor Cambridge street, nor, I think, Broadway, nor Harvard street, nor Mount Auburn street, had then been opened. The old Charlestown Road, now known as Kirkland street, (probably the first road opened in Massachusetts after the landing of the venerable progenitor of the orator of the day,) and the old road through Cambridgeport, — not a very old road then, for it was laid out about 1793, — furnished the only direct communication with Boston. The only public vehicle was an old-fashioned two-horse stage-coach, which made the trip twice a day. The railway, I need not add, is a thing of yesterday. What Steward Gannett would have thought, if told that in forty years his quiet mansion would give way to a station-house, it would be hard to say.

As to public buildings in the neighborhood of the University, with the exception of the Episcopal church, no one of the churches now standing was then in existence. The old parish church has disappeared, with its square pews, and galleries from which you might almost jump into the pulpit. It occupied a portion of the space between Dane Hall and the old Presidential House. I planted a row of elm and oak trees a few years ago on the spot where it stood, for which, if for nothing else, I hope to be kindly remembered by posterity. The wooden building now used as a gymnasium, and, I believe, for some other purposes, then stood where Lyceum Hall now stands. It was the county court house; and there I often heard the voice of the venerable Chief Justice Parsons. Graduates' Hall did not exist; but on a part of the site, and behind the beautiful linden trees still flourishing, was an old black wooden house, the residence of the professors of mathematics. A little further to the north, and just at the corner of Church street, which was not then opened, stood what was dignified in the annual college catalogue (which was printed on one side of a sheet of paper, and was a novelty) as "The College House." The cellar is still visible. By the students, this edifice was disrespectfully called "Wiswall's Den," or, for brevity, "the Den." I lived

in it in my freshman year. Whence the name of "Wiswall's Den" was derived, I hardly dare say: there was something worse than "old fogy" about it. There was a dismal tradition that, at some former period, it had been the scene of a murder. A brutal husband had dragged his wife by the hair up and down the stairs, and then killed her. On the anniversary of the murder, and what day that was no one knew, there were sights and sounds, — flitting garments daggled in blood, plaintive screams, *stridor ferri tractæque catenæ*, — enough to appall the stoutest sophomore. But, for myself, I can truly say, that I got through my freshman year without having seen the ghost of Mr. Wiswall or his lamented lady. I was not, however, sorry when the twelvemonth was up, and I was transferred to that light, airy, well-ventilated room, No. 20 Hollis; being the inner room, ground-floor, north entry of that ancient and respectable edifice.

As to academic buildings, properly so called, neither Graduates' Hall, Dane Hall, Holworthy, University, or Gore Hall, nor Divinity Hall, nor the Scientific School, nor the Observatory, then existed. Of the fifteen or twenty dwelling-houses in or near the college inclosure, the old Presidential House and the house east of it alone were standing in my time, and one or two then standing are gone. The college buildings then in existence were Massachusetts, Harvard, Hollis, Holden, and Stoughton, the latter of which was built but three years before I entered. On the lower floor of Harvard were the chapel and commons hall; above were the library and the philosophy chamber. But Holden, although the smallest of the five buildings, was, in some respects, the most remarkable. Its western end was divided into four recitation-rooms; its eastern end contained, on the ground-floor, the chemical lecture-room and laboratory; and up stairs the anatomical lecture and dissecting-rooms. In these last-named rooms was given all the instruction to the students of the medical school, and to the undergraduates of the senior class who chose also to attend the lectures. In the four rooms just mentioned, at the western end of the building, the four college classes attended their daily recitations, not in subdivisions as now, but

altogether; the classes being about as large as at present. Yet there was no crowd or inconvenience. There was room for every tutor, and every professor, every course, and every class. The smallest classes filled it; but the largest did not crowd it. Nor was the want of elbow-room ever felt, till we moved out of Holden into ten or fifteen spacious lecture-rooms and recitation-rooms in the other college halls, in which we have suffered greatly for want of accommodation ever since. I really think the name of "Holden" must have something to do with its capacity for *holding* everybody and every thing.

As to these beautiful grounds, now so great an ornament to the institution, they were far less so then. A handsome white paling bounded them on the west; and there, I think, the change has not been an improvement. Within the grounds, a low unpainted board fence ran along south of Massachusetts and east of Hollis and Stoughton, at a distance of two or three rods, forming an inclosure of the shabbiest kind. The college wood-yard was advantageously posted on the site of University Hall; and further to the north-east, stretched an indefinite extent of wild pasture and whortleberry swamp, the depths of which were rarely penetrated by the most adventurous freshman. Of the trees which add so much to the beauty of the grounds, the largest only date from a period before my day. A large majority of the rest were subsequently planted under the direction of Mr. Higginson, the college steward, and Mr. Lowell, a distinguished member of the Corporation; gentlemen of taste and intelligence, who, by this act of liberal forethought, have earned the thanks of every son of Harvard.

Such was the physical aspect of things within the precincts of the University forty-five years ago. Of the intellectual progress which has been made within the same period, time would fail me to speak in fitting terms. It is a common impression among "outsiders," that institutions like this are of a stereotyped character; fixed, rigid, jealous of innovation, slow to adopt improvements. I leave other collegiate institutions in Europe and America to speak for themselves; but I

aver for Harvard, that, during the last half century, she is not obnoxious to the charge. As long as my experience goes back, she has kept up with the progress of the age. Her growth in every thing that pertains to a place of education has been not less signal than in those material aspects I have hastily sketched. With the exception of the medical department, of which the germ existed, all the professional schools have been added to the University since my graduation; and within the college proper, the means of instruction have been multiplied, and the standard of attainment raised in full proportion to the progress of the country in all other respects. When I entered college, four tutors and three professors formed the academic *corps*, — men never to be mentioned by me but with respect and gratitude; but composing an inadequate faculty, compared with the numerous and distinguished body by which instruction is now dispensed. There was no instruction in any of the modern languages, except in French to those who chose to pay for it. The professors were those of divinity, mathematics, and Hebrew; and this venerable language was, I think, required to be studied by every student, whatever his destination in life. A classmate of mine used to boast that he beat us all in this department, though I believe it sometimes happened to him to get hold of the wrong line in the Latin translation at the bottom of the page, in the Hebrew psalter, and so make a misfit all the way down. I do not hesitate to assure our younger brethren, that they enjoy far greater advantages in the means and encouragements to improvement, and, more important than any other, a far higher standard of excellence, than were ever enjoyed by their fathers. And this in every department of knowledge; — in the study of the ancient and modern languages, in exact science, in the kingdoms of nature, in ethics, and in the philosophy of the mind. So far from resisting innovation, if there has been a tendency to extremes in either direction, it has been in too great a readiness to change.

I do not certainly deny that in this University, as in every other which deserves the name of a place of high education, there is a principle of stability as well as a principle of move-

ment. There ought to be: the conservative element is as important in our natures and in all our relations as the progressive element. A wise, practical philosophy combines the two. Their union is a primordial law of the universe. The force which draws the planets downward to the sun is as important in the system as that which impels them in the opposite direction; nay, it contributes as much to their onward movement along the eternal pathways of the sky. The harmonious adjustment of the struggling principles preserves the sacred equilibrium of the universe. In an institution for the education of the young, their attention must of necessity be directed rather to the acquisition of the knowledge already recorded, than to the extension of its limits; and under all circumstances, (except as far as mere chance is concerned,) the first step toward the discovery of new truth is thoroughly to master what is already known.

For this reason, in a place of liberal education, those demonstrated principles of science which were true when the morning stars first sang together, and will be true when the heaven has departed as a scroll; those laws of organic and animated nature which laid down the lowest pavements of the everlasting hills, and gave form and sense to the perished myriads which inhabited them, — monsters that have, as it were, been recalled to life by the Orator of the day; those creations of the cultivated intellect which have stood the test of time, the shock of wars, the vicissitude of races; that immortal Iliad which charmed the young civilization of Greece; — the wondrous strains of the tragic trio of Athens; those glorious oratorical thunders which have been so worthily described to-day; the eloquence, the poetry; that divine Æneid, which satisfied the polished culture of Rome, and which with the literature of Greece has stood the fastidious test of modern criticism; above all, those great moral sentiments which bind the rational universe from the throne of God to the lowest intelligence which kneels at his footstool; — I say these great fundamental ideas, conceptions, and laws, and the scientific and literary forms in which they have been clothed and enunciated from the days of Homer, Plato, and Euclid, to

those of Shakspeare, Bacon, and Newton, and other kindred minds of ancient and modern times, ought, in all countries and in all ages, to find a home and an altar in a place of liberal education. Woe to the man, and woe to the college, and woe to the country, that seeks to break up this great intellectual community of our race; to cut asunder all these grand moral traditions; and to launch the individual man or the individual generation upon an ocean of vague and sceptical speculation, without looking to the recorded wisdom of the past for compass, chart, or pilot!

Heaven knows I am no enemy to progress. In my humble measure I have longed for it, and toiled for it; in reference to some deep questions, I have wept and prayed for it; but let it really be progress. Movement is not necessarily progress; it may be sideways or backward. I doubt that progress which denies that the ages before us have achieved any thing worth preserving. I believe in both parts of the apostolic rule, — Prove all things, and hold fast that which is good. True progress is thoughtful, hopeful, serene, religious, onward, and upward. To the youthful mind especially, an entirely unsuggested and original course is an arrogant delusion. No such thing is possible. It will lean on some support and follow some guide; and the alternative is that of the truths which have stood the test of ages, and of which a great and liberal seat of learning should be the intelligent expositor; and the doubtful neologisms of the day, which, nine times out of ten, are superseded by the equally doubtful neologisms of to-morrow. That navigator is best fitted to discover new worlds, whether of matter or of mind, who, like Columbus, has learned from the elder pilots the depths and shallows, the islands and the continents, of the known seas. He may launch boldly forth; and if driven by stress of weather to a port of refuge, he will take care to cast anchor in *terra firma*, and not in the "scaly rind" of some uncouth sea-monster, where the best ground-tackle will stand him in little stead.

These, however, are great topics of discussion, better fitted for the lecture-room than the dinner table; and I would end, brethren, as I began, by bidding you welcome to this academ-

ical festival. Let us bring to it a kindly feeling of attachment to each other, and of reverence to our common intellectual parent. Let us cherish the memory of the teachers of our youth, and return them an ample, though perhaps a tardy justice, for the care and pains to which, probably, at the time we were too little sensible. Let us especially not forget the great and good men from Harvard down, — the long line of benefactors of earlier and later days, — to whom we owe the enjoyment of these privileges and blessings. Let us do something, if I may use the expression, to organize our attachment to our Alma Mater, so as to strengthen her in her relations with society, and increase her means of usefulness.

And now, brethren, I think the less of ceremony on this occasion the better. We are honored with the company of several distinguished friends not belonging to our body, whose voices you will deem it a privilege to hear. There are those of our own academic family at the table, who never speak but to please, instruct, and animate. There is not a class present from which you would not be glad to hear. The chair will exert itself to call upon those gentlemen and brethren to whom that mark of respect is first due, and trusts that such omissions as may take place from the want of time will be ascribed to any other cause than intentional neglect.

# EDUCATION AND CIVILIZATION.*

---

The morning is far advanced, Mr. Chairman, and I really do not like to consume any portion of a day like this, which belongs to our young friends. I feel as if it was wrong for the veterans to occupy any of the time which belongs on this occasion to the cadets. Still, however, it is a fundamental principle of our Massachusetts school system, that the authority of the school committee is paramount, in all matters within their sphere, and I will not set our young friends so bad an example as to call it in question

I regret, sir, that it was not in my power to attend the examinations yesterday. I have just returned from an excursion to the White Mountains, and found so many things requiring my attention had accumulated in my absence, that it was impossible for me to spare the day. An examination like that which was held yesterday is a more satisfactory test of the condition of a school, than such an exhibition as we have witnessed this morning, however pleasing and well conducted. A diligent study and a thorough knowledge of the elementary branches of learning form the great object of school education, as far as the intellect is concerned, and how far that object is attained can, of course, be much better seen in an examination, than in an exhibition like that which we have attended with so much pleasure this morning. I am happy to understand from several members of the committee, that the examination was of the most satisfactory character; showing that the school continues to deserve its high repu-

* Speech at the Exhibition of the Cambridge High School, on the 7th of August, 1852.

tation. Such I had no doubt would be the case, from opportunities I have enjoyed of informing myself as to its condition. Of the estimation in which I have held it, I have given the best proof which a parent can give.

On the exercises of this morning it is not necessary to comment at length. They have spoken for themselves. Among those to which I listened with the greatest pleasure, was the recitation in moral philosophy. It showed, on the part of our young friends composing the class, an acquaintance with this difficult and important subject, far beyond what is usually possessed by persons of their age. I was rather sorry, Mr. Smith, that want of time obliged you to omit the recitation on the Constitution of the United States. That, too, is a very important subject, and one on which none too much knowledge prevails, even in our own country. As to foreign countries, I saw three or four weeks ago, rather a striking specimen of the ignorance prevailing on the subject of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, on the part of very well-informed persons. A member of Parliament, of great intelligence, by way of correcting a statement made by one of his colleagues, informed the House of Commons that the Senate of the United States is chosen for life.

With regard to the exercises in reading and speaking, which have taken up the greater part of the forenoon, I would not have it inferred from the remark made by me a short time since, that I look upon them as unimportant branches. Far, very far from it. They are of great importance and value. Provided a man has any thing to say worth hearing, the better he says it, the more he will be listened to. I am afraid, even, that on many occasions the manner is more thought of than the matter. Lord Chesterfield tells us that the bill for introducing the reformed Calendar, or New Style, as it is commonly called, into England, was brought forward in the House of Lords by the Earl of Macclesfield, a man of science, — President of the Royal Society, if I am not mistaken, — and well acquainted with the astronomical merits of the

question, but a dull speaker. As the project encountered some prejudice, there was danger that it would fail. Lord Macclesfield, however, engaged the coöperation of the Earl of Chesterfield, who, though no mathematician, was an accomplished speaker. He knew but little of the merits of the question, scientifically considered, but he made such good use of what he did know, and unfolded the subject in such a clear and persuasive manner that the bill prevailed, and the New Style was adopted in England. It became necessary, as you are aware, to carry forward the current computation of time eleven days. The first of August became the twelfth; and it is an amusing example of the extent of popular delusion, that when the son or grandson of Lord Macclesfield offered himself, years afterwards, as a candidate for Parliament, he was called upon by the voters at the hustings to "give them back the eleven days out of which his father or grandfather had cheated them." It might not be easy to produce a grosser specimen of ignorance and want of candor in our own electioneering annals, and that is saying a good deal.

The attendance of this day, this respectable assembly, the frequency of similar occasions in this community, the legislation of the Commonwealth on the subject of our schools, attest the great interest which is taken by the people of Massachusetts, in common with their fellow-citizens in many other parts of the country, in the cause of popular education. It is a legitimate interest. It is an all-important cause in every free country, and there are, as it seems to me, peculiar reasons why, in America, there should be the deepest sense of the importance of public education, as a great system of general mental culture, to which, as far as human causes go, we are indebted for the blessings of our civilization. There is one particular fact, of a historical and local nature, stamped, as it were, upon the face of the continent itself, to which, perhaps, all the attention has not been paid which it merits, and which, of itself, is sufficient to justify the lively interest that has been taken from the first in the cause of education, and

the vast importance attached to the establishment and support of schools in New England and in our sister States, who have followed our example in this respect.

About twenty centuries ago, with the exception of the very small country of Greece, which lay in the eastern extremity of Europe, nearly the whole of that continent was in a state of barbarism. The enlightenment of Rome then commencing, the mysterious culture of the Etruscans, of which, all but a few doubtful traces have perished, and the feeble reflection of the literature of the Greeks in the colonies established by them in the south of Europe, furnish the only exception to this remark. The rest of Italy, the greater part of Gaul and the Spanish peninsula, all Germany and the Netherlands, the entire north of Europe, with the British islands, were wrapt in thick mental darkness; their inhabitants being but little if at all superior to our savages in intellectual improvement. Twenty centuries have produced the change we witness; and have carried the arts of life and every branch of culture, in almost all parts of Europe, to their present wonderful state of perfection. But twenty centuries are so vast a period, so far beyond the grasp of individual experience, the change wrought has been so gradual, that it requires some effort to comprehend its nature, and to do justice to the causes which have produced it.

Now a similar change has taken place on our American continent, but in a much shorter time. In the comparatively brief period of about two hundred years, substantially the same transformation has been brought about in a considerable part of our Western continent, which has been the work of fifteen or twenty centuries in Europe. Within two hundred years the barbarous native races have disappeared, and the children of civilized Europe and their descendants have succeeded to them; and have introduced, as far as circumstances admitted, the culture of the old world, with all the improvements which have sprung from the novel and peculiar state of things here existing. This, indeed, has been accomplished in much less than two centuries. Last Tuesday I descended the banks of the Connecticut River by railway.

Less than a hundred years ago, the peaceful and prosperous villages on that beautiful river were invaded by bands of French and Indians, and their inhabitants carried captive into Canada. The traces of the native population are not yet obliterated at their favorite resorts; sonorous Indian names yet designate some of the noble streams, the sparkling lakes, the cloud-capt hills of New England, (may they never give way to the simpering affectations of modern taste!) and recent traditions of the red man still hover, like spirits loath to depart, around the waterfalls and carrying places.

Here they had lived and possessed the land from time immemorial. We call them *Aborigines* as the Athenians called themselves *Autocthones*. We know nothing older. We cannot go beyond them in the history of our continent, nor assign any date to their occupation of it. But all their traditions, the size of the enormous trees which have grown upon the mounds erected by them, their physiological peculiarities, the highly artificial structure of their languages, which, without being sentimentally expressive, are grammatically complicated, and the silence of general history as to their immigration to America, all lead to the inference that the red races have been in possession of this continent as long as the white races have been in possession of Europe. Yet, for want of intellectual culture, for want of those instruments and means by which it is perpetuated and diffused, for want of the alphabet, the arts of writing, of reading, and printing, (whether this be regarded as cause or effect,) in a word, for want of that which our schools spread throughout the community, and hand down from generation to generation, no great progress was made in mental improvement by the aboriginal tribes of North America. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that, from their first appearance in this continent to the date of the landing at Jamestown and Plymouth,—a period which I take to be fully as long as that which has elapsed since the landing of the first Egyptian or Phœnician colonists in Greece,—not one effectual step had been taken by the northern tribes towards the rational enjoyment of the great heritage which Providence had placed in their hands. Nothing, compara-

tively, had been done by them to subdue the wilderness, to open the soil to the sun, to substitute the broad expanse of corn-fields and gardens which surrounds us, for the dismal, unfertile waste; and still less, if possible, for the higher arts of life. I do not now refer to the semi-civilization of the Aztecs, if it may be so called, which, if carefully weighed, furnishes no qualification to these remarks. What miracles of beneficence might have been wrought by an overruling Providence, in coming times, to guide the red man on the path of intellectual and spiritual progress, it would be as presumptuous as unavailing to conjecture; but up to the time of the European colonization, it may be truly said that, in all America now occupied by the United States and the British Provinces, not even a commencement of civilization, as we understand it, had been made by the native tribes.

But a foreign race, with the Bible and the spelling-book in their hands, — the manuals of divine and human learning, — makes its appearance on these shores, and a marvellous change at once begins. Few they were and feeble; they sowed in weakness, but they soon raised in power. Vastly outnumbered they were by the native races, and surpassed by them in most of the elements of physical strength; but the arts of cultivated life gave them an early foothold, and before long an exclusive possession of the soil. Deeds of violence and oppression no doubt accompanied the change, which humanity deplores and justice execrates. That I am in no degree insensible to their atrocity, I need not say after one of the declamations to which you have listened this morning.* But there were deeds of violence and cruelty on both sides, and unless we adopt the wild and extravagant idea, that Providence never intended the American continent for the abode of a civilized race of European origin, we must set down the deplorable acts to which I have alluded to the account of human frailty; taking care, while we justly rebuke our ancestors for the wrongs which they committed, and

* An extract from an address by Mr. Everett, in which the cruel treatment, at the close of King Philip's war, of his wife and child, are described.

which were incidental to their age, and their unenlightened views of social duty, that we do not ourselves countenance wrongs of equal magnitude, that beset and stain our own more favored times.

But my present purpose is not to discuss this great and painful topic. I wish to point out to you the wonderful effect produced in a couple of centuries, through the action direct or indirect of cultivated mind, as a peculiar reason why the people of America should cherish that system of popular education, by which this culture is universally diffused and transmitted from generation to generation. What words can do justice to the transformation! How much of the native forest, with the ferocious animals that filled it, has disappeared; what hundreds and thousands of villages have been scattered through the land; what a network of roads, and canals, and railways has been thrown over its surface, penetrating its furthest recesses, now climbing the faces of steep hills, now bridging pathless swamps, now coquetting with sinuous streams; what forests of masts have been transferred from the mountain side to the shores of the sea, thence to be wafted to the remotest haunts of commerce; what crowded cities have been built, filled with the accumulated bounties of nature, products of art, and creations of mind; what institutions for objects of education, philanthropy, public spirit, and religion, all called into being within two hundred years in what had been for uncounted ages an untrodden wilderness, and all by the application of those elements of mental culture, which are imparted in our public schools to each successive generation! With this great fact woven into and running through their whole history, is it to be wondered at that the American people have ever regarded the cause of education and the support of the schools as of paramount importance?

There is one other idea connected with this subject, which I will just allude to, without attempting now to illustrate it. It is this, that the same difference which exists between a barbarous and civilized community exists between those members of the latter who are, and those who are not, educated. The wholly untutored white man is little better than

the wholly untutored red man. It is true his condition is benefited by living in an enlightened community, but as far as his individual progress and mental growth are concerned, I do not know that the unhappy being who, by his own fault or the fault of others, grows up in a civilized community without partaking of the advantages which it holds out for mental and moral improvement, presents a better specimen of our common humanity, than the benighted native of the wilderness.

But it is fully time to close these remarks; let me do it with a single word of counsel to our young friends, who are still to enjoy the advantages of this institution, — a bit of advice suggested by one of the laws of our nature. The force of habit is very great. I remember hearing an anecdote of one of the members of the Massachusetts Convention of 1820, who was so regular in his daily attendance, that he went up to the State house the day after the convention was dissolved, and wondered his colleagues did not appear. Now I hardly suppose any of you will actually go down to the school-house in vacation, but if you should be tempted to continue in the holidays, your habit of studying six, eight, or ten hours a day, as you do in term time, let me caution you against it. Such uninterrupted exertion all the year round will not be good for your health. Give yourselves a little repose as a matter of duty. If your parents propose to you some little excursion do not churlishly refuse. Take the times and seasons as they come along, enjoy term time as much as you please, but do not murmur at vacation. Make it a season of relaxation, and if possible, of pleasure, in order that when it is over, you may rush back to your duties with a keener zest. With this parting counsel, I bid you, my young friends, an affectionate farewell, and tender to you, Mr. Smith, and you, gentlemen of the committee, my best wishes for the continued prosperity of the Cambridge High School.

# DINNER TO THOMAS BARING, ESQ.

---

On Thursday, the 16th of September, 1852, an entertainment was given at the Revere House, by the Committees of Finance and of Accounts of the city of Boston, to Thomas Baring, Esq., M. P. The more immediate occasion of the dinner was the successful termination of the negotiation for a loan of a million of dollars, made on account of the waterworks of the city. The mayor presided, and though it was understood there were to be no set speeches, most of the persons present were called upon. In reply to a call from the chair, Mr. Everett spoke as follows: —

I THANK you, sir, for informing the company that your call must be altogether unexpected to me. No preparation, however, is necessary on such an occasion as this; the feelings which belong to it suggest themselves spontaneously. I beg to assure you, sir, of my cordial concurrence in all that has fallen from you in honor of the name and house of Baring. Like several gentlemen here present, I have reason to entertain the warmest feelings of personal regard to that name and house. Our respected guest, even if he were not too well known to us to need any recommendation, could not have brought a stronger one than that which he carries in his name. His position and character at home, as a merchant, a citizen, and a member of Parliament, fully entitle him to our friendly regards as an individual; while the family to which he belongs is, on public grounds, associated with more than one important event in the political history of the United States.

I will advert only to the share of the late lamented uncle of our friend in the negotiation of the treaty of Washington. When I went to London in November, 1841, as minister of the United States, the relations of the two countries were in a highly embarrassed and threatening condition. Questions

of the most difficult kind had been accumulating for twenty-five or thirty years. The North-Eastern Boundary dispute had, in fact, existed for a still longer period. It had proved too strong for some of the ablest administrations which were ever intrusted with the government of either country; it had exhausted nearly all the resources of diplomacy; and it was of such a nature in itself, that an unfortunate occurrence on the frontier might at any time induce a rupture. There also was the very delicate affair of the "Caroline," and the arrest and trial of McLeod, which seemed fraught with the most alarming consequences; while the two governments were brought to a direct issue on the coasts of Western Africa, in reference to points of international law, on which the sensibility of the American people has ever been most easily touched. I allude to these difficulties, now happily, in common with others not less formidable, amicably settled, only to tell you, Mr. Chairman, not merely how they weighed upon my mind when I went to London in 1841, but also what relief I experienced on being informed by Lord Aberdeen, that the Queen's government had prevailed upon Lord Ashburton to go to the United States, as a special envoy, to make a final and decisive attempt at a general settlement.

Too much praise cannot, as I think, be bestowed upon him for consenting, at a time of life when he might well have claimed to be *emeritus*, to cross the Atlantic in midwinter, and put his reputation at stake in a negotiation incumbered with so many difficulties. But he came in the true spirit of honorable conciliation. He was met in the same spirit by Mr. Webster, the United States' Secretary of State. They negotiated, not to gain advantages for their respective countries at the expense of justice, but to devise a basis of settlement equally advantageous and honorable to both. Bringing this spirit to the task, one after another of the formidable questions to which I have alluded, was equitably disposed of, and in four months from the time the negotiation commenced, the Treaty of Washington was signed. I believe I express the general opinion of well-informed men in saying, there were not two other individuals at that time in the service of

the United States and Great Britain, so likely to accomplish this great object in a manner satisfactory to both countries. I could say more on this subject if time and place admitted further detail.

With respect to the more immediate occasion of this friendly meeting, though I suppose it would be rather out of order to advert to matters of business, I rejoice that our respected guest has the opportunity, from personal observation, of forming an opinion of the ability of the city of Boston to meet her engagements. I should wrong her to speak of her disposition to do so. One might say to the inquirer who asks what security she can give, "look around you." Our laws make the property of every citizen liable for the debts contracted by the city. Every house, and every warehouse and the property they contain, is pledged to sustain the public faith.

Ample as this is to protect a debt ten times as great as any that is ever likely to be contracted, the aggregate of the property, now existing in the city, is but a part of the security which Boston offers to her creditors. Her numbers and with them her resources are doubling in periods of twenty years. Security equal to all that now meets the eye is waiting its hour to spring into being, at the call of enterprise, thrift, and skill. It sleeps in the quarry and the clay-pit; it reposes beneath the rich strata of the iron, the coal, and the copper mine; it lives and moves fathom deep beneath the surface of the ocean; it waves in the forest, and whitens in the cotton field, and foams and dashes at a thousand waterfalls; the fertile land yields it at home, and the wide ocean wafts it from every resort of foreign trade. These are the elements of our prosperity, which, woven together by the hand of inventive and untiring industry, will, under the smile of Providence, double the aggregate of the wealth of Boston in the coming twenty years. I will mention only one statistical fact. By the valuation of 1780, the entire property of Massachusetts, then including Maine, amounted to eleven millions of dollars. By the valuation of 1850, the property of Boston alone was

estimated, if I recollect aright, at two hundred and seventy-eight millions. No one, I think, will consider me extravagant if I calculate that in 1870 the valuation will be five hundred million dollars.

But, sir, I must leave this train of reflection and end as I began, with expressing my cordial sympathy with you on this occasion; which leaves us nothing to regret but that our respected guest is obliged by his duties elsewhere, to make us so short a visit.

---

On the 22d of September, 1852, another dinner of a more public character was given to Mr. Baring by a large and highly respectable company, consisting principally of the leading merchants of Boston, the Hon. S. A. Eliot in the chair. In reply to a toast by Hon. William Appleton, Mr. Everett spoke as follows: —

MR. ELIOT AND GENTLEMEN: —

Our excellent friend and representative (Mr. Appleton) who has just sat down, has not only declined to make a speech himself, but has aimed such a point-blank shot at me as nearly to silence me. I must, however, thank both him and the distinguished guest of the evening for their most obliging notice. The voice of kindly appreciation from the honored and intelligent, especially when sanctioned by a company like this, never palls upon the ear nor fails to reach the heart. But I will not consume another moment of your time by any thing personal to myself, even in the way of acknowledgment. We are at home, and we wish to make our respected guest feel at home. We will discuss what concerns ourselves exclusively, another time.

I am greatly indebted to you, sir, for giving me an opportunity to join you in this tribute of respect to Mr. Baring, who is, on every ground, entitled to the favorable opinion and friendly regards of this company. This is a topic on which delicacy forbids me to say, on the present occasion, all that might with truth be said at another time and place; besides that our respected guest has made it almost impossible

for me to give utterance to my feelings, without seeming to engage with him in an exchange of compliments. This, however, I may say without impropriety even in his presence, that he is a respected and most efficient member of a family and house which now for nearly or quite a century have stood before the public, not merely of England and America, but of all Europe and the furthest East, in a position of high responsibility and importance; exercising an influence on the commerce of the world, and contributing to the stability of its financial relations; exposed to the searching scrutiny of mankind, sharpened by the strongest inducements of public and private interest, in times of difficulty and peril; and all this without ever having the shadow of a reproach cast upon their good name. Of all the millions, I had almost said the uncounted millions, which have passed through their hands, not one dishonest farthing has ever stuck by the way. Through times in which the governments of Europe have been shaken to their centre, — in which dynasties whose roots strike back to the Roman empire have been overturned, and emperors and kings have been driven into exile, the commercial house of which our friend is a member, (connected as I believe it has sometimes been with the great financial arrangements of the day, to an almost fearful extent,) has stood firm for a hundred years on the rock of honor and probity, beyond reproach and beyond suspicion.

I need not remind you, sir, that there are the most grateful associations between this country and the house and family of Baring, not merely of a private and commercial, but of a public nature. I have within a few days, and in the presence of some of those whom I have now the honor to address, expressed my feelings of affectionate attachment to the memory of the lamented, let me add, beloved Lord Ashburton. However grateful the employment and appropriate to this occasion, I will not now revert to that topic.

All personal feelings apart, I think you do well, Mr. President, to pay this tribute of respect to the virtues of practical life, not perhaps duly estimated as the subject of public honors, even in this community. You do well to show on a

proper occasion, that it is not merely political eminence or military achievement that you know how to appreciate. You do not allow the triumphs of the senate or the camp, however brilliant, to monopolize your admiration. You are sensible that there is a wisdom, a courage, and an honor, of the counting-house and the exchange always as respectable, and when called into action on a large scale, not less important than those of the cabinet and the field. When you do honor to our respected guest and the house to which he belongs, it is not to the vast undertakings in which it embarks and the millions it sways, but to the liberality and good faith which preside in all its transactions.

I am aware, sir, that there are in all countries, and especially in our own, some popular prejudices against great accumulations of property. We hear, occasionally, of the supposed antagonism of labor and capital. The dangerous power of what has been called "the dynasty of accumulated wealth" is sometimes spoken of in our political circles. It would be too much to contend that property in masses is never abused. Capital and credit, as well as the want of both, are subject to abuse; but I see no reason in the nature of things to assume a necessary antagonism between labor and capital; on the contrary they seem to me the most faithful of allies and best of friends. I think, too, I have observed that those who are loudest in their denunciations of the dangers to be dreaded from accumulated wealth, confine their fears to their neighbors. They are very apprehensive that others may abuse the power which property is supposed to confer; while they pursue themselves, with laudable self-reliance, undisturbed by theory, the acquisition of the shining mischief, particularly when it comes in the shape of a good salary.

Instead of considering accumulated capital as fraught with danger to public liberty, observation will, I think, teach us to regard it not only as an important instrument of public and private prosperity, but as a sure indication of a country governed by law. What is capital? It is nothing but the fruits of labor saved, instead of being consumed from hand

to mouth. It will not accumulate to any great extent, where it is not protected by law. Look at the countries where capital does, and those where it does not abound. Compare England and the United States on the one hand, with Turkey and Persia on the other. The worse governed a country, the poorer it will be found, however rich in the gifts of nature. There will no doubt be some accumulations of capital in the worst governed country; but it will be timid and furtive, and lose nearly all its power to benefit society, by the necessity of seeking concealment. There are rich Jews at Bagdad, and rich Armenians at Damascus; but their wealth is invested in precious stones, and buried in cellars and caverns: while from time to time it is extorted from its rightful possessors under the torture of the bastinado, inflicted by greedy provincial satraps, in order to furnish them the means of buying the favors of remorseless viziers and sultanas at the seat of government. How different the case in a free country! There capital walks boldly abroad; seeks investment; gives life to commerce, manufactures, and the arts; traverses the land side by side with her sister credit, scattering plenty by the way; smites the everlasting hills with her magic wand, and bids their adamantine portals fly open before the loaded train; puts an iron curb into the foaming jaws of Niagara, and throws a bridge across his roaring whirlpools; unites the Atlantic with the Pacific and Europe with America by her railroads and ocean steamers; and brings the remotest borders of the country into living contact by her electric telegraphs.

But does it stop here? No, sir, in a free and prosperous country like that of our respected guest and our own, it is characteristic of capital that if it gathers largely in, it dispenses liberally abroad. Who is it that takes the lead in every measure of Christian charity and enlightened public spirit? Our guest can answer for all but himself in his own country; I may ask you, sir, (to Mr. Appleton,) with respect to this community. Or rather I will not ask you, sir, but almost any one sooner, who it is that builds the hospital, endows the asylum, the house of refuge, the college, the athenæum, gives sight to the blind and hearing to the deaf, and

shelter to the houseless, and performs the thousand other blessed offices of open-handed and warm-hearted Christian love?

Even if this were otherwise, from the very nature of things, there can be no antagonism between capital and the other interests of society, for it seeks of necessity those investments which promote the public accommodation and benefit. In a country like England and America, the owner of capital really reaps the smallest portion of the advantages which flow from its possession; he is but a kind of head bookkeeper or chief clerk to the business community. He may be as rich as Crœsus, but he can neither eat, drink, nor wear more than one man's portion. The houses and warehouses, the ships and railroads which he builds or buys are for the accommodation of others — of the public. I remember hearing a jest made about Mr. Astor's property, which contained I thought a great deal of meaning, — a latent, practical philosophy. Some one was asked whether he would be willing to take care of all Mr. Astor's property, eight or ten millions of dollars, (and that *we* think a great property; with you, sir, on the other side of the water, it would be a mere "flea-bite,") merely for his board and clothes. "No," was the indignant answer; "do you think me a fool?" "Well," rejoins the other, "that is all that Mr. Astor himself gets for taking care of it; he's *found* and that's all. The houses, the warehouses, the ships, the farms which he counts by the hundred and is obliged to take care of, are for the accommodation of others." "But then he has the income, the rents of all this mighty property, five or six hundred thousand dollars per annum." "Yes, but he can do nothing with this income but build more houses and warehouses and ships, or loan more money on mortgage for the convenience of others. He's *found*, and you can make nothing else out of it."

In the country of our guest, and in Europe generally, capital is more frequently called upon than it is with us to exert an influence on public affairs. It rises there to the importance of a fourth estate of the realm, and in despotic governments is often the only effectual check on power. In looking

lately at some extracts from the memoirs of Count Mollien, Minister of Finance under Napoleon, I was surprised to see how much deference the imperial autocrat was obliged to pay to the chief of his treasury. Had he done it more he might have worn his crown to the grave. That honest minister more than once put a drag chain on the wheels of conquest, while they were rolling over prostrate Europe.

The necessary connection of capital with politics in Europe is curiously illustrated by an anecdote related to me from a very high source, and showing with what vigilance the great movements of the times are watched by the leading bankers. I heard it a few years ago from the Duke of Wellington, and as there is nothing confidential in it, I will take the liberty of repeating it to the company, though, as a general rule, there is nothing I more carefully avoid than repeating in public what has fallen in private, in my hearing, from the lips of distinguished men. During my last residence in England, I happened to remark to the Duke of Wellington, that I was in London in the month of June, 1815, when the news of the battle of Waterloo arrived, and I mentioned some circumstances that fell under my observation relative to its effect on the public mind. The Duke said, "You will perhaps be surprised to hear, that the intelligence of that event did not first reach London through the official despatch, but through a private channel." Considering the importance of the event, not inferior to any thing since the battle of Pharsalia, and that no time would naturally be lost in transmitting the intelligence from head-quarters, I was certainly surprised to hear this.

The truth was as follows: — In consequence of the immensely critical state of affairs, — all the armies of Europe, not less than a million of men, being already congregated in Belgium or on the march toward it, — and the results of the approaching shock being likely to be of great moment to the whole financial as well as the whole political world, — the great banking house of Rothschild had sent a confidential agent to watch the progress of events, and to transmit to London the earliest news of any important occurrence. This agent seems

to have united discretion with sagacity. He did not repair to head-quarters, nor leap into the flaming crater of war. He forbore (very properly) to place himself

> Between the pass and fell incensed points
> Of mighty opposites;

but as Louis XVIII. was then at Ghent, he justly concluded that if any important event occurred, the king of the French would be the first to hear of it; and that his immediate vicinity would be the best post for news. He accordingly repaired to Ghent and took up his lodgings directly opposite the house where the king was temporarily residing. It was midsummer, and doors and windows were all open. The country was full of rumors; the great actions of the 16th, 17th, and the greatest of all, that of the 18th, had now been fought; — the sweep of these mighty blows was felt in the air, but nothing was distinctly reported.

At length, on the 19th of June, if I recollect the date aright, our vigilant agent saw an officer, evidently of rank, arrive in hot haste, throw himself from his panting horse, rush unannounced into the house and into the apartment where the king was, and where he could be seen by the agent through the open windows, and approach the king without ceremony. After a few hasty words from the officer, the king threw his arms round his neck and kissed him; and as soon as he was released from his majesty's embrace, he was hugged and kissed by all the princes, ministers, and chamberlains in the room. This was enough for the agent; he did not wait to hear the precise tenor of the news. He was sure that nothing but an event most important and auspicious could so have broken down the etiquette that "doth hedge a king." In fact, this general embracing among a room full of *men* probably struck his cold Anglo-Saxon temperament more than it would that of the fervid and demonstrative South. At any rate he had seen enough. He leaped on his horse, rode at the top of his speed to Ostend, took passage in a pilot boat which was kept waiting, and arrived in London. He reported to his employer what he had seen; he could do no more; and Baron Roth-

schild concluded, as his agent had done, that some very important and auspicious event had occurred at the theatre of war. Late at night on the 21st, Major Percy arrived with the despatch of the Duke of Wellington, announcing the VICTORY AT WATERLOO.

In these days of submarine telegraphs, we can scarce believe that the official news of this "battle of giants," which was fought in the neighborhood of Brussels on the 18th, did not reach the government in London till late in the night of the 21st of June; three mortal days of expectation and suspense!

But it is high time that I should leave the field of Waterloo and come nearer home. I do so, sir, that I may end as I began, by expressing my cordial sympathy with you in the feelings which have brought us together this evening. Our kindly associations with the commercial house of which our guest is a member are not of yesterday. That house itself was established long before the United States had an independent existence; and from the first organization of our government, with scarce an interruption, they have been its bankers. If for a moment I may venture upon the sacred domain of private life, I would remind you that more than a half century ago, the distinguished relative of our honored guest, the late beloved and lamented Lord Ashburton, came to the United States for that treasure, the "price" of which, according to Holy Writ, "is far above rubies;" a lady of whom, as she is no longer living, I may without indelicacy say, that she united to all a woman's graces that intelligence and culture which are of no sex, and which, wherever they are found, do honor to our common nature.

When a few years later the Berlin and Milan decrees and the orders in council had swept the commerce of the United States from the ocean, one of the most influential voices that was heard in England, in favor of the neutral rights of America, was that of Alexander Baring. The war of 1812 found the Barings bankers of the United States, and of course agents for the payment of the dividends on the government stocks in Great Britain. The question soon arose among

the foreign stockholders whether the dividends would continue to be paid. The public bankers were of necessity without direct remittances in time of war; for aught I know they were without instructions; but when quarter-day came the dividends were paid, for the honor of the United States, and continued to be to the end of the contest. There was war on the land and war on the sea; but deep peace in Bishopsgate street. And when, after a lapse of thirty years, the questions of difficulty and magnitude almost defying compromise, to which I alluded the other evening, had arisen between the two countries and a rupture seemed all but inevitable, Lord Ashburton was found willing at an advanced period of life, with nothing in the world to gain and every thing of reputation to put at risk, to cross the Atlantic in the month of February, with the olive-branch in his hand, and a warm desire at heart to settle every matter in controversy, on terms equally honorable to both countries. You have but anticipated me, gentlemen, in the cheers with which I was about to ask you to receive the toast with which I propose to conclude the remarks too long obtruded upon you (cries of "go on," "go on.") No, gentlemen, the bell is ringing nine, the gratification of listening to other gentlemen is in reserve for you, and I will only ask you to join me in saying,

PROSPERITY TO THE HOUSE AND FAMILY OF BARING.

---

## NOTE TO THE ANECDOTE RELATIVE TO THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

I was under the impression, when I related this anecdote, that the Duke of Wellington informed me that his official despatch was anticipated by the agent of the Rothschilds, *by a few hours only.* I have since been led to suspect that my recollection in this respect may have been inaccurate. While writing out these remarks for the press, I have turned to the account given by Alison in his history of Europe (Vol. xiv. p. 84) of the reception of the news of the battle of Waterloo in London, where I find the following curious note:—"It is singu-

lar how frequently a rumor of a great and decisive victory prevails at a great distance, in an inconceivably short space of time after the actual occurrence. In the London papers of Tuesday the 20th of June, a rumor was mentioned of Napoleon 'having been defeated in a great battle near Brussels, on Sunday evening, in which he lost all his heavy artillery.' The official despatches did not arrive in London till midnight on Wednesday." Alison then alludes to similar rumors as having existed in reference to the battle of the Metaurus, which decided the fate of the Second Punic war, and the battle of Platæa, rumors which prevailed at great distances, in inconceivably short periods of time after the actual events. The historian then adds, "It would seem that an unerring instinct tells mankind when actions of vast moment have been fought, and leads them to make almost supernatural efforts in the transmission of accounts of them. The same paper (*Courier*, 20th June, 1815) mentions that '*Rothschild had made great purchases of stock, which raised the three per cents. from* 56 *to* 58.' Perhaps, in the latter instance, this may explain the prodigy."

That the purchase of stock by Rothschild may explain the *rumor* is quite true; but something was wanting to explain the *purchase*. This is done by the anecdote above referred to; but, as the purchase is recorded in a paper of June 20th, we must for that purpose suppose the agent to have arrived from Belgium a day or a day and a half before the official despatches, which did not reach London till midnight on the 21st. This is not impossible. Cardinal Wolsey first attracted the notice of Henry the Seventh, and laid the foundation of his future greatness, by making the journey from Richmond to Bruges in Flanders, transacting important business with the Emperor Maximilian, and returning to Richmond *between four o'clock Sunday afternoon, and the Wednesday night following*.

May I be pardoned if, in a place like this, I express the emotion with which I reflect, that while I was repeating by way of pleasantry the above anecdote, related to me by the

Duke of Wellington, that great statesman and still greater warrior had ceased to live. The news of his death has reached us while I am writing these lines. It is within my personal knowledge that his feelings toward the United States were of the most friendly character, and that his great influence was at all times exerted to promote harmony between the two countries. I hope it may not seem improper in me to add, that I regarded the honor of making his acquaintance and sharing the courtesy which he bestowed so liberally on all who approached him, as one of the highest privileges incident to my official character. Nothing as I think was more characteristic of him, at this period of his life, standing as he did before his death in some respects alone upon the pinnacle of this world's honors, than his childlike simplicity of manners and utter freedom from pretension.

# PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE.*

---

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen:—

I wish I could find words that would fully express the gratitude I feel to our worthy friend, the secretary, for the kind manner in which he has announced me, or to you for your most flattering response. In lieu of any acknowledgment from me, I will ask each kind friend present to search his own heart, and to find there the emotions which he will feel must warm mine at such a welcome.

I am fully sensible, sir, how little as a farmer I deserve your notice. I am one neither theoretically nor practically, though always a great friend of the agricultural interest. But though not able to judge as a connoisseur of your pursuits, I take part with unaffected interest in your anniversary. It has gratified me on more than one account. It is an occasion sacred to good feeling. Since I left home I have hardly heard a word of political discussion, nor have I witnessed the slightest trace of that asperity of parties, which, if it be a necessary incident of free governments, all will admit is a necessary evil. Instead of this, sir, I have the pleasure to find myself seated between his Excellency the Governor and his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor; I passed a considerable part of the morning in the same carriage with them; I doubt not they would do me a kindness as soon as any person in this room would do it, as I am sure, on my own part, I would render them any good office in my power, as readily as I would render it to any other gentleman present.

* In reply to a complimentary toast at the public festival of the Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden Agricultural Society, held at Northampton, 7th October, 1852.

I take an interest in your festival, sir, for other reasons. The valley of the Connecticut River is a very important part of the State. The good old county of Hampshire has been divided into three; but the silver band, which unites them into one geological and agricultural community, gives a peculiar character to this portion of the Commonwealth. It is a threefold cord twined by the hand of Providence, not to be broken while the earth lasts. It is with more than usual gratification, that I have availed myself of your kind invitation to escape, at this delightful season of the year, from the confinement of the city, to breathe the free air of the open country, and to contemplate the varied and animating spectacle which your society spreads before us, in this most magnificent amphitheatre.

Yet, sir, I am not of those who draw contrasts between the town and country, as if the city was nothing but the abode of suffering and vice, and the country as universally the home of Arcadian innocence. These are ideas which we get from the novels we read in our youth, or from the descriptions of the cities of Europe, where a different state of society from ours exists. Cowper has gone so far as to say of the cities of the old world: —

> "God made the country and man made the town."

In any practical sense of the words, town and country were made by the same common Father of all, and in this part of the world, I take the state of society, both as to material prosperity and moral condition, to be about as good in the towns as in the villages.

But, notwithstanding this, sir, I must say that for me there is and always has been an indescribable charm in rural nature; in these fertile fields loaded with the promise of spring or the bounties of harvest; these pastures alive with flocks and herds; these broad meadows and woodlands hung with the variegated drapery of autumn to which your secretary alluded, each tree with its peculiar tint, scarlet and orange and violet and gold, as the hand divine has touched with the

same pencil, oak or elm or maple or beech; these stately avenues of elms and trim rows of maples, and the quiet villages reposing in their shade; the single farm-houses scattered by the road side; the village school-house and the village spire; and in this part of New England, the queen of all her rivers, now meandering through alluvial plains, now sweeping boldly round the base of majestic hills, now dashing over rocky barriers or forcing her way through mountain passes; and all this made doubly grateful and soothing by the rapid transition which the railways enable us to make, from the burning pavement and bewildering din of the thronged street, to the soft green and sacred rest of some pleasant country town.

But this, sir, is not all. I have long known Northampton. I used to come here in my younger days to see my friends Cogswell and Bancroft at Round Hill, and in their refined and congenial society, to enjoy your scenery and admire the fertility of meadow and upland and hill and forest. But the emotions excited in my mind at Northampton do not rest with the gratification of a taste for the useful or the beautiful. There is that in your scenery which addresses a higher principle, the highest in our natures. I witnessed it in all its power this morning, as I drove in an open carriage with the Governor and Lieutenant-governor through your magnificent meadows. We passed first through a sort of vapory sea which seemed to surge over the face of the plain, and as it melted into air, (you recollect, Governor, I called your attention to it at the time,) we saw at a distance wreath after wreath of silvery mist slowly moving up the side of the hill. It seemed as if nature with her clouds of incense was doing homage to the mountain majesty of Holyoke, sparkling as he was with a diadem of dew-drops, and robed in the purple of the morn. I felt as if man, the rational worshipper, were bound to unite in vocal strains of adoration with the silent anthems of plain and stream and hill, and I was ready to repeat the lovely words which Milton puts into the mouth of our first parents: —

"Ye Mists and Exhalations, that now rise
From vale or steaming lake, dusky or gray,
Till the sun paints your fleecy skirts with gold,
In honor to the world's great Author rise;
Whether to deck with clouds the uncolored sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers,
Rising or falling still advance His praise."

But, Mr. President, I must not take up more of your time with the expression of these emotions and sentiments, however natural or pleasing. The occasion demands a more practical train of thought. What is the state of agriculture among us? Is it on the advance? Is there improvement in the processes of husbandry as practised among us? Is there an increase in the aggregate of agricultural products in the Commonwealth? and if these questions are answered in the affirmative, is the state of things such as to authorize the hope that the improvement will go on, and keep pace with the progress of society in other respects?

I am not as well informed as I wish I was on all the points involved in this inquiry. I should have been far better gratified to hear the intelligent gentleman (Mr. Gould) whose address has furnished us so much instruction and pleasure in another place, speak upon these topics. As far, however, as my information extends, I have no doubt that the questions I have just stated should be answered in the affirmative. I am fully persuaded that within the last thirty years, though there is still much room for improvement, our agriculture has upon the whole kept pace with our commerce and manufactures, with the useful arts, with the fine arts, with literature and science, in all which such undoubted progress has been made; and as the causes which have led to this improvement are permanent in their nature, they will, if no great disasters befall the country, continue to operate, and some of them with constantly increasing force. These causes are, —

First, the increase of agricultural knowledge; the radicle and the plumule (to quote the words of Mr. Gould in his admirable address) of all improvement in husbandry. Our agriculture remained stationary for nearly two hundred years,

because little or nothing was added to the traditionary stock of information which our ancestors brought from Europe. As New England was first settled before agriculture had been treated scientifically in the mother country, their information on the subject must have been originally defective; and owing to want of frequent and close intercourse with Europe, they appear to have remained in ignorance of the discoveries which, at a later period, were from time to time made in the old world. I think we find no traces, for nearly two hundred years, of much acquaintance, in this part at least of the United States, with what was doing for the improvement of husbandry in England, France, and Belgium.

But about the beginning of this century, the start appears to have been taken. One of the first steps toward the diffusion of agricultural knowledge, was the establishment of cattle-shows, which began in Berkshire county, and spread by degrees through the State. The press about the same time began to lend its efficient aid. The transactions of the trustees of the State Agricultural Society, formed a very valuable publication; and it is matter of regret that it has long been discontinued. Next followed the agricultural newspapers, some of which, as Mr. Gould justly said, are of the "second class" of publications, but several of them are deserving of all praise. The New England Farmer, edited by Mr. Thomas G. Fessenden, was perhaps the pioneer of the journals of this class, and deserves a kindly remembrance. Through these various channels much agricultural information has been diffused through the community. Every European improvement is immediately made known on this side of the Atlantic; every thing done in any one part of our vast country is promptly communicated to every other part; and as the natural consequence, we are already in this department as in others, beginning to repay our intellectual debt to Europe.

It would be impossible on an occasion like this, to enumerate all those who have coöperated in this great and meritorious work of diffusing useful knowledge on the subject of husbandry, but it would be unjust not to say that we are in-

debted to the valley of the Connecticut River for two most important contributions. The first is the geological survey of the State made at two different periods by President Hitchcock, the reports of which contain a vast deal of information on the subject of the soil. I am sure, sir, that the venerable President, so honored and useful in his other relations to the community, is entitled to a distinct tribute of gratitude on this score from the farmers of the State. His geological surveys have been imitated in many other States of the Union, but in none of them has the task been more creditably performed. The other contribution made to agricultural knowledge from the valley of the Connecticut, to which I alluded, is that contained in the agricultural survey of the State by Rev. Mr. Colman, then of Deerfield. This was an undertaking which, as well as President Hitchcock's second survey,* I had the honor of recommending to the legislature. The work was not completed, having extended only to four or five counties, but the four annual reports made by Mr. Colman embody a great deal of information. It is a matter of sincere congratulation, that the legislature of the Commonwealth has lately taken a very important step in the establishment of a board of agriculture. His Excellency the Governor is entitled to the thanks of our farmers for the countenance he has extended to the measure, of which also his honor the Lieutenant-governor has been a firm and influential friend. If the new board does as much for the improvement of agriculture as the board of education on which it is partly modelled has done for *that* great interest, it will indeed prove a public blessing.

Another active cause of the start which our agriculture has taken within the last thirty years, I find in the great increase of disposable capital and its liberal investment in the soil. Capital performs the same functions in agriculture that it does in commerce or manufactures. No great improvements can be expected, unless with the aid of capital, which

* The first geological survey of Massachusetts took place under the administration of Gov. Lincoln.

can afford to lay out of the interest while the experiment is going on, and if need be, bear the burden of failure. In order to carry on husbandry to the greatest advantage, there must be sufficient means, not for costly buildings or tasteful embellishments; these gratify the eye, and when they can be afforded, are a praiseworthy object of expenditure; but they add nothing to the productive value of an estate. But in order to the *progress* of agriculture there must be a sufficient quantity and variety of land, — good buildings well adapted to their several objects, — durable fences, plenty of stock of all kinds, superior implements, and the means of commanding an adequate supply of labor. All this requires capital.

It is within rather a recent period that great investments for the purposes of agricultural improvement have been made even in England, where capital is so abundant. But at the present time sums are expended for this object which are are almost fabulous. The outlay of the late Lord Leicester, better known as Mr. Thomas Coke, for improving his light soils in Norfolk; the expenditure of the Duke of Portland on the water meadows of Clipstone; and that of several great proprietors in tile-draining, almost surpass belief. Mr. Colman, in his work on the agriculture of Europe, gives very interesting details on this subject. I never wish to see the time when any such accumulations of property as are required for these gigantic operations, shall be made in this country; they are out of proportion to every thing else that exists among us; but all will agree with me that great benefit has accrued to our husbandry from the capital, which, for thirty years past, has been flowing from the seaboard to the interior. Houses, barns, and fences have been built, wet meadows drained, rocky wastes cleared and brought into tillage, improved breeds of animals imported, and in many parts of the State an almost entirely new face put upon the country. This species of investment may not in all cases yield the largest immediate return; but I really think it is that which, in the long run, is most advantageous to the community.

Another circumstance which, if I am not mistaken, has contributed, especially of late years, to the improvement of

our agriculture, or which certainly has prevented it from experiencing a drawback in consequence of a scarcity of labor, is the great immigration from Europe. Many causes had combined to drain the Atlantic States, and especially the interior of our own State, of a large portion of the flower of our youth. Commercial life has been too often regarded by our young men as preferable to farming, and has tempted them from the country to town. I believe they make a mistake even in reference to the acquisition of property. A very intelligent gentleman, not now living, (the late Mr. John Lowell,) told me many years ago, that he himself or some friend, — I forget which, — made a list of twenty individuals who went from the country to town and engaged in trade, and of twenty others who stayed on the farms where they were born. At the end of twenty-five years, the advantage was on the side of the farmers. More of them had prospered; and in the aggregate they had acquired more property. Such, however, has not been the general impression; and it has too often happened, that some of our best young men have left farms on which they might have done well, to engage in trade in which they have failed. Many, too, have been tempted by the rich lands of the West; and now, lately, California, under the excitement of the gold fever, has more than decimated some portions of New England. There is, perhaps, not a village in Massachusetts that has not sent a representative to San Francisco and the Sacramento. It is obvious that these circumstances must have affected our agriculture unfavorably, by making labor scarce and dear. It seems, therefore, an almost providential appointment, which, at the very moment when this drain was acting most severely upon us, has opened the sluiceways of foreign immigration. Such a phenomenon as that which has been exhibited within the last few years, — a thousand emigrants and more landing upon our shores every day in the year, — is without a parallel in the history of the world. I am not insensible that it is attended with some inconveniences, especially at the places of debarkation. The public charitable institutions in our seaports are burdened by a crowd of new-comers, but what ben-

efit is there under heaven that has not some such drawback? Upon the whole, I am satisfied that we ought to regard this prodigious immigration as a great movement in human affairs, equally beneficial to the old world and the new. The old world is relieved of its surplus population. Many of the immigrants bring capital and skill. Of those who bring neither, nearly all bring the capacity to labor. We have land enough and to spare; labor is of the utmost importance to us, and I am confident that we are deriving benefits from this source far outweighing the inconveniences with which those benefits are qualified.

But I must hasten on, — I fear I detain you too long, — to another source from which our agriculture has derived great improvement. I allude to the railways which, within thirty years, have thrown their network over the State. It is mainly in consequence of the railways that capital, as I have already observed, has flowed back from the seaboard to the interior. But for these great facilities of communication, it would be a far less frequent thing for those who have left the country and prospered in the city, to come back in the decline of life to their native village. Then, too, what a vastly increased value is given by the railroads to the land and its products. The effect may be greatest in the immediate vicinity of the large towns, but I am sure you feel it here, in the greater ease of getting your supplies from the seaboard and sending your produce of all kinds to market. The saving in the condition of the live-stock sent to the cattle fairs at Brighton and Cambridge, — to say nothing of the saving in time and keep, — must in the aggregate be enormous. On the score of humanity alone, it was worth a handsome outlay, to put a stop to such a spectacle as I used constantly to witness from my windows at Cambridge, when I filled one of the offices to which the worthy secretary has so kindly alluded. The sight of a drove of cattle or a flock of sheep the day before the cattle fair, (and that day the day of sacred rest,) worried and hunted by dogs and men through the streets of Cambridge, till they were parched with thirst, foot sore, and half maddened; — the sound of the bellow-

ings, the bleatings, and the barkings of the animals, — of the blows and outcries, and too often the blasphemies of the men, were almost enough to make a man forswear animal food, and live upon sawdust pudding the rest of his life; which I suppose, with that diet, would not be a very long penance. But these things are, I am glad to say, much less frequently witnessed than formerly.

It is now seventeen years this blessed day, for it was on the 7th of October, 1835, that a meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, to take measures for completing the subscription to the Western Railroad. It was really a capital meeting. Perhaps, Mr. President, you were there; at any rate you would have enjoyed it. We had a most respectable deputation from Albany, another from Berkshire, another from the river, others from other parts of the State, and a noble turn out from Boston. Men of all parties united in the work. In the remarks which I had the honor of submitting to the assembly that evening, I ventured to say, that after the great questions of independence and liberty, I believed that the doors of Faneuil Hall were never opened for an object of greater importance to the city and the State. On the 14th of April following, I had the exquisite satisfaction of putting my name to the act authorizing a subscription on the part of the Commonwealth for one million dollars of the capital stock of the road. There was a talk of attempting to reconsider the bill after it had passed its last stage, but you might as well have tried to reconsider a law of Cyrus the Elder. The bill was in the council-chamber and approved by me, before the ink was dry with which it was signed by the president of the senate. Some persons said we were extravagant, — that we were bankrupting the treasury, — that we were laying a mortgage on every farm in the State. Sir, I believe that those who thought and said these things were quite sincere in their opinion, I will only say I differed from them. On the 3d of October, 1839, we opened the road to Springfield; it has since been continued to Albany. It has not cost a dollar to the public or to any individual, except what has been paid in

virtue of voluntary subscription; it is paying seven or eight per cent. interest; it yields the treasury a handsome income on the investment, and I believe it quite within bounds to say, that it is every year of our lives adding a million of dollars to the income of the citizens of this Commonwealth. A mortgage on every farm! Why, Mr. President, if you or I could pocket the amount of all the mortgages which have been lifted from the farms of this State, in consequence of the enhanced value they have derived from this great work, we could afford to pay the whole cost of the railroad from Longmeadow to Northfield, and have a pretty surplus over to go up into Vermont and down into Connecticut.

But I must pass from this to the last cause which I shall mention as materially conducing to the improvement of our husbandry. It has been glanced at in the report from the committee on manufactures, to which we have listened in another place; I allude to the introduction, on a large scale, of one of the other great branches of industry, namely, manufactures. This has operated in favor of our husbandry in many ways. It diminishes the number of competitors in the production, while it multiplies the mouths for the consumption of the fruits of the earth. It brings an effective demand for agricultural produce to the farmer's door. Without interfering with any controverted points of political economy, I may say without fear of contradiction, that the most prosperous state of society is that, where all the great branches of industry are successfully carried on, side by side, feeding, clothing, supplying, and thus sustaining each other. Whoever has observed the change that has taken place, in our own State, within thirty years, in the immediate neighborhood of the large manufacturing establishments at Waltham, Cabotville, Lowell, Lawrence, can estimate the justice of these remarks. Paradoxical as it may sound, it is the neighboring farmer, who derives the greatest benefit from a large manufacturing establishment. It has been calculated, that in the aggregate the capitalist has not realized six per cent. upon his manufacturing investments; but the creation of

new markets for agricultural produce has given value to land which had scarce any value before, and greatly increased the value of that which previously yielded a small income.

This region, sir, has profited largely in this way, but is destined to derive still greater benefit, — incalculably greater benefit, in time to come, from the growth of manufactures. It is not alone by enriching your meadows, that your noble river contributes to your agricultural prosperity. I do not undervalue its importance in this respect; Heaven forbid! I know from what a magnificent range of country it gathers up, through a hundred tributaries, the prolific seeds of plenty. I know, sir, that in every bundle of broomcorn that is cut in your valley, there are elements of growth from the highlands of Canada, from the green mountains of Vermont, from the white hills of New Hampshire, poured down to form the fertilizing deposit which your glorious Nile annually spreads upon your lowlands. But while this agency will continue to operate to the end of the world, there is another by means of which the Connecticut River will render still greater benefits to your husbandry. Its rapids and falls have already become the seats of important manufacturing establishments, and are destined at no remote period to concentrate an amount of productive industry in this immediate neighborhood, beyond any thing to be found in any other locality. I speak from no bias of interest, Mr. President, when I say that before the last tints of the rose of youth upon the fairest cheek in this assembly shall have softened into the autumnal hue of declining years; before the lad, whom I saw at the end of this table a moment since, shall have a head as gray as mine, there will be a city of fifty thousand inhabitants at the falls of Hadley. I hope that boy will remember what I say, and if some fifty years hence he shall stand where I stand, and make a speech at the anniversary of this society, let him say that he remembers how a poor old hunker of an ex-governor in 1852, had enough of young America in his veins to lift the veil which hides the future, far enough at least to discern the coming fortunes of Holyoke.

Sir, as I intimated, I have no interest in the prediction. I should not be a dollar the poorer if the new dam was to follow the old one down stream to-morrow; nor a farthing the richer if by the hand of a higher power, its braces and its abutments were turned into a mass of red sandstone, as firm as that which lies at the basis of Mount Holyoke. But I say that the seventy weeks in the book of Daniel were not surer to be fulfilled, than the prospects of the new city to be realized. It was perhaps begun a little too soon, but the population of the United States will soon overtake it. It must be a long start, which does not soon vanish before the growth of a population of twenty-four millions, which doubles itself in twenty-five years. Such a dam, such a water power I never saw!

Sir Walter Scott, in one of his poems, makes the old monk of Melrose say to William of Deloraine, who had come to get the magic book from the tomb of the wizard,—

> "Warrior, I could say to thee
> The words that cleft Eildon hills in three,
> And bridled the Tweed with a curb of stone."

What the words were, that cleft Mount Holyoke and Mount Tom in twain, is known only to Him by whom "the everlasting mountains were scattered." But I can tell you, sir, the words that have bridled the noble river that flows between them with a curb of stone, and have taught it, instead of wasting itself on the points of jagged barren rocks and brawling ledges, to pour through copious floodgates over the untiring wheels of productive industry. These mighty words are Enterprise, Capital, and Mechanical Skill; Enterprise to conceive the plan, Capital to furnish the means, and Engineering Skill to accomplish the work. It is these, and not the fabled powers of necromancy, that have planted themselves below the falls at Hadley; have taught the mighty river to flow backwards from before their gigantic masonry; and thus laid the foundations of a city which will yet with its suburbs spread for miles along the bank, and be felt in the enhanced value of every farm in the county.

But I crave your pardon, sir, for the length of my remarks. I end as I began, with the expression of my thanks to the company, now doubly due, for the patience with which you have listened to me; and I beg to offer you, in resuming my seat, my cordial wishes for the health and prosperity of every individual in this assembly.

# THE DEATH OF DANIEL WEBSTER.*

---

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: —

I NEVER rose to address an assembly, when I was so little fit, body or mind, to perform the duty; and I never felt so keenly how inadequate are words to express such an emotion, as manifestly pervades this meeting in common with the whole country. There is but one voice that ever fell upon my ear, which could do justice to such an occasion. That voice, alas! we shall hear no more for ever. No more at the bar will it unfold the deepest mysteries of the law; no more will it speak conviction to admiring senates; no more in this hall, the chosen theatre of his intellectual dominion, will it lift the soul as with a swell of the pealing organ, or stir the blood as with the tones of a clarion, in the inmost chambers of the heart.

We are assembled, fellow-citizens, to pour out the fulness of our feelings; not in the vain attempt to do honor to the great man who is taken from us; most assuredly, not with the presumptuous hope on my part to magnify his name and his praise. They are spread throughout the Union. From east to west, and from north to south, (which he knew, as he told you, only that he might embrace them in the arms of a loving patriotism,) a voice of lamentation has already gone forth, such as has not echoed through the land since the death of him who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

* Remarks made at a public meeting of the citizens of Boston in Fanueil Hall, on the 27th of November, 1852, on occasion of the decease of Daniel Webster, at Marshfield, on the 24th.

You have listened, fellow-citizens, to the resolutions which have been submitted to you by Col. Heard. I thank him for offering them. It does honor to him, and to those with whom he acts in politics, and whom I have no doubt he well represents, that he has stepped forward so liberally on this occasion. The resolutions are emphatic, sir, but I feel that they do not say too much. No one will think they overstate the magnitude of our loss. Who that is capable of appreciating a character like that of Daniel Webster, who of us, fellow-citizens, that has known him; that has witnessed the masterly skill with which he would pour the full effulgence of his mind on some contested legal and constitutional principle, till what seemed hard and obscure became as plain as day; who that has seen him, in all the glory of intellectual ascendency,

> "Ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm"

of parliamentary conflict; who that has drunk of the pure fountains of wisdom and thought in the volumes of his writings; who alas, sir, that has seen him

> "in his happier hour
> Of social pleasure, ill-exchanged for power,"

that has come within the fascination of his benignant smile, has felt the pressure of his hand, and tasted the sweets of his fireside eloquence, will think that the resolutions say too much?

No, fellow-citizens, we come together not to do honor to him, but to do justice to ourselves. We obey an impulse from within. Such a feeling cannot be pent up in solitude. We must meet, neighbor with neighbor, citizen with citizen, man with man, to sympathize with each other. If we did not, mute nature would rebuke us. The granite hills of New Hampshire, within whose shadow he drew his first breath, would cry shame; Plymouth rock, which all but moved at his approach; the slumbering echoes of this hall which rang so grandly with his voice; that "silent but majestic orator," which rose in no mean degree at his command on Bunker

Hill, — all, all would cry out at our degeneracy and ingratitude.

Mr. Chairman, I do not stand here to pronounce the eulogy of Mr. Webster; it is not necessary. Eulogy has already performed her first offices to his memory. As the mournful tidings have flashed through the country, the highest officers of nation and State, the most dignified public bodies, the most prominent individuals, without distinction of party, the press of the country, the great voice of the land, all have spoken and with one accord of opinion and feeling; with a unanimity that does honor at once to the object of this touching attestation and to those who make it. The record of his life, from the humble roof beneath which he was born, (with no inheritance but poverty and an honored name,) up through the arduous paths of manhood, which he trod with lion heart and giant steps, till they conducted him to the helm of State, — this stirring narrative, not unfamiliar before, has, with melancholy promptitude, within the last three days, been again sent abroad through the length and breadth of the land. It has spread from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Struggling poverty has been cheered afresh, honest ambition has been kindled, patriotic resolve has been invigorated; while all have mourned.

The poor boy at the village school has been cheered as he has read that the time was, when Daniel Webster, whose father told him he should go to college if he had to sell every acre of his farm to pay the expense, laid his head on the shoulder of that fond and discerning parent, and wept the thanks he could not speak. The pale student who ekes out his scanty support by extra toil, has gathered comfort, when reminded that the first jurist, statesman, and orator of the time, earned with his weary fingers by the midnight lamp, the means of securing the same advantages of education to a beloved brother. Every true-hearted citizen throughout the Union has felt an honest pride as he reperuses the narrative, in reflecting that he lives beneath a constitution and a government under which such a man has been formed and trained, and that he himself is compatriot with him. He

does more, sir; he reflects with gratitude that in consequence of what that man has done, and written, and said, in the result of his efforts to strengthen the pillars of the Union, a safer inheritance of civil liberty, a stronger assurance that these blessings will endure, will descend to his children.

I know, Mr. Mayor, how presumptuous it would be to dwell on any personal causes of grief, in the presence of this august sorrow which spreads its dark wings over the land. You will not, however, be offended, if by way of apology for putting myself forward on this occasion, I say that my relations with Mr. Webster run further back than those of almost any one in this community. They began the first year he came to live in Boston. When I was but ten or eleven years old, I attended a little private school in Short street, (as it was then called; it is now the continuation of Kingston street,) kept by the late Hon. Ezekiel Webster, the elder brother to whom I have alluded, and a brother worthy of his kindred. Owing to illness or some other cause of absence on his part, the school was kept for a short time by Daniel Webster, then a student of law in Mr. Gore's office; and on this occasion, forty-seven or eight years ago, and I a child of ten, our acquaintance, since then never interrupted, began.

When I entered public life, it was with his encouragement. In 1838, I acted, fellow-citizens, as your organ in the great ovation which you gave him in this hall. When he came to the department of State in 1841, it was on his recommendation that I, living in privacy beyond the Alps, was appointed to a very high office abroad; and in the course of the last year, he gave me the strongest proof of his confidence, in intrusting to me the care of conducting his works through the press. May I venture, sir, to add, that in the last letter but one which I had the happiness to receive from him, alluding with a kind of sad presentiment, which I could not then fully appreciate, but which now unmans me, to these kindly relations of half a century, he adds: — "We now and then see stretching across the heavens a clear, blue, cerulean sky, without cloud or mist or haze. And such appears to

me our acquaintance from the time when I heard you for a week recite your lessons in the little school-house in Short street, to the date hereof," 21st July, 1852.

Mr. Chairman, I do not dwell upon the traits of Mr. Webster's public character, however tempting the theme. Its bright developments in a long life of service are before the world; they are wrought into the annals of the country. Whoever in after-times shall write the history of the United States for the last forty years, will write the life of Daniel Webster; and whoever writes the life of Daniel Webster, as it ought to be written, will write the history of the Union from the time he took a leading part in its concerns. I prefer, on this mournful occasion, to allude to those private traits which show the MAN, the kindness of his heart, the generosity of his spirit, his freedom from all the bitterness of party, the unaffected gentleness of his nature. In preparing the new edition of his works, he thought proper to leave almost every thing to my discretion as far as matters of taste are concerned. One thing only he enjoined upon me with an earnestness approaching to a command. "My friend," said he, "I wish to perpetuate no feuds. I have lived a life of strenuous political warfare. I have sometimes, though rarely, and that in self-defence, been led to speak of others with severity. I beg you, where you can do it without wholly changing the character of the speech, and thus doing essential injustice to me, to obliterate every trace of personality of this kind. I should prefer not to leave a word that would give unnecessary pain to any honest man, however opposed to me."

But I need not tell you, fellow-citizens, that there is no one of our distinguished public men, whose speeches contain less occasion for such an injunction. Mr. Webster habitually abstained from the use of the poisoned weapons of personal invective or party odium. No one could more studiously refrain from all attempts to make a political opponent personally hateful. If the character of our congressional discussions has of late years somewhat declined in dignity, no portion of the blame lies at his door. With Mr. Calhoun, who

for a considerable portion of their joint lives was his chief antagonist, and with whom he was brought into most direct collision, he maintained friendly personal relations. He did full justice to his talent and character. You remember the feeling with which he spoke of him at the time of his decease. Mr. Calhoun, in his turn, entertained a just estimate of his great opponent's worth. He said, toward the close of his life, that of all the leading men of the day, "there was not one whose political course had been more strongly marked by a strict regard to truth and honor than Mr. Webster's."

One of the resolutions speaks of a permanent memorial to Mr. Webster. I do not know what is contemplated, but I trust that such a memorial there will be. I trust that marble and brass, in the hands of the most skilful artists of the country, will be put in requisition to reproduce to us, and nowhere so appropriately as in this hall, the lineaments of that noble form and beaming countenance, on which we have so often gazed with delight. But after all, fellow-citizens, his noblest monument must be found in his works. There he will live and speak to us and our children when brass and marble have crumbled into dust. As a repository of political truth and practical wisdom applied to the affairs of government, I know not where we shall find their equal. The works of Burke naturally suggest themselves to the mind, as the only writings in our language that can sustain the comparison. Certainly no compositions in the English tongue can take precedence of those of Burke, in depth of thought, reach of forecast, or magnificence of style. I think, however, it may be said, without partiality, either national or personal, that while the reader is cloyed at last with the gorgeous finish of Burke's diction, there is a severe simplicity and a significant plainness in Webster's writing that never tire. It is precisely this which characterizes the statesman in distinction from the political philosopher. In political disquisition elaborated in the closet, the palm must perhaps be awarded to Burke over all others, ancient or modern. But in the actual conflicts of the senate, man against man and opinion against

opinion; in the noble war of debate, where measures are sustained and opposed, on which the welfare of the country and the peace of the world depend, where sometimes the line of intellectual battle is changed in a moment, — no time to reflect, no leisure to cull words, or gather up illustrations, but all to be decided by a vote, although the reputation of a life may be at stake, — all this is a very different matter, and here Mr. Webster was immeasurably the superior. Accordingly, we find historically, (incredible as it sounds, and what I am ready to say, I will not believe, though it is unquestionably true,) that those inimitable orations of Burke, which one cannot read without a thrill of admiration to his finger's ends, actually emptied the benches of parliament.

Ah, gentlemen, it was very different with our great parliamentary orator. He not only chained to their seats willing, or if there were such a thing, unwilling senators, but the largest hall was too small for his audiences. On the memorable 7th of March, 1850, when he was expected to speak upon the great questions then pending before the country, not only was the senate chamber thronged to its utmost capacity, at an early hour, but all the passages to it, the rotunda of the capitol, and even the avenues of the city, were alive with the crowds who were desirous of gaining admittance. Another senator, (Mr. Walker of Wisconsin,) not a political friend, was entitled to the floor. With equal good taste and good feeling, he stated that "he was aware that those great multitudes had not come together to hear him; and he was pleased to yield the floor to the only man, as he believed, who could draw together such an assembly." This sentiment, the effusion of parliamentary courtesy, will, perhaps, be found no inadequate expression of what will finally be the judgment of posterity.

Among the memorable words which fell from the lips of Mr. Webster just before they were closed for ever, the most remarkable are those, which my friend Hillard has just quoted, — "I STILL LIVE." They attest the serene composure of his mind, the Christian heroism, with which he was able

to turn his consciousness in upon itself, and explore, step by step, the dark passage, (dark to us, but to him we trust already lighted from above,) which connects this world with the world to come. But I know not, Mr. Chairman, what words could have been better chosen to express his relation to the world he was leaving: "I still live. This poor dust is just returning to the dust from which it was taken; but I feel that I live in the affections of the people to whose service I have consecrated my days. I still live. The icy hand of death is already laid on my heart, but I shall still live in those words of faithful counsel which I have uttered to my fellow-citizens, and which I now leave them, as the last bequest of a dying friend."

Mr. Chairman, in the long and honored career of our lamented friend, there are efforts and triumphs which will hereafter fill one of the brightest pages in our history. But I greatly err if the closing scene — the height of the religious sublime — does not, in the judgment of other days, far transcend in interest the brightest exploits of his public life. Within that darkened chamber at Marshfield, was witnessed a scene of which we shall not readily find a parallel. The serenity with which he stood in the presence of the King of Terrors, without trepidation or flutter, for hours and days of expectation; the thoughtfulness for the public business, when the sands were so nearly run out; the hospitable care for the reception of the friends who came to Marshfield; that affectionate and solemn leave separately taken, name by name, of wife, and children, and kindred, and friends, and family, down to the humblest members of the household; the designation of the coming day, then near at hand, when "all that was mortal of Daniel Webster would cease to exist;" the dimly-recollected strains of the funereal poetry of Gray, last faint flash of the soaring intellect; the feebly murmured words of Holy Writ from the lips of the good physician, who, when all the resources of human art had been exhausted, had a drop of spiritual balm for the parting soul; the clasped hands; the dying prayer: Oh! my fellow-citizens, that is a consum-

mation, over which tears of pious sympathy will be shed, ages after the glories of the forum and the senate are forgotten.

"His sufferings ended with the day,
Yet lived he at its close;
And breathed the long, long night away
In statue-like repose.

But ere the sun, in all his state,
Illumed the eastern skies,
He passed through glory's morning gate,
And walked in Paradise."*

* Mr. James Aldrich.

# THE COLONIZATION OF AFRICA.*

---

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY: —

It was my intention, when I was requested some weeks ago to take a part in the proceedings of this evening, to give to the subject of the Colonization Society and its operations on the coast of Africa, the most thorough examination in my power, in all its bearings; considering that, whether we look to the condition of this country, or the interests of Africa, no more important object could engage our attention. But during almost the whole of the interval that has since elapsed, my time and my thoughts have been so entirely taken up and preoccupied, that it has been altogether out of my power to make more than the hastiest preparation for the part which I am to take in this evening's proceedings. I am therefore obliged to throw myself upon the indulgence of the audience, with such an imperfect view of the subject as I have been alone able to take under the circumstances in which I have been situated.

The Colonization Society seems to me to have been the subject of much unmerited odium; of much equally unmerited indifference on the part of the great mass of the community; and to have received that attention which it so well deserves, from but very few. We behold it now only in its infancy. All that we see in this country is the quiet operation of a private association, pursuing the even tenor of its way without ostentation, without eclat; and on the coast of Af-

* At the Anniversary meeting of the American Colonization Society, held in Washington City, 18th of January, 1853.

rica there is nothing to attract our attention but a small settlement, the germ of a republic, which, however prosperous, is still just commencing its existence.

But before we deride even these small beginnings, before we make up our minds that the most important futurities are not wrapped up in them, even as the spreading oak is wrapped up in the small acorn which we can hold in our fingers, we should do well to recollect the first twenty-five or thirty years of the settlement of Jamestown, in your State, Mr. President, the parent of Virginia. We should do well to remember the history of that dreadful winter at Plymouth, when more than half the Mayflower's little company were laid beneath the sod, and that sod smoothed over for fear the native savage would come and count the number of the graves. I think, if you look to what has been done in Liberia in the last quarter of a century, you will find that it compares favorably with the most and the best that was done in Virginia or in Plymouth during the same period. These seem to me to be reasons why we should not look with too much distrust at the small beginnings that have been made.

The foundation of this Society was laid in a great political and moral necessity. The measures which were taken for the suppression of the slave-trade naturally led to the capture of slave-ships; and the question immediately arose, what should be done with the victims that were rescued from them. It was necessary that they should be returned to Africa, but they could not, each and all, be sent to their native villages. They had been collected from the whole interior of that country, many of them from a distance of two thousand miles in the interior, and it was out of the question that they should immediately be sent to their homes. If they had been placed upon the coast, in a body, at any of the usual points of resort, the result would have been to throw them at once back again, into the grasp of the native chiefs, who are the principal agents of the slave-trade. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary, if the course of measures undertaken for the suppression of the slave-trade was to be pursued, that some colony should be founded, under the name and influence and

patronage of a powerful European or American state, where these poor victims should be placed at once, safely protected, supplied with necessary provisions of all kinds, civilized if possible, and by degrees enabled to find their way back to their native villages, which some of them, we know, both from the English and American colony, have from time to time done.

This, as I understand it, was one of the first ideas that gave origin to this Society, and, as I said before, it was a political and moral necessity. Then came the kindred object, which was more important, because applicable to a much larger number of persons, of providing a suitable home for that portion of the free colored population of this country that were desirous of emigrating to the land of their fathers. This, at first, as I understand, (for it was before my day,) was an object that approved itself almost universally throughout the country, to the South as well as to the North, to the white as well as to the colored population. Everybody seemed to think at first that this was a practicable, desirable, and most praiseworthy object. By degrees, I am sorry to say, jealousies crept in; prejudices, for so I must account them, arose; and in process of time, it has come to pass that this Society has become, I must say, intensely unpopular with a large portion of the colored population, whose interests and welfare were among the prime objects of its foundation.

I will not undertake, on this occasion, to discuss the foundation of these prejudices. I will not dwell upon those, as they are called, oppressive laws, and that still more oppressive public sentiment in all parts of the country, which render the condition of the colored population, in every part of the Union, one of disability, discouragement, and hardship. In order to meet the objection to the operations of the Society, which arises from the statement that it tends to coöperate with, and to strengthen these oppressive laws and this oppressive public sentiment, I will, for argument's sake, take it for granted, that this legislation and this sentiment are correctly thus characterized; that they are as oppressive, cruel, and tyrannical, as they are declared to be.

Taking this for granted, I ask, in the name of common sense, in the name of humanity, does it furnish any reason why the free colored population of the country should be discouraged from leaving a state of things like this, and going to the land of their fathers; — a continent of their own, where no such legislation, where no such unfriendly public sentiment would exist; a great and fertile land, which is inviting them to come and take possession of it, and in various parts of which there is every thing that can attract and reward the industry of man? It seems to me that the objection which is urged to the Society, that it coöperates with that oppressive state of things here, furnishes the very strongest reason in favor of the emigration.

Let us take a parallel case. Suppose any one had gone among that little company of persecuted Christians in England, in the year 1608, who afterwards became the pilgrim church of Mr. Robinson at Leyden; or suppose any one in 1630 had approached the more important company of Gov. Winthrop, the great founder of Massachusetts; had tried to excite their feelings against the projected emigration; had told them that England belonged to them as much as it did to their oppressors; had urged them to stand upon their rights, and if necessary, bleed and die for them; had depicted the hardships and sufferings of the passage; had painted in the darkest colors, the terrors of the wilderness into which they were about to venture; would that have been true friendship, would it have been kindness, would it have been humanity? Or, to come nearer home, suppose at the present day one should go into Ireland, or France, or Switzerland, or Germany, or Norway, or any of the countries from which hundreds of thousands of men, in a depressed, destitute, and unhappy condition, are emigrating to the United States, to find a refuge, a home, a social position, and employment; suppose any one should go to them and try to stimulate a morbid patriotism, a bitter nationality, telling them the country where they were born belonged as much to them as to the more favored classes, urging them to stay where they were born, telling them that it was doubtful whether they would

get employment in the new country, talking of the expenses, the diseases, the hardships of the poor emigrant, and in this way endeavor to deter them from this great adventure, which is to end in procuring a home and a position in the world, and an education for themselves and their children; would this be friendship, would this be kindness, would this be common humanity? But these are the arguments against emigration to Africa, which are addressed to the free colored population of this country; and it is by appeals like these that the Society and the colony have become, as I am sorry to say I believe is the case, highly unpopular among them.

But I must hasten on from this object of providing a home for the free colored population who wish to emigrate, to another, which was a very considerable and leading object with the founders of this society, and that is, the suppression of the foreign slave-trade. It is grievous to reflect, it is one of the darkest things that we read of in history, that contemporaneously with the discovery of this continent, and mainly from mistaken humanity towards its natives, the whole western coast of Africa was thrown open to that desolating traffic, which from time immemorial, had been carried on from the ports of the Mediterranean, the Nile, and the Red Sea, and the shores of Eastern Africa. It is still more painful to reflect that it was precisely at the period when the best culture of modern Europe was moving rapidly toward its perfection; that the intercourse of Africa with Europe, instead of proving a blessing, proved a curse. It was in the days of Shakspeare, and Spenser, and Hooker, and Bacon, and other bright suns in the firmament of England's glory, that her navigators first began to go forth, and, as if in derision, in vessels bearing the venerable names of "The Solomon," and "The Jesus," to the coast of Africa, to bear away its wretched natives into a state of bondage? It was at the very time when, in England and France, the last vestiges of the feudal system were breaking down, when private war was put an end to, and men begun to venture out from the walled towns and dwell in safety in the open country, and to traverse the high-roads

without fear; it was then that these most polished nations began to enter into competition with each other, which should monopolize that cruel traffic, the African slave-trade, which was carried on principally by stirring up a system of universal hostility, not merely between nation and nation, but between tribe and tribe, clan and clan, family and family, and often between members of the same household; for, I am sorry to say, it is no unprecedented thing for these poor creatures to sell their wives and children to the slave-trader.

In this way the whole western coast of Africa became, like the northern and eastern coast, at an earlier period, one general mart for the slave-trade. This lasted for three hundred years. At length the public sentiment of the world, in Europe and America, was awakened. Several of the colonial assemblies in this country passed acts inhibiting the slave-trade; but they were uniformly negatived by the crown. The continental congress, in 1776, denounced the traffic. The federal convention, in 1789, fixed a prospective period for its abolition in this country. The example was followed by the states of Europe. At the present day, every Christian and several of the Mohammedan powers have forbidden it. Yet it is extensively carried on, and some authorities say that the number of slaves taken from Africa has not materially diminished; but I hope this is not true. This state of facts has led several persons, most desirous of putting an end to the traffic, to devise some new system, some new means for its abolition; and all agree, — there is not a dissenting voice on that point, — that the most effectual, and in fact the only substitute, is the establishment of colonies. Wherever a colony is established on the coast of Africa, under the direction of a Christian power in Europe or America, there the slave-trade disappears; not merely from the coast of the colony, but from the whole interior of the country which had found an outlet at any point on that coast. In this way, from the most northern extremity of the French and English colonies down to the most southern limit of the American settlements, the slave-trade has entirely disappeared. The last slave mart in that region, the Gallinas, has within a short time, I believe,

come within the jurisdiction of the American colony of Liberia. Now, along that whole line of coast, and throughout the whole interior connected with it, a line of coast, as I believe, not less than that from Maine to Georgia, from every port and every harbor of which the foreign slave-trade was carried on within the memory of man, it has entirely disappeared. What congresses of sovereigns at Vienna and Aix-la-Chapelle could not do, what squadrons of war steamers cruising along the coast could not achieve, what quintuple treaties among the powers of Europe could not affect by the arts of diplomacy, has been done by these poor little colonies, one of which at least, that of Liberia, has, in latter times, been, almost without the recognition of this government, struggling into permanence by the resources furnished by private benevolence. I ask, what earthly object of this kind more meritorious than this can be named? And what career is there opened to any colored man in Europe or America, more praiseworthy, more inviting than this, to form, as it were, in his own person, a portion of that living cordon stretching along the coast, and barring its whole extent from the approaches of this traffic?

But even the suppression of the slave-trade, all important as it is, is but auxiliary to another ulterior object, of still greater consequence; and that is, the civilization of Africa. The condition of Africa is a disgrace to the rest of the civilized world. With an extent nearly three times as great as that of Europe; its known portions of great fertility, teeming with animal and vegetable life; traversed by magnificent chains of mountains, east and west, north and south, whose slopes send down the tributaries of some of the noblest rivers in the world; connecting on the north by the Mediterranean, with the ancient and modern culture of Europe; projecting on the west far into the Atlantic Ocean, that great highway of the world's civilization; on the south-west making an approach to our own South American continent; open on the east to the trade of India; and on the north-east, by the Red Sea and the Nile, locked closely into the Asiatic continent; — one would have thought that with all these nat-

ural endowments, with this noble geographical position, Africa was destined to be the emporium, the garden of the globe. Man, alone, in this unhappy continent has dropped so far into arrears in the great march of humanity, behind the other portions of our race, that the question has at length been started whether he does not labor under some incurable, natural inferiority. Of this, for myself, I have no belief whatever.

I do not deny that among the numerous races on the African continent, as among the numerous races in all the other continents, there are great diversities, from the politic and warlike tribes upon the central plateau, to the broken down hordes on the slave coast, and on the banks of the Congo, and the squalid, half-human Hottentot. But do you think the difference between them is naturally greater, than it is between the Laplander, the Gipsy, the Calmuc, and the proudest and brightest specimens of humanity in Europe or America? I think not.

What then can be the cause of the continued uncivilization of Africa? Without attempting presumptuously to pry into the mysteries of Providence, I think that adequate causes can be found in some historical and geographical circumstances. It seems a law of human progress, which, however difficult to explain, is too well sustained by facts to be doubted, that in the first advances out of barbarism into civilization, the original impulse and guidance must come from abroad. This, of course, leaves untouched the great mystery, who could have made a beginning; but still, as far back as history or tradition runs, we do find that the first impulse came from abroad. From Egypt and Syria the germs of improvement were brought to Greece, from Greece to Rome, from Rome to the north and west of Europe, from Europe to America; and they are now speeding on from us to the furthest west, until at length we shall meet the East again. To what extent the aboriginal element shall be borne down and overpowered by the foreign influences, or enter into kindly combination with them, depends upon the moral and intellectual development of both parties. There may be such

aptitude for improvement, or the disparity between the native and foreign race may be so small, that a kindly combination will at once take place. This is supposed to have been the case with the ancient Grecian tribes in reference to the emigrants from Egypt and the East. Or the inaptitude may be so great, and the disparity between the natives and the foreigners may be so wide, that no such kindly union can take place. This is commonly supposed to be the case with the natives of our own continent, who are slowly and silently retiring before the inroads of a foreign influence.

Now in reference to this law of social progress, there have been in Africa two most unfortunate difficulties. In the first place, all the other branches of the human family that have had the start of Africa in civilization, have, from the very dawn of history, been concerned in the slave-trade, so that intercourse with foreigners, instead of being a source of mutual improvement to both parties, particularly to the weaker, has, in the case of Africa, only tended to sink them deeper into barbarism and degeneracy of every kind. This has been one difficulty. Another is the climate, this vast equatorial expanse, this aggregate of land between the tropics, greater than in all the other parts of the globe together; a fervid, vertical sun, burning down upon the rank vegetation of her fertile plains, and rendering her shores and watercourses pestiferous to a foreign constitution. This circumstance also seems to shut Africa out from the approaches of civilization through the usual channels. The ordinary inducements of gain are too weak to tempt the merchant to those feverous shores. Nothing but a taste for adventure approaching to mania, attracts the traveller; and when Christian benevolence allures the devoted missionary to this field of labor, it lures him too often to his doom.

By this combination of influences, Africa seems to have been shut out from the beginning, from all those benefits that otherwise result from foreign intercourse.

But now, mark and reverence the providence of God, educing out of these disadvantages of climate, as we consider them, and out of this colossal moral wrong, the foreign slave-

trade, out of these seemingly hopeless elements of physical and moral evil, after long cycles of crime and suffering, of violence and retribution, such as history nowhere else can parallel, educing, I say, from these almost hopeless elements, by the blessed alchemy of Christian love, the ultimate means of the regeneration of Africa.

The conscience of the Christian world was at last roused; an end, it was determined, should be put to the foreign slave-trade, but not till it had conveyed six millions of the children and descendants of Africa to the Western hemisphere, of whom about one and a half millions have passed into a state of freedom; and though born and educated, no doubt, under circumstances unfavorable to moral or intellectual progress, sharing in the main the blessings and the lights of our common Christian civilization, have proved themselves, in the example of the Liberian colony, amply qualified to be the medium of conveying these blessings to the land of their fathers.

Thus you see, at the very moment when the work is ready to commence, the instruments are prepared. Do I err in supposing that the same august Providence which has arranged, or has permitted, the mysterious sequence of events to which I have referred, has also called out, and is inviting those chosen agents to enter upon the work? Every thing else has been tried, and failed. Commercial adventure, on the part of individuals, has been unsuccessful; strength, courage, endurance, almost superhuman, have failed; well-appointed expeditions, fitted out under the auspices of wealthy associations and powerful governments, have ended in the most calamitous failure; and it has been proved at last, by all this experience, that the white race, of itself, cannot civilize Africa.

When that most noble expedition, I think in 1841, was fitted out, under the highest auspices in England, to found an agricultural colony at the confluence of the Niger and the Chad, out of one hundred and forty-five white persons that formed a part of it, one hundred and thirty sickened, and forty died. On the other hand, out of one hundred and fifty-eight colored men, that formed part of the expedition, only

eleven sickened, and they were men who had passed some years in the West Indies and in Europe, and not one died. I think that single fact, in reference to the civilization of Africa, is worth, I had almost said, all the treasure and all the suffering of that ill-fated expedition.

Sir, you cannot civilize Africa, you Caucasian, you proud white man, you all-boasting, all-daring Anglo-Saxon, you cannot do this work. You have subjugated Europe; the native races of this country are melting before you, like the untimely snows of April beneath a vernal sun; you have possessed yourselves of India; you threaten China and Japan; the farthest isles of the Pacific are not distant enough to escape your grasp, or insignificant enough to elude your notice; but this great Central Africa lies at your doors, and defies your power. Your war steamers and your squadrons may range along the coast; but neither on the errands of peace, nor on the errands of war, can you penetrate into and occupy the interior. The God of nature, for purposes inscrutable, but no doubt to be reconciled with his wisdom and goodness, has drawn a cordon across the chief inlets, that you cannot pass. You may hover on the coast; but woe to you, if you attempt to make a permanent lodgement in the interior. Their poor mud-built villages will oppose no resistance to your arms; but death sits portress at their undefended gates. Yellow fevers, and blue plagues, and intermittent poisons, that you can see as well as feel, hover in the air. If you attempt to go up the rivers, pestilence shoots from the mangroves that fringe their noble banks; and the all-glorious sun, that kindles every thing else into life and power, darts down disease and death into your languid frame. No, no, Anglo-Saxon, this is not your vocation.* You may direct the way, you may survey the coast, you may point your finger, make hasty expeditions into the interior; but you must leave it to others to go and abide there. The God of nature, in another branch of his family, has chosen out the instruments of this great work, descendants of the torrid clime, children of the burning

* The success of the most recent explorations encourages me to hope that this description of the unhealthiness of Africa may be somewhat overcharged.

vertical sun, and fitted them, by centuries of stern discipline, for this most noble work, —

> "From foreign realms and lands remote,
> Supported by His care,
> They pass unharmed through burning climes,
> And breathe the tainted air."

Sir, I believe that Africa will be civilized, and civilized by the descendants of those who were torn from the land. I believe it, because I will not think that this great and fertile continent is to be forever left in a state of barbarity. I believe it, because I see no other agency fully competent to the work. I believe it, because I see in this agency a most wonderful adaptation, and because hopeful beginnings have already been made.

But doubts are entertained of the practicability of effecting this object by the instrumentality that I have indicated. They are founded, in the first place, on the supposed incapacity of the free colored population of this country and the West Indies to take up and carry on such a work; and then on the supposed degradation, and, if I may use such a word, unimprovability, of the native African races, which is presumed to be so great as to bid defiance to any such operation.

Now, I think it would be very unjust to the colored population of this country and the West Indies, to argue from what they have done under present circumstances, to what they might effect under the most favorable circumstances. I think, upon the whole, all things considered, that they have done quite as well as could be expected; that they have done as well as persons of European or Anglo-American origin would have done after three centuries of similar depression and hardship. You will recollect, sir, that Mr. Jefferson, in his valuable work, the "Notes on Virginia," states, in strong language, the intellectual inferiority of the colored race. I have always thought that it ought to have led Mr. Jefferson to hesitate a little as to the accuracy of this opinion, to recollect that in the very same work he was obliged to defend the

Anglo-American race, to which he himself, and to which so many of us belong, against the very same imputation, brought by an ingenious French writer, the Abbé Raynal, whose opinions were shared by all the school of philosophers to which he belonged. It is but a very few years, I do not know that the time has yet ceased, that we Anglo-Americans were spoken of by our brethren beyond the water, as a poor, degenerate, almost semi-barbarous race. In the liberal journals of England, within thirty years, the question has been contemptuously asked in reference to the native country of Franklin, and Washington, and Adams, and Jefferson, and Madison, and Marshall; of Irving, Prescott, Bancroft, Ticknor, Bryant, Cooper, Longfellow, and Hawthorne, and hosts of others: "Who reads an American book?" It seems to me, in view of facts like this, we ought to be a little cautious how we leap to the conclusion, that the free colored African race is necessarily in a condition of hopeless inferiority.

Then in reference to the other difficulty, about the unimprovability of the African. It is said that the Africans alone, of all the branches of the human family, have never been able to rise out of barbarism. Sir, I do not know that; I do not think that anybody knows it. An impenetrable cloud hangs over the early history of mankind in every part of the globe. We well know, in reference to the whole north and west of Europe, and a great part of the south of Europe, that it was utterly barbarous until the light of the Roman civilization shone in upon it, and that in comparatively recent times. We also know, that in very early times, one of the native African races, I mean the Egyptians, attained a high degree of culture. They were the parents of all the arts of Greece, and through them of the ancient world. The Egyptians were a colored race. They did not belong to the negro type; but still they were purely a colored race, and, if we should judge from their present condition, as unimprovable as any of the tribes of Central Africa. Yet we find upon the banks of the Nile, the massive monuments of their cheerless arts, that have braved the storms of time more successfully than the more graceful structures of Rome and of Greece.

It is true that some nations who have emerged from barbarism at a later period, have attained the precedence over Africa, and have kept it to the present day; but I am not willing to believe that this arises from causes so fixed and permanent in their nature, that no reversal, at no length of time, is to be hoped from their operation. We are led into error by contemplating things too much in the gross. There are tribes in Africa which have made no contemptible progress in various branches of human improvement. On the other hand, if we look at the population of all Europe, if we cast our eyes from Lisbon to Archangel, from the Hebrides to the Black Sea, if for a moment we turn our thoughts from the few who are born to wealth, and its consequent advantages, culture, education, and that lordship over the forces of nature which belongs to cultivated mind, — if we turn from these to the benighted, oppressed, destitute, superstitious, ignorant, suffering millions, who pass their lives in the hopeless toil of the field, the factory, and the mine; whose inheritance, from generation to generation, is beggary; whose education, from sire to son, is stolid ignorance; at whose daily table hunger and thirst are the stewards; whose occasional festivity is brutal intemperance; if we could count their numbers, if we could sum up together in one frightful mass, all their destitution of the comforts and blessings of life, and thus form an estimate of the practical barbarism of the nominally civilized portions of the world, we should, I think, come to the conclusion that this supposed inbred essential superiority of the European races does not really exist.

If there be any such essential superiority, why has it been so late in showing itself? It is said that the Africans have persisted in their barbarism for four or five thousand years. Europe persisted in her barbarism for three or four thousand years; and in the great chronology of Divine Providence, we are taught that a thousand years are but as one day. Sir, it is only ten centuries since the Anglo-Saxons, with whose race we are so fond of claiming kindred, were as barbarous and uncivilized as many of the African tribes. They were a savage, ferocious, warlike people; pirates at sea, bandits on

shore; slaves of the most detestable superstitions; worshipping idols as cruel and ferocious as themselves. And, as to the foreign slave-trade, it is but eight centuries, and perhaps less, since there was as much slave-trade, in proportion to the population, upon the coast of Great Britain, as in the Bight of Benin at the present day. The natives of England, eight centuries ago, were bought and sent to the slave marts in the south and west of Europe. At length, the light of Christianity shone in; refinement, civilization, letters, arts, and by degrees all the delights, all the improvements of life followed in their train; and now we talk with the utmost self-complacency of the essential superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race, and look down with disdain upon those portions of the human family who have lagged a little behind us in the march of civilization.

Africa, at the present day, is not in that state of utter barbarism which popular opinion ascribes to it. Here, again, we do not sufficiently discriminate. We judge in the gross. Certainly there are tribes wholly broken down by internal wars, and the detestable foreign slave-trade; but this is not the character of the entire population. They are not all savages. Most of them live by agriculture. There is some traffic between the coast and the interior. Many of the tribes have a respectable architecture, though of a rude kind, but still implying some progress of the arts. Gold dust is collected; iron is smelted and wrought; weapons and utensils of husbandry and household use are fabricated; cloth is woven and dyed; palm-oil is expressed; there are schools; and among the Mohammedan tribes, the Koran is read. You, Mr. President, well remember that twenty-one years ago, you and I saw, in one of the committee-rooms of yonder capitol, a native African, who had been forty years a field slave in the West Indies and in this country, and wrote at the age of seventy the Arabic character, with the fluency and the elegance of a scribe. Why, sir, to give the last test of civilization, Mungo Park tells us in his Journal, that in the interior of Africa, lawsuits are argued with as much ability, as much fluency, and at as much length, as in Edinburgh.

Sir, I do not wish to run into paradox on this subject. I am aware that the condition of the most advanced tribes of Central Africa is, in many respects, wretched, and mainly, in consequence of the slave-trade. The only wonder is, that with this cancer eating into their vitals from age to age, any degree of civilization whatever can exist. But, degraded as the ninety millions of Africans are, I presume you might find, in the aggregate, on the continent of Europe, another ninety millions as degraded, to which each country in that quarter of the globe would contribute its quota. The difference is, and it is certainly an all important difference, that in Europe, intermingled with these ninety millions, are fifteen or twenty millions possessed of all degrees of culture, up to the very highest; while in Africa there is not an individual who, according to our standard, has attained a high degree of intellectual improvement; but if obvious causes for this can be shown, it is unphilosophical to infer from it an essential incapacity.

But the question seems to me to be put at rest, by what has been achieved by the colored race in this country and on the coast of Africa. Unfavorable as their position has been for any intellectual progress, we still all of us know that they are competent to the common arts and business of life, to the ingenious and mechanical arts, to keeping accounts, and to the common branches of academical and professional learning. Paul Cuffee's name is familiar to everybody in my part of the country, and I am sure you have heard of him. He was a man of uncommon energy and force of character. He navigated to Liverpool his own vessel, manned by a colored crew. His father was a native African slave; his mother belonged to one of the broken down Indian tribes, some fragments of which still linger in the corners of Massachusetts. I have already alluded to the extraordinary attainments of that native African prince, Abdul Rahaman. If there was ever a native born gentleman on earth, he was one. He had the port and the air of a prince, and the literary culture of a scholar.*

* See some account of this interesting person, in the appendix to this speech.

The learned blacksmith of Alabama, now in Liberia, has attained a celebrity scarcely inferior to his white brother, who is known by the same designation. When I lived in Cambridge, a few years ago, I used to attend, as one of the board of visitors, the examinations of a classical school, in which there was a colored boy, the son of a slave in Mississippi, I think. He appeared to me to be of pure African blood. There were at the same time two youths from Georgia, and one of my own sons, attending the same school. I must say that this poor negro boy, Beverly Williams, was one of the best scholars at the school, and in the Latin language he was the best scholar in his class. These are instances that have fallen under my own observation. There are others, I am told, which show still more conclusively the capacity of the colored race for every kind of intellectual improvement.

Now look at what they have done on the coast of Africa. Think of the facts that were spread before you in that abstract of the Society's doings, which was read this evening. It is only twenty-five or thirty years since that little colony was founded under the auspices of this Society. In that time what have they done; or rather let me ask, what have they not done? They have established a well-organized constitution of republican government, which is administered with ability and energy in peace, and by the unfortunate necessity of circumstances, also, in war. They have courts of justice, modelled after our own; schools, churches, and lyceums. Commerce is carried on, the soil is tilled, communication is opened with the interior. The native tribes are civilized; diplomatic relations are creditably sustained with foreign powers; and the two leading governments of Europe, England, and France, have acknowledged their sovereignty and independence. Would the same number of persons, taken principally from the laboring classes of any portion of England or Anglo-America, have done better than this?

Ah, sir, there is an influence at work through the agency of this Society, and other societies, and through the agency of the colony of Liberia, sufficient to produce these, and still greater effects; I mean the influence of pure, unselfish, Chris-

tian love. This, after all, is the only influence that never can fail. Military power will at times be resisted and overcome; commercial enterprise, however well planned, may be blasted; State policy, however deep, may be outwitted; but pure, unselfish, manly, rather let me say, heavenly love, never did, and in the long run, never will fail. It is a truth which this Society ought to write upon its banners, that it is not political nor military power, but the moral sentiments, principally under the guidance and influence of religious zeal, which have in all ages civilized the world. Arms, craft, and mammon, lie in wait, and watch their chance to mingle in the work, but they cannot poison its vitality.

Whatever becomes of the question of intellectual superiority, I should insult this audience, if I thought it necessary to argue that in the moral sentiments, the colored race stand upon an equality with us. I read a year or two ago in a newspaper, an anecdote which illustrates this in so beautiful and striking a manner that, with your permission, I will repeat it.

When the news of the discovery of gold reached us from California, a citizen of the upper part of Louisiana, from the parish of Rapides, for the sake of improving his not prosperous fortunes, started with his servant to get a share, if he could, of the golden harvest. They repaired to the gold regions, and labored together for a while with success. At length the strength of the master failed, and he fell dangerously sick. What then was the conduct of the slave in those far-off hills? In a State whose constitution did not recognize slavery, in that newly gathered and not thoroughly organized state of society, what was his conduct? As his master lay sick with the typhus fever, priest and Levite came, and looked upon him, and passed by on the other side. The poor slave stood by him, tended him, protected him; by night and by day his sole companion, nurse, and friend. At length, the master died. What then was the conduct of the slave in those distant wastes, as he stood by him whom living he had served, but who was now laid low at his feet by the great Emancipator? He dug his decent grave in the golden sands. He

brought together the earnings of their joint labor; these he deposited in a place of safety, as a sacred trust for his master's family. He then went to work under a Californian sun, to earn the wherewithal to pay his passage home. That done, he went back to the banks of the Red River, in Louisiana, and laid down the little store at the feet of his master's widow.

Sir, I do not know whether the story is true. I read it in a public journal. The Italians have a proverbial saying of a tale like this, that if it is not true, it is well invented. This, sir, is too good to be invented. It is, it must be true. That master and that slave ought to live in marble and in brass; and if it was not presumptuous in a person like me, so soon to pass away and to be forgotten, I would say, their memory shall never perish.

> Fortunati ambo! si quid mea carmina possint,
> Nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet ævo.

There is a moral treasure in that incident. It proves the capacity of the colored race to civilize Africa. There is a moral worth in it, beyond all the riches of California. If all her gold, all that she has yet yielded to the indomitable industry of the adventurer, and all that she still locks from the cupidity of man in the virgin chambers of her snow-clad sierras, were all molten into one vast ingot, it would not, in the sight of Heaven, buy the moral worth of that one incident.

Gentlemen of the Colonization Society, I crave your pardon for this long intrusion upon your patience. I have told you, —pardon that word, you knew it before,—I have reminded you of the importance of the work, of the instrumentality by which it is to be effected, of the agents chosen, as I think, in the councils of heaven, for its performance; and now what remains for us, for every friend of humanity, but to bid God speed to the undertaking?

## ABDUL RAHAMAN.

The following notice of Abdul Rahaman is added in this place as an appropriate appendix to the preceding speech. It was written for the Albany Journal and Telegraph for August, 1851, at the request of its editor.

SIR, — I have lately read with pleasure in your paper an account of a highly respectable colored man named AGRIPPA HULL. I fully concur with your correspondent, the author of that sketch, that short accounts of individuals of the colored race, who have filled spheres of usefulness, or risen in any way to respectability in the community, would find a very appropriate place in the columns of your journal. Such accounts, if judiciously executed, would tend to encourage others similarly situated, to endeavor to overcome the difficulties arising from their complexion. What one has done another can do. A good effect would also be produced on white men by such narratives. By seeing what has been effected by some of their African brethren, under the greatest disadvantages, they would begin to doubt whether there is that diversity of intellectual endowments between the two races, which white men are too apt to take for granted. In this way something may be effected toward removing the prejudice against a dark skin. I accordingly send you a short sketch of a very interesting individual of the African race, with whom I had some little acquaintance, nineteen or twenty years ago, and who filled, at that time, a large space in the attention of the benevolent.

The person I allude to is Abdul Rahaman, so his name was written at length; but if I remember rightly, it was usually shortened into Abderhaman. Some account of him is given in the twelfth annual report of the American Colonization Society, from which and personal recollection, the following description is taken. He was born in the city of Timbuctoo in the interior of Africa, as far as I can judge, about the year 1764; which city is supposed to be the most populous in Central Africa, and his grandfather, Almam Ibra-

him, was the sovereign of the neighboring region. His father, also named Almam Ibrahim, was sent, while Abdul was still young, to govern the tributary province of Foota Jallo, a populous and fertile dependency of Timbuctoo, lying between that city and the coast. This province subsequently became independent of Timbuctoo, Almam Ibrahim the younger having apparently thrown off his father's government. Abdul was brought up and educated at Timbuctoo and partly at Teemboo, his father's residence. At the age of twenty-six, he held a command in the army of Foota Jallo, and led an expedition against the Eboes, a tribe lying to the north of that region. In a battle which ensued he was defeated and taken prisoner, and with a considerable part of his forces sold to a slave-trader. He was first carried to the West Indies and thence to Natchez, in Mississippi. This was thirteen or fourteen years before the cession of Louisiana, and while this vast territory was under the jurisdiction of Spain.

This account of the early life, rank, and education of Abdul does not rest wholly on his own statement, although that is entitled to credit. While he was yet living at his father's court at Foota Jallo, Dr. Cox, a surgeon on board an American trading vessel, having landed and missed his way on shore, was left by the ship to which he belonged. Under these circumstances, he determined to penetrate into the interior of the country. He travelled for several days in the execution of this purpose, during which he received a severe wound in the leg, and arrived at length at the capital of Foota Jallo, friendless and exhausted. Here he was received with the utmost kindness by Abdul and his father, and after having enjoyed their protection and hospitality for six months went back to the coast, and had the good fortune to find there, on a return voyage, the vessel by which he had been abandoned. In this vessel Dr. Cox took passage for America. By a most extraordinary interposition of Providence, after an interval of many years, Dr. Cox encountered and recognized Abdul in the streets of Natchez. "He had then been for sixteen years a slave. The interview was one of affecting interest; and liberal but unsuccessful offers were made by Dr.

Cox, to obtain the freedom of one to whom he felt himself so deeply indebted." * The account which Abdul had given of himself was thus confirmed by the unsuspicious testimony of Dr. Cox, who had passed several months at the seat of his father's government.

The education which Abdul had received in his youth spoke for itself. It was, no doubt, very limited compared with the standard of European or American education. But when I saw him at Washington, after a long life passed in slavery, he was able to read the Koran with fluency, and wrote the Arabic character with great elegance. He was said to be still master of several African languages. Many ladies at Washington requested him to put his autograph in their albums. These accomplishments, considered in reference to the state of society existing in Central Africa, are sufficient indications, that Abdul was born and brought up in the most favored position known in that country.

Of the incidents of his life while he remained a slave, I have seen no account. The most extraordinary was no doubt that to which I have already alluded, his meeting with Dr. Cox in the streets of Natchez, after he had been sixteen years in servitude. Dr. Cox endeavored at that time to procure his emancipation, but without success. It is painful to reflect that this well-bred, well-educated gentleman, (for such he was,) should have been held in slavery for twenty-four years longer. He appears, however, to have been kindly treated, and for the latter part of the time was employed in confidential trusts. He became a professing Christian, and brought up a large family of children and grandchildren.

At length, however, his cruel fortunes gained publicity. His master, who had refused liberal offers of Dr. Cox twenty-four years before, now named a price at which he would liberate Abdul and his family. The sympathy of the benevolent throughout the Union was appealed to, and the sum of four thousand dollars (not more than half the amount demanded) was contributed for their ransom. The President

* Twelfth Report of the American Colonization Society for 1830, p. 15.

of the United States was appealed to, and is stated to have taken Abdul under his protection; but in what way we are not informed.

It was at this period that I saw this remarkable person, who was then probably about sixty-five years of age. He was rather tall and spare, but quite erect. His hair was white, but he had apparently none of the infirmities of age. He spoke the English language and without accent. His complexion was quite black, but his features not of the common African type. He had an ease and dignity of manner which I have never seen surpassed, and which, considering the life he had led, were truly wonderful. His deportment would have been thought that of a gentleman in any company, however refined. He was evidently one of nature's nobility. Besides his knowledge of the literal Arabic, he was acquainted with several of the living dialects of Western Africa.

The American Colonization Society took a great interest in the emancipation of Abdul and his family, influenced by the hope and belief, that he could render material service to their colony on the coast of Africa. As late as 1825 it was ascertained that his brother (bearing a name to which passing events on the northern coast have given celebrity, Abd-el-Kader,) was the ruler at Foota Jallo, and that his family connections were among the most powerful chieftains between Timbuctoo and the coast. These circumstances seemed to mark out Abdul, as by the finger of Providence, for service of the highest importance in promoting the civilization of Africa. Early in 1830 he embarked with his wife for Liberia in company with one hundred and sixty emigrants. He died shortly after his return to the coast of Africa. This melancholy event is briefly recorded in the thirteenth annual report of the Colonization Society, and no further account is given of his restoration to his native land and to his kindred. We are left to conjecture, as to the position in which he was placed when his feet pressed again the soil of Africa, and he found himself restored to his father's house. It is probable that he was disappointed in his hopes of happiness to be en-

joyed on the return to his native land. He was a person of strong sense and of cultivated mind. He had passed forty years in this country, in the condition of a slave, it is true, but apparently under a kind master. He had undoubtedly witnessed and to some extent shared a variety of social comforts and civilized improvements, unknown even to the most favored caste in the interior of Africa. Besides this, the power of habit is so great, that an entire change in the mode of life pursued for years, even a change for the better, seems to be made with reluctance. There are several instances in the early history of New England of men, women, and children, made prisoners of war by the Indians, carried back into the forest, and there brought up in a state little if any better than slavery. It sometimes happened, when in after-life persons of this description were ransomed by their friends, that they refused to come back to their families. There are cases, I believe, in which after returning and passing some time with their natural kindred, they disappeared and went back to the Indian families, into which they had been adopted.

This seems truly astonishing, when we consider the state of squalid want in which our North American Indians lived. When Winslow visited Massasoit in 1620, he received the best entertainment to be had at his court, but it was such as would be thought mean in a pauper's hovel; and yet men and women accustomed to such comforts as were afforded by a New England home, were found willing to go back to the privations of savage life. In Abdul's case, as far as material life is concerned, the contrast was probably against the state of things which must have met him, on his return to his native land. He had for the latter part of the time been employed rather as a confidential clerk than a slave; had travelled through the United States an object of curiosity and interest; had been admitted to the presence of committees of Congress; had been a welcome attendant on public meetings, where his extraordinary narrative awakened the deepest sympathy; had been invited and conversed with, probably complimented and flattered by men and women of accomplishment and intelligence, in the large towns which he

had visited. A very different existence awaited him in the mud-built cabins of his native land, for such are the palaces of Teembo and Timbuctoo. His situation reminds one of that of Omai, the native of the South Sea islands, who was brought to England in the last century, and whose case is so beautifully described by Cowper in the "Task:"—

> "Thou hast found again
> Thy cocoas and bananas, palms and yams,
> And homestall thatched with leaves. But hast thou found
> Their former charms? And having seen our state,
> Our palaces, our ladies, and our pomp
> Of equipage, our gardens and our sports,
> And heard our music; are thy simple friends,
> Thy simple fare, and all thy plain delights
> As dear to thee as once? And have thy joys
> Lost nothing by comparison with ours?"

There was one great sorrow with which Abdul must have been overwhelmed on his return to Africa. The strongest and deepest impression which he carried back from the United States, no doubt must have been a horror at the thought of slavery. But slavery surrounded him in its worst and most barbarous forms at his father's residence. In reference to this terrible condition of African life, we may emphatically apply to Abdul the lines of the poet in reference to Omai,—

> "I see thee weep, and thine are honest tears,
> A patriot's for his country; thou art sad
> At thought of her forlorn and abject state,
> From which no power of thine can raise her up."

In one point the case of Omai was different from that of Abdul. Cowper says of the former,—

> "—— we returned thee rude,
> And ignorant, except of outward show."

Abdul, on the contrary, went back, as was understood at the time, a convert from Mahometanism to Christianity. If I mistake not, it was reported in this country, that on returning

to his native land, he again embraced the religion of the Koran. I do not know whether any evidence of the fact was ever received, and it is possible that I may do a wrong (it is certainly unintentional) to the memory of Abdul by the bare suggestion. If it be true that on his return to his native land and kindred, he embraced again the religion of his fathers, I should not be inclined to judge him with great severity. It is not probable that he became a Christian because he had carefully weighed the Bible against the Koran, or compared the evidence on which they respectively rest. His Christianity was probably a sentiment rather than a conviction. He became a believer, or what he thought such, in this country, because serious and good people around him were Christians. On his return to his native land, his new-born faith had to undergo a formidable trial. With the rush of thoughts that came back upon his mind, — country regained, home revisited, the surviving friends of his youth restored to his embrace, the minaret from which, in his childhood, he had heard the muezzin call the hour of prayer, again presented to his eyes, — with all these faded ideas starting into fresh life, was it strange if his faith in the new religion should be shaken? Was it strange if the thought occurred to him, that the Bible might be the book of the white man, and the Koran the book of the dark races? We must remember that Christians have not done much to recommend their faith, on the coast of Africa, either to Mussulman or Pagan. If we pardon Henry the Fourth for turning Catholic, that he might become king of France, I think we should feel charitably toward an African prince, who, having become a Christian while held in Christian bondage, returns to the religion in which he was brought up, when restored to his native land. But I repeat, I have only a dim recollection that such was the case with Abdul.

I would close this hasty and imperfect sketch with one or two general remarks. The first is, that, whatever may be the case with some of the tribes of Africa, there are highly improved races on that vast continent. Abdul was no doubt a person of superior endowments, but it is clear that he belonged to a people not essentially below Europeans and

Americans in their capacity for intellectual improvement. And how few Americans or Europeans, after forty years' bondage, would have come out like Abdul, unbroken in body and mind! Let us all learn by this example to respect the African race, as one whose best specimens will not suffer in comparison with our own, and remember, that there are races in Europe, which fall far below the boasted standard of Caucasian blood.

Another reflection, and that of a most painful character, is, that Africans belonging to these superior races are just as likely to fall into the hands of the slave-trader as any others. The traffic in human flesh makes no distinctions. Other instances besides this of Abdul are known, in which men of education like him have been kidnapped in Africa, and sold into life-long bondage. It is sometimes mentioned as an aggravation of slavery among the Greeks and Romans, that men and women of high rank and refinement were, by the fortune of war, reduced by their conquerers to slavery. This was repeatedly the case, also, with the children of Israel. But we see in the instance of Abdul, (and no doubt the annals of the slave-trade could furnish hundreds of similar cases,) that Africans born and bred to high fortune, and educated in all the learning of the Mahometan countries, are liable to be subjected to all the horrors of the middle passage, and all the woes of hopeless bondage. If we could read these dark annals, I fear we should find that for one case like Abdul of a person of this description, able to bear up under this heavy and dispiriting load, hundreds sink down broken-hearted, and bury their sorrows in the only refuge which never fails the children of misery, the grave.

Lastly, Mr. Editor, I think our colored brethren throughout the country may derive a lesson of encouragement from the story of Abdul. He was evidently one who looked on the bright side of things, and hoped on even against hope, till the hour of fulfilment came. Mr. Bryant, in one of his most beautiful pieces, describes an "African Chief," who having been made a prisoner of war like Abdul and sold to a slave-trader died prematurely of a broken heart. Such would have been the

fate of Abdul had he struggled too fiercely against his cruel fate. By calm courage, Christian patience, and a genial hope of better times, he was enabled to bear the heavy burden of long years of subjection, and emerged at last to freedom for himself and family, and a prosperous return to his native land.

# DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.*

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY:—

ALTHOUGH I appear before you at the season at which the various religious, moral, and philanthropic societies usually hold their annual meetings to discuss the stirring and controverted topics of the day, I need not say to you that the proprieties of this occasion require me to abstain from such subjects; and to select a theme falling, to some extent at least, within the province of a historical society. I propose, accordingly, to attempt this evening, to sketch the history of the discovery and colonization of America and of immigration to the United States. I can of course offer you, within the limits of a single address, but a most superficial view of so vast a subject; but I have thought that even a sketch of a subject, which concerns us so directly and in so many ways, would suggest important trains of reflection to thoughtful minds. Words written or spoken are at best but a kind of shorthand, to be filled up by the reader or hearer. I shall be gratified if, after honoring my hasty outline with your kind attention, you shall deem it worth filling up from your own stores of knowledge and thought. You will forgive me, if, in the attempt to give a certain completeness to the narrative, I shall be led to glance at a few facts, which, however interesting, may seem to you too familiar for repetition.

In the last quarter of the fifteenth century, an Italian mariner, a citizen of the little republic of Genoa, who had hitherto

* A lecture originally delivered before the Mercantile Library Association in Boston, and repeated before the New York Historical Society, on the 1st of June, 1853,

gained his livelihood as a pilot in the commercial marine of different countries, made his appearance successively at various courts in the south and west of Europe, soliciting patronage and aid for a bold and novel project in navigation. The state of the times was in some degree favorable to the adventure. The Portuguese had for half a century been pushing their discoveries southward upon the coast of Africa, and had ventured into the Atlantic as far as the Azores. Several conspiring causes, and especially the invention of the art of printing, had produced a general revival of intelligence. Still, however, the state of things in this respect was, at that time, very different from what we witness in the middle of the nineteenth century. On the part of the great mass of mankind, there was but little improvement over the darkness of the middle ages. The new culture centred in the convent, the court, and the university, places essentially distrustful of bold novelties.

The idea of reaching the East by a voyage around the African continent had begun to assume consistency; but the vastly more significant idea, that the earth is a globe and capable of being circumnavigated, had by no means become incorporated into the general intelligence of the age. The Portuguese navigators felt themselves safe as they crept along the African coast, venturing each voyage a few leagues further, doubling a new headland, ascending some before unexplored river, and holding a palaver with some new tribe of the native races. But to turn the prows of their vessels boldly to the west, to embark upon an ocean, not believed, in the popular geography of the day, to have an outer shore, to pass that bourne from which no traveller had ever returned, and from which experience had not taught that any traveller could return, and thus to reach the East by sailing in a western direction,—this was a conception which no human being is known to have formed before Columbus, and which he proposed to the governments of Italy, of Spain, and of Portugal, and for a a long time without success. The state of science was not such as to enable men to discriminate between the improba-

ble and untried on the one hand, and the impossible and absurd on the other. They looked upon Columbus as we did thirty years ago upon Captain Symmes.

But the illustrious adventurer persevered. Sorrow and disappointment clouded his spirits, but did not shake his faith nor subdue his will. His well-instructed imagination had taken firm hold of the idea that the earth is a sphere. What seemed to the multitude even of the educated of that day a doubtful and somewhat mystical theory; what appeared to the uninformed mass a monstrous paradox, contradicted by every step we take upon the broad, flat earth which we daily tread beneath our feet;—that great and fruitful truth revealed itself to the serene intelligence of Columbus as a practical fact, on which he was willing to stake all he had,—character and life. And it deserves ever to be borne in mind, as the most illustrious example of the connection of scientific theory with great practical results, that the discovery of America, with all its momentous consequences to mankind, is owing to the distinct conception in the mind of Columbus of this single scientific proposition,—the terraqueous earth is a sphere.

After years of fruitless and heart-sick solicitation, after offering in effect to this monarch and to that monarch the gift of a hemisphere, the great discoverer touches upon a partial success. He succeeds, not in enlisting the sympathy of his countrymen at Genoa and Venice for a brave brother sailor; not in giving a new direction to the spirit of maritime adventure which had so long prevailed in Portugal; not in stimulating the commercial thrift of Henry the Seventh, or the pious ambition of the Catholic King. His sorrowful perseverance touched the heart of a noble princess, worthy the throne which she adorned. The new world, which was just escaping the subtle kingcraft of Ferdinand, was saved to Spain by the womanly compassion of Isabella.

It is truly melancholy, however, to contemplate the wretched equipment, for which the most powerful princess in Christendom was ready to pledge her jewels. Floating castles will soon be fitted out to convey the miserable natives of

Africa to the golden shores of America, and towering galleons will be despatched to bring home the guilty treasures to Spain; but three small vessels, two of which were without a deck, and neither of them probably exceeding the capacity of a pilot-boat, and even these impressed into the public service, compose the expedition, fitted out under royal patronage, to realize that magnificent conception in which the creative mind of Columbus had planted the germs of a new world.

No chapter of romance equals the interest of this expedition. The most fascinating of the works of fiction which have issued from the modern press have, to my taste, no attraction compared with the pages in which the first voyage of Columbus is described by Robertson, and still more by our own Irving and Prescott, the last two enjoying the advantage over the great Scottish historian of possessing the lately discovered journals and letters of Columbus himself. The departure from Palos, where a few years before he had begged a morsel of bread and a cup of water for his way worn child; his final farewell to the old world at the Canaries; his entrance upon the trade-winds, which then, for the first time, filled a European sail; the portentous variation of the needle, never before observed; the fearful course westward and westward, day after day and night after night, over the unknown ocean; the mutinous and ill-appeased crew; — at length, when hope had turned to despair in every heart but one, the tokens of land; the cloud-banks on the western horizon; the logs of drift-wood; the fresh shrub floating with its leaves and berries; the flocks of land-birds; the shoals of fish that inhabit shallow water; the indescribable smell of the shore; the mysterious presentiment that seems ever to go before a great event; * — and, finally, on that ever memorable night of the 12th of October, 1492, the moving light seen by the sleepless eye of the great discoverer himself from the deck of the Santa Maria, and in the morning the real, undoubted land, swelling up from the bosom of the deep, with its plains, and hills, and forests, and rocks, and streams, and strange, new races of men; —

* See above, p. 228.

these are incidents in which the authentic history of the discovery of our continent excels the specious wonders of romance, as much as gold excels tinsel, or the sun in the heavens outshines that flickering taper.

But it is no part of my purpose to dwell upon this interesting narrative, or to follow out this most wonderful of histories, sinking as it soon did into a tale of sorrow for Columbus himself, and before long ending in one of the most frightful tragedies in the annals of the world. Such seems to be the law of humanity, that events the most desirable and achievements the most important should, either in their inception or progress, be mixed up with disasters, crimes, and sorrows which it makes the heart sick to record.

The discovery of America, I need hardly say, produced a vast extension of the territory of the power under whose auspices the discovery was made. In contemplating this point, we encounter one of the most terrible mysteries in the history of our race. "Extension of territory!" you are ready to exclaim; "how could Spain acquire any territory by the fact that a navigator, sailing under her patronage, had landed upon one or two islands near the continent of America, and coasted for a few hundred miles along its shores? These shores and islands are not a desert on which Columbus, like a Robinson Crusoe of a higher order, has landed and taken possession. They are occupied and settled,—crowded, even, with inhabitants,—subject to the government of their native chiefs; and neither by inheritance, colonization, nor as yet by conquest, has any human being in Europe a right to rule over them or to possess a square foot of their territory." Such are the facts of the case, and such, one would say, ought to be the law and equity of the case. But alas for the native chiefs and the native races! Before he sailed from Spain, Columbus was furnished with a piece of parchment a foot and a half square, by Ferdinand and Isabella, creating him their viceroy and high-admiral in all the seas, islands, and continents which he should discover, his heirs for ever to enjoy the same offices. The viceroy of the absolute monarchs of Aragon and Castile!

Thus was America conquered before it was discovered. By the law of nations as then understood, (and I fear there is less change in its doctrines at the present day than we should be ready to think,) a sovereign right to the territory and government of all newly discovered regions inhabited by heathen tribes was believed to vest in the Christian prince under whose auspices the discovery was made, subject to the ratification of the Pope, as the ultimate disposer of the kingdoms of the earth. Such was the law of nations, as then understood, in virtue of which, from the moment Columbus, on that memorable night to which I have alluded, caught, from the quarter-deck of the Santa Maria, the twinkling beams of a taper from the shores of San Salvador, all the territorial and political rights of its simple inhabitants were extinguished for ever. When on the following morning the keel of his vessel grated upon the much longed for strand, it completed, with more than electric speed, that terrible circuit which connected the islands and the continent with the footstool of the Spanish throne. As he landed upon the virgin shore, its native inhabitants, could they have foreseen the future, would have felt, if I may presume thus to apply the words, that virtue had gone out of it for ever. With some of them the process was sharp and instantaneous, with others more gradual, but not less sure; with some, even after nearly four centuries, it is still going on; but with all it was an irrevocable doom. The wild and warlike, the indolent and semi-civilized, the bloody Aztec, the inoffensive Peruvian, the fierce Araucanian,—all fared alike; a foreign rule and an iron yoke settled or is settling down upon their necks for ever.

Such was the law of nations of that day, not enacted, however, by Spain. It was in reality the old principle of the right of the strongest, disguised by a pretext; a colossal iron falsehood gilded over with the thin foil of a seeming truth. It was the same principle which prompted the eternal wars of the Greeks and Romans. Aristotle asserts, without qualification, that the Greeks had a perpetual right of war and conquest against the barbarians,—that is, all the rest of the world; and the pupil of Aristotle proclaimed this doctrine at

the head of the Macedonian phalanx on the banks of the Indus. The irruption of the barbarous races into Europe, during the centuries that preceded and followed Christianity, rested on as good a principle,—rather better,—the pretext only was varied; although the Gauls and Goths did not probably trouble themselves much about pretexts. They adopted rather the simple philosophy of the robber chieftain of the Scottish Highlands:—

"Pent in this fortress of the North,
Think'st thou we will not sally forth,
To spoil the spoiler as we may,
And from the robber rend the prey?"

When the Mohammedan races rose to power, they claimed dominion over all who disbelieved the Koran. Conversion or extermination was the alternative which they offered to the world, and which was announced in letters of fire and blood from Spain to the Ganges. The states of Christian Europe did but retort the principle and the practice, when, in a series of crusades, kept up for more than three hundred years, they poured desolation over the west of Asia, in order to rescue the sepulchre of the Prince of Peace from the possession of unbelievers.

Such were the principles of the public law and the practice under them, as they existed when the great discoveries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries took place. When the Portuguese began to push their adventures far to the south on the coast of Africa, in order to give to those principles the highest sanction, they procured of Pope Nicholas the Fifth, in 1454, the grant of the right of sovereignty over all the heathen tribes, nations, and countries discovered or to be discovered by them, from Africa to India, and the exclusive title thus conferred was recognized by all the other nations of Christendom.*

On the return of Columbus from his first voyage, the king of Spain, not to fall behind his neighbors in the strength of

* See the original of this curious document in the Corps Diplomatique of Dumont, Tom. III. p. 200.

his title, lost no time in obtaining from Pope Alexander the Sixth a similar grant of all the heathen lands discovered by Columbus, or which might hereafter be discovered, in the west.* To preclude as far as possible all conflict with Portugal, the famous line of demarcation was projected from the north to the south, a hundred leagues west of the Azores, cutting the earth into halves, like an apple, and, as far as the new discoveries were concerned, giving to the Spaniards all west of the line, and confirming all east of it to the Portuguese, in virtue of the grant already mentioned of Pope Nicholas the Fifth.

I regret that want of time will not allow me to dwell upon the curious history of this line of demarcation, for the benefit of all states having boundary controversies, and especially our sister republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. It is sufficient to say that, having had its origin in the papal bull just referred to of 1454, it remained a subject of dispute and collision for three hundred and sixty-one years, and was finally settled at the Congress of Vienna in 1815!

The territorial extension of Portugal and Spain, which resulted from the discovery of America, was followed by the most extraordinary effects upon the commerce, the finances, and the politics generally, of those two countries, and through them of the world. The overland trade to the East, the great commercial interest of the middle ages, was abandoned. The whole of South America, and a considerable part of North America, were, in the course of the sixteenth century, settled by those governments; who organized in their transatlantic possessions a colonial system of the most rigid and despotic character, reflecting as far as was practicable in distant provinces beyond the sea, the stern features of the mother country. The precious metals, and a monopoly of the trade to the East, were the great objects to be secured. Aliens were forbidden to enter the American viceroyalties; none but a contraband trade was carried on by foreigners at the seaports. To prevent this trade, a severe right of search

* See the original in Dumont, Tom. III. p. 302.

was instituted along the entire extent of the coasts, on either ocean. I have recently had an opportunity, in another place, to advert to the effects of this system upon the international relations of Europe.* Native subjects could emigrate to these vast colonial possessions only with the permission of the government. Liberty of speech and of the press was unknown. Instead of affording an asylum to persons dissenting from the religion of the State, conformity of belief was, if possible, enforced more rigidly in the colonies than in the mother country. No relaxation in this respect has, I believe, taken place in the remaining colonies of Spain even to the present day. As for the aboriginal tribes, after the first work of extermination was over, a remnant was saved from destruction by being reduced to a state of predial servitude. The dejected and spiritless posterity of the warlike tribes that offered no mean resistance to Cortez and Pizarro, are now the hewers of wood and the drawers of water to Mexico and Peru. In a word, from the extreme southern point of Patagonia to the northernmost limit of New Mexico, I am not aware that any thing really hopeful was done for human improvement, by either of the European crowns which added these vast domains to their territories.

If this great territorial extension was fruitless of beneficial consequences to America, it was not less so to the mother countries. For Spain it was the commencement of a period, not of prosperity, but of decline. The rapid influx of the precious metals, in the absence of civil liberty and of just principles and institutions of intercourse and industry, was productive of manifold evils; and from the reign of Philip the Second, if not of Charles the Fifth, the Spanish monarchy began to sink from its haughty position at the head of the European family. I do not ascribe this downfall exclusively to the cause mentioned; but the possession of the two Indies, with all their treasures, did nothing to arrest, accelerated even, the progress of degeneracy. Active causes of decline no

* Speech on the affairs of Central America, in the Senate of the United States, 21st of March, 1853.

doubt existed at home; and of these the Inquisition was the chief.

"There was the weight that pulled her down."

The spirit of intolerance and persecution, the reproach and scandal of all countries and all churches, Protestant as well as Catholic, (not excepting the Pilgrim Fathers of New England,) found an instrument in the Holy Office in Spain, in the sixteenth century, such as it never possessed in any other age or country. It was not merely Jews and heretics whom it bound to the stake; it kindled a slow, unquenchable fire in the heart of Castile and Leon. The horrid atrocities practised at home and abroad, not only in the Netherlands, but in every city of the mother country, cried to Heaven for vengeance upon Spain; and she could not escape it. She intrenched herself behind the eternal Cordilleras; she took to herself the wings of the morning, and dwelt in the uttermost parts of the sea; but even there the arm of retribution laid hold of her, and the wrongs of both hemispheres were avenged in her degeneracy and fall.

But let us pass on to the next century, during which events of the utmost consequence followed each other in rapid succession, and the foundation of institutions destined to influence the fortunes of Christendom was laid by humble men, who little comprehended their own work. In the course of the seventeenth century the French and English took possession of all that part of North America which was not preoccupied by the Spaniards. The French entered by the St. Lawrence; followed that noble artery to the heart of the continent; traced the great lakes to their parent rivulets and weeping fountains; descended the Mississippi. Miracles of humble and unavailing heroism were performed by their gallant adventurers and pious missionaries in the depths of our western wilderness. The English stretched along the coast. The geographer would have pronounced that the French, in appropriating to themselves the mighty basins of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, had got possession of the better part of the continent. But it was an attempt to compose the second volume of the "Fortunes of America," in advance

of the first. This it was ordained should be written at Jamestown and Plymouth. The French, though excelling all other nations of the world in the art of communicating for temporary purposes with savage tribes, seem, still more than the Spaniards, to be destitute of the august skill required to found new States.* I do not know that there is such a thing in the world as a colony of France growing up into a prosperous commonwealth. Half a million of French peasants in Lower Canada, tenaciously adhering to the manners and customs which their fathers brought from Normandy two centuries ago, and a third part of that number of planters of French descent in Louisiana, are all that is left to bear living witness to the amazing fact, that in the middle of the last century France was the mistress of the better half of North America.

It was on the Atlantic coast, and in the colonies originally planted or soon acquired by England, that the great work of the seventeenth century was performed, — slowly, toilsomely, effectively. A mighty work for America and mankind, of which even we, fond and proud of it as we are, do but faintly guess the magnitude! It could hardly be said, at the time, to prosper in any of its parts. It yielded no return to the pecuniary capital invested. The political relations of the colonies from the first were those of encroachment and resistance; and even the moral principle, as far as there was one, on which they were founded, was not consistently carried out. There was conflict with the savages, war with the French and Spaniards, jarring and feud between neighboring colonies, persecution of dissenting individuals and sects, perpetual discord with the crown and the proprietaries. Yet, in the main and on the whole, the WORK was done. Things that did not work singly worked together; or if they did not work together, they worked by reaction and collision. Feeble germs of settlement grew to the consistency of powerful colonies; habits of civil government rooted themselves

* "La France saura mal coloniser et n'y réussira qu'avec peine." — Victor Hugo, *Le Rhin*, Tom. II. p. 280.

in a soil that was continually stirred by political agitation; the frame of future republics knit itself, as it were in embryo, under a monarchical system of colonial rule; till in the middle of the eighteenth century the approach of mighty changes began to be dimly foreseen by gifted spirits. A faint streak of purple light blushed along the eastern sky.

Two things worth mentioning contributed to the result. One was the absence of the precious metals. The British colonies were rich in the want of gold. As the abundance of gold and silver in Mexico and Peru contributed, in various ways, to obstruct the prosperity of the Spanish colonies, the want of them acted not less favorably here. In the first settlement of a savage wilderness the golden attraction is too powerful for the ordinary routine of life. It produces a feverish excitement unfavorable to the healthy growth and calm action of the body politic. Although California has from the first had the advantage of being incorporated into a stable political system, of which, as a sister State, she forms an integral part, it is quite doubtful whether, looking to her permanent well-being, the gold is to be a blessing to her. It will hasten her settlement; but that would at any rate have advanced with great rapidity. One of the most intellectual men in this country, the author of an extremely interesting and valuable work, I mean "Two Years before the Mast," once remarked to me, that "California would be one of the finest countries in the world to live in, if it were not for the gold."

The other circumstance which operated in the most favorable manner upon the growth of the Anglo-American colonies was the fact, that they were called into existence less by the government than the people; that they were mainly settled, not by bodies of colonists, but by individual immigrants. The crown gave charters of government and grants of land, and a considerable expenditure was made by some of the companies and proprietors who received these grants; but upon the whole, the United States were settled by individuals, — the adventurous, resolute, high-spirited, and, in many cases, persecuted men and women, who sought a home and

a refuge beyond the sea; and such was the state of Europe in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, that it furnished a succession of victims of a long series of political and religious disasters and persecutions, who found, one after another, a safe and a congenial retreat in some one of the American colonies.

This noble theme has been treated with a beauty and a power, by one whom I need not name in this presence, (the historian of the United States,) which, without impairing their authenticity, have converted the severe pages of our history into a magnificent Odyssey of national adventure. I can but glance at the dates. The first settlement, that of Virginia, was commenced in the spirit of worldly enterprise, with no slight dash, however, of chivalry and romance on the part of its leader. In the next generation this colony became the favorite resort of the loyal cavaliers and gentlemen who were disgusted by the austerities of the English Commonwealth, or fell under its suspicion. In the mean time, New England was founded by those who suffered the penalties of non-conformity. The mighty change of 1640 stopped the tide of immigration to New England, but recruited Virginia with those who were disaffected to Cromwell. In 1624 the island of Manhattan, of which you have perhaps heard, and if not, you will find its history related with learning, judgment, and good taste, by a loyal descendant of its early settlers, (Mr. Brodhead,) was purchased of the Indians for twenty-four dollars. This sum of money seems rather small for twenty-two thousand acres of land, including the site of this great metropolis; but, if put out at compound interest at seven per cent. in 1624, it would not perhaps fall so very much below even its present value; though I admit that a dollar for a thousand acres is quite cheap for choice spots on the Fifth Avenue. Maryland next attracted those who adhered to the ancient faith of the Christian world. New Jersey and Pennsylvania were mainly settled by persecuted Quakers; but the latter offered an asylum to the Germans whom the sword of Louis the Fourteenth drove from the Palatinate. The French Huguenots, expelled

from France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, scattered themselves from Massachusetts to Carolina. The Dutch and Swedish settlements on the Hudson and the Delaware provided a kindred home for such of their countrymen as desired to try the fortune of the new world. The whigs of England who rebelled against James the Second in 1685, and were sent to the transatlantic colonies, lived long enough to meet in exile the adherents of his son, who rebelled against George the First, in 1715. The oppressed Protestants of Salzburg came with General Oglethorpe to Georgia; and the Highlanders who fought for Charles Edward, in 1745, were deported by hundreds to North Carolina. They were punished by being sent from their bleak hills and sterile moors to a land of abundance and liberty; they were banished from oatmeal porridge to meat twice a day. The Gaelic language is still spoken by their descendants, and thousands of their kindred at the present day would no doubt gladly share their exile.

There is no doubt that the hardships which awaited the immigrant at that early day were neither few nor slight, though greatly exaggerated for want of information. Goldsmith, in "The Deserted Village," published in 1769, gives us a somewhat amusing picture of the state of things as he supposed it to exist beyond the ocean at that time. As his local allusion is to Georgia, it is probable that he formed his impressions from the accounts which were published at London about the middle of the last century by some of the discontented settlers of that colony. Goldsmith, being well acquainted with General Oglethorpe, was likely enough to have had his attention called to the subject. Perhaps you will allow me to enliven my dull prose with a few lines of his beautiful poetry. After describing the sufferings of the poor in London at that time, reverting to the condition of the inhabitants of his imaginary Auburn, and asking whether they probably shared the woes he had just painted, he thus answers his question: —

> "Ah, no! To distant climes, a dreary scene,
> Where half the convex world intrudes between,

Through torrid tracts with fainting steps they go,
Where wild Altama murmurs to their woe.
Far different there from all that charmed before,
The various terrors of that horrid shore:
Those blazing suns that dart a downward ray,
And fiercely shed intolerable day;
Those matted woods, where birds forget to sing,
But silent bats in drowsy clusters cling;
Those poisonous fields with rank luxuriance crowned,
Where the dark scorpion gathers death around,—
Where, at each step, the stranger fears to wake
The rattling terrors of the vengeful snake,—
Where crouching tigers wait their hapless prey,
And savage men more murderous still than they;
While oft in whirls the mad tornado flies,
Mingling the ravaged landscape with the skies."

In this rather uninviting sketch, it must be confessed that it is not easy to recognize the natural features of that thriving State, which possesses at the present day a thousand miles of railroad, and which, by her rapidly increasing population, her liberal endowment of colleges, schools, and churches, and all the other social institutions of a highly improved community, is fast earning the name of the "Empire State" of the South.

After repeating these lines, it is scarcely necessary to say that there was much ignorance and exaggeration prevailing in Europe as to the state of things in America. But a few years after Goldsmith's poem appeared, an event occurred which aroused and fixed the attention of the world. The revolt of the Colonies in 1775, the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the battles of the Revolutionary war, the alliance with France, the acknowledgment of American Independence by the treaty of 1783, the establishment of a great federative republic, the illustrious career of Lafayette, the European reputation of Franklin, and, above all, the character of Washington, gave to the United States a great and brilliant name in the family of nations. Thousands in every part of Europe then probably heard of America, with any distinct impressions, for the first time; and they now heard of it as a region

realizing the wildest visions. Hundreds in every walk of life began to resort to America, and especially ardent young men, who were dissatisfied with the political condition of Europe. Among these was your late venerable president, Albert Gallatin, one of the most eminent men of the last generation, who came to this country before he attained his majority; and the late celebrated Sir Isambert Brunel, the architect of the Thames Tunnel. He informed me that he became a citizen of the State of New York before the adoption of the federal constitution, and that he made some surveys to ascertain the practicability of the great work which afterwards united the waters of Lake Erie with the waters of the Atlantic, and gave immortality to the name of your Clinton.

Before the Revolution, the great West was shut even to the subjects of England. A royal proclamation of 1763 forbade the extension of the settlements in North America beyond the Ohio. But without such a prohibition, the still unbroken power of the Indian tribes would have prevented any such extension. The successful result of the Revolutionary war did not materially alter the state of things in this respect. The native tribes were still formidable, and the British posts in the North-western Territory were retained. So little confidence was placed in the value of a title to land, even within the limits of the State of New York, that the enterprising citizens of Massachusetts, Messrs. Gorham and Phelps, who bought six millions of acres of land on the Genesee River, shortly after the peace, for a few cents the acre, were obliged to abandon the greater part of the purchase from the difficulty of finding under-purchasers enough to enable them to meet the first instalments.

On one occasion, when Judge Gorham was musing in a state of mental depression on the failure of this magnificent speculation, he was visited by a friend and townsman, who had returned from a journey to Canandaigua, then just laid out. This friend tried to cheer the Judge with a bright vision of the future growth of Western New York. Kindling with his theme, he pointed to a son of Judge Gorham, who was

in the room, and added, "You and I shall not live to see the day, but that lad,* if he reaches threescore years and ten, will see a daily stage-coach running as far west as Canandaigua!" That lad is still living. What he has seen in the shape of travel and conveyance in the State of New York, it is not necessary before this audience to say.

It was the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, in 1789, which gave stability to the Union, and confidence to the people. This was the Promethean fire, which kindled the body politic into vital action. It created a national force. The Indians on the south-west were pacified. On the north-western frontier the troops of the general government were at first defeated; but after the victory of Wayne, and the peace of Greeneville, in 1795, the British posts were surrendered, and the tide of emigration began to pour in. It was rather, however, from the older States than from foreign countries. The extensive region north-west of the Ohio had already received its political organization as a territory of the United States by the ever memorable Ordinance of 1787.

While Providence was thus opening on this continent the broadest region that ever was made accessible to human progress, want, or adventure, it happened that the kingdoms of Europe were shaken by the terrible convulsions incident to the French Revolution. France herself first, and afterwards the States overrun by her revolutionary armies, poured forth their children into foreign countries and the United States, by thousands. I believe there are no official returns of the number of immigrants to the United States at the time, but it was very large. Among them was M. de Talleyrand, the celebrated minister of every government in France, from that of the Directory, in 1797, to that of King Louis Philippe, in whose reign he died. I saw at Peale's Museum, in Philadelphia, the original oath of allegiance, subscribed by him in

* The late Hon. Benjamin Gorham, of Boston, who died in the course of the last year, — 1855

1794.* Louis Philippe himself immigrated to this country, where he passed three years, and is well remembered by many persons still living. He habitually spoke with gratitude of the kindness which he experienced in every part of the Union.

As yet, no acquisition of territory had been made by the United States beyond the limits of the British colonies; but in 1803 a most important step was taken in the purchase of Louisiana, by which our possessions were extended, though with an unsettled boundary both on the south and the north, to the Pacific Ocean. The war in 1812 reduced the Indian tribes in the North-western States; and the campaigns of General Jackson a few years later produced the same effect on the southern frontier. Florida was acquired by treaty from Spain in 1819; and the Indians in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, were removed to the west of the river Mississippi ten or twelve years later. Black Hawk's war in Wisconsin took place in 1833, and a series of Indian treaties, both before and after that event, extinguished the Indian title to all the land east of the Mississippi, and to considerable tracts west of that river. Texas was annexed to the Union in 1845, and in 1848 New Mexico and California came into our possession.

I have, as you perceive, run rapidly over these dates, compressing into one paragraph the starting-points in the history of future commonwealths, simply in their bearing on the sub-

* Since this lecture was delivered, I have been favored with a copy of this paper by Edward D. Ingraham, Esq., of Philadelphia. It is in the following words: —

"I, Charles Maurice Talleyrand Perigord, formerly Administrator of the Department of Paris, son of Joseph Daniel de Talleyrand Perigord, a General of the armies of France, born at Paris and arrived at Philadelphia from London, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and to the United States of America, and that I will not at any time wilfully and knowingly do any matter or thing prejudicial to the freedom and independence thereof.

"CH. MAU. DE TALLEYRAND PERIGORD.

"Sworn the 19th May, 1794,
Before MATTH. CLARKSON, *Mayor*."

ject of immigration. These acquisitions, not inferior in extent to all that there was solid in the Roman conquests, have resulted in our possession of a zone of territory of the width of twenty degrees of latitude, stretching from ocean to ocean, and nearly equal in extent to the whole of Europe.* It is all subject to the power of the United States; a portion of it has attained the civilization of the Old World, while other portions shade off through all degrees of culture, to the log-house of the frontier settler, the cabin of the trapper, and the wigwam of the savage. Within this vast domain there are millions of acres of fertile land, to be purchased at moderate prices, according to its position and its state of improvement, and there are hundreds of millions of acres in a state of nature, and gradually selling at the government price of a dollar and a quarter per acre.

It is this which most strikes the European imagination. The Old World is nearly all appropriated by individuals. There are public domains in most foreign countries, but of comparatively small amount, and mostly forests. With this exception, every acre of land in Europe is private property, and in such countries as England, the Netherlands, France, Germany, and Italy, what little changes hands is sold only at a high price. I presume the number of landholders in England is far less than in the State of New York. In the course of the French Revolution the land has been greatly divided and subdivided in France and in Germany, and is now held in small farms; but owing to the limited quantity of purchasable land, these farms, when sold, are sold only at high prices. Generally speaking, the mass of the inhabitants of Europe regard the ability to hold and occupy a considerable landed property as the summit of human fortune. The suggestion that there is a country beyond the ocean, where fertile land is to be purchased, in any quantity, at a dollar and a quarter per acre, and that dollar and a quarter to be earned in many parts of the country by the labor of a single day, strikes them

* Square miles in the United States, 3,260,073; in Europe, 3,700,971.—*American Almanac* for 1853, pp. 315 and 316.

as the tales of Aladdin's lamp or Ali Baba's cave would strike us, if we thought they were true. They forget the costs and sacrifices of leaving home, the ocean to be traversed, the weary pilgrimage in the land of strangers after their arrival. They see nothing with the mind's eye but the "*land* of promise;" they reflect upon nothing but the fact, that there is a region on the earth's surface where a few days' unskilled labor will purchase the fee-simple of an ample farm.

Such an attraction would be irresistible under any circumstances to the population of an old country, where, as I have just said, the land is all appropriated, and to be purchased, in any considerable quantity, only at prices which put its acquisition beyond the thought of the masses. But this is but half the tale. It must not be forgotten that in this ancient and venerable Europe, whose civilization is the growth of two thousand years, where some of the luxurious refinements of life are carried to a perfection of which we have scarcely an idea in this country, a considerable part of the population, even in the most prosperous regions, pass their lives in a state but one remove from starvation, — poorly fed, poorly clothed, poorly housed, without education, without political privileges, without moral culture. The average wages of the agricultural laborer in England were estimated a year ago at 9*s.* 6*d.* sterling — about $2.37½ — per week. The condition of the working population on the continent of Europe is in no degree better, if as good. They eat but little animal food either in England or on the continent. We form romantic notions at a distance of countries that abound in wine and oil; but in the best governed States of Italy, — in Tuscany, for instance, — the peasantry, though they pass their lives in the vineyard and the olive-orchard, consume the fruit of neither. I have seen the Tuscan peasants, unable to bear the cost of the most ordinary wine from the vineyards in which their cottages are embowered, and which can be bought at retail for a cent a flask, pouring water over the grape-skins as they come from the press, and making that their beverage.

Even for persons in comparatively easy circumstances in

Europe, there are strong inducements to immigrate to America. Most of the governments are arbitrary, the taxes are oppressive, the exactions of military service onerous in the extreme. Add to all this the harassing insecurity of property and life. For sixty or seventy years the continent has been one wide theatre of scarcely intermitted convulsion. Every country in it has been involved in war; there is scarcely one that has not passed through a revolution. We read of events like these in the newspapers, we look upon them with curiosity as articles of mere intelligence, or they awaken images of our own revolution, which we regard only with joyous associations. Far different the state of things in crowded Europe, of which, the fairest fields are trampled in every generation by mighty armies into bloody mire! Dazzled by the brilliancy of the military exploits of which we read at a safe distance, we forget the anxieties of those who grow up within the sound of the cannon's roar, whose prospects in life are ruined, their business broken up, their little accumulations swept away by the bankruptcy of governments or the general paralysis of the industry of the country, their sons torn from them by ruthless conscriptions, the means of educating and bringing up their families consumed in a day by disastrous emergencies. Terrified by the recent experience or the tradition of these miseries, thousands immigrate to the land of promise, flying before, not merely the presence, but the "rumor of war," which the Great Teacher places on a level with the reality.

Ever and anon some sharp specific catastrophe gives an intense activity to immigration. When France, in the lowest depth of her Revolution, plunged to a lower depth of suffering and crime, when the Reign of Terror was enthroned, and when every thing in any way conspicuous, whether for station, wealth, talent, or service, of every age and of either sex, from the crowned monarch to the gray-haired magistrate and the timid maiden, was brought to the guillotine, hundreds of thousands escaped at once from the devoted kingdom. The convulsions of San Domingo drove most of the European population of that island to the United States. But beyond every thing else which has been witnessed in modern times,

the famine which prevailed a few years since in Ireland gave a terrific impulse to immigration. Not less, probably, than one million of her inhabitants left her shores within five years. The population of this island, as highly favored in the gifts of nature as any spot on the face of the earth, has actually diminished more than one million eight hundred thousand since the famine year;* the only example, perhaps, in history, of a similar result in a country not visited by foreign war or civil convulsion. The population ought, in the course of nature, to have increased within ten years by at least that amount; and in point of fact, between 1840 and 1850, our own population increased by more than six millions.

This prodigious increase of the population of the United States is partly owing to the immigration from foreign countries, which has taken place under the influence of the causes general and specific, to which I have alluded. Of late years, from three to four hundred thousand immigrants are registered at the several custom-houses, as arriving in this country in the course of a year. It is probable that a third as many more enter by the Canadian frontier. Not much less than two millions of immigrants are supposed to have entered the United States in the last ten years; and it is calculated that there are living at the present day in the United States five millions of persons, foreigners who have immigrated since 1790, and their descendants.

There is nothing in the annals of mankind to be compared to this; but there is a series of great movements which may be contrasted with it. In the period of a thousand years, which began about three or four hundred years before our Saviour, the Roman republic and empire were from time to time invaded by warlike races from the north and east, who burst with overwhelming force upon the south and west of Europe, and repeatedly carried desolation to the gates of Rome. These multitudinous invaders were not armies of men, they were in reality nations of hostile immigrants. They came with their wives, with their "young barbarians," with

* *London Quarterly Review* for December, 1851, p. 191.

their Scythian cavalry, and their herds of cattle; and they came with no purpose of going away. The *animus manendi* was made up before they abandoned their ice-clad homes; they left their Arctic allegiance behind them. They found the sunny banks of the Arno and the Rhone more pleasant than those of the Don and the Volga. Unaccustomed to the sight of any tree more inviting than the melancholy fir and the stunted birch, its branches glittering with snowy crystals, — brought up under a climate where the generous fruits are unknown, — these children of the North were not so much fascinated as bewildered "in the land of the citron and myrtle;" they gazed with delighted astonishment at the spreading elm, festooned with Falernian clusters; they clutched, with a kind of frantic joy, at the fruit of the fig-tree and the olive; — at the melting peach, the luscious plum, the golden orange, and the pomegranate, whose tinted cheek outblushes every thing but the living carnation of youthful love.

> "With grim delight the brood of winter view
> A brighter day and heavens of azure hue,
> Scent the new fragrance of the breathing rose,
> And quaff the pendent vintage as it grows."

By the fortune of war, single detachments and even mighty armies frequently suffered defeat; but their place was immediately taken by new hordes, which fell upon declining Rome as the famished wolves in one of Catlin's pictures fall upon an aged buffalo in our western prairies. The imperial monster, powerful even in his decrepitude, would often scatter their undisciplined array with his iron tusks, and trample them by thousands under his brazen feet; but when he turned back, torn and bleeding, to his seven hills, tens of thousands came howling from the northern forests, who sprang at his throat and buried their fangs in his lacerated side. Wherever they conquered, and in the end they conquered everywhere, they established themselves on the soil, invited new-comers, and from their union with the former inhabitants, the nations of the south and west of Europe, at the present day, for the most part, trace their descent.

We know but little of the numbers thus thrown in upon the Roman republic and empire in the course of eight or ten centuries. They were, no doubt, greatly exaggerated by the panic fear of the inhabitants; and the pride of the Roman historians would lead them to magnify the power before which their own legions had so often quailed. But when we consider the difficulty of subsisting a large number of persons in a march through an unfriendly country, and this at a time when much of the now cultivated portion of Europe was covered with forest and swamp, I am disposed to think that the hosts which for a succession of centuries overran the Roman empire did not, in the aggregate, exceed in numbers the immigrants that have arrived in the United States since 1790. In other words, I am inclined to believe, that within the last sixty years the old world has poured in upon the United States a number of persons as great, with their natural increase, as Asia sent into Europe in these armed migrations of barbarous races.

Here, of course, the parallel ends. The races that invaded Europe came to lay waste and to subjugate; the hosts that cross the Atlantic are peaceful immigrants. The former burst upon the Roman empire, and by oft-repeated strokes beat it to the ground. The immigrants to America from all countries, come to cast in their lot with the native citizens, and to share with us this great inheritance of civil and religious liberty. The former were ferocious barbarians, half clad in skins, speaking strange tongues, worshipping strange gods with bloody rites. The latter are the children of the countries from which the first European settlers of this continent proceeded, and belong, with us, to the great common family of Christendom. The former destroyed the culture of the ancient world, and it was only after a thousand years that a better civilization grew up from its ruins. The millions who have established themselves in America within sixty years are, from the moment of their arrival, gradually absorbed into the mass of the population, conforming to the laws and moulding themselves to the manners of the country, and contributing their share to its prosperity and strength.

It is a curious coincidence, that, as the first mighty wave of the hostile migration that burst upon Europe before the time of our Saviour, consisted of tribes belonging to the great Celtic race, the remains of which, identified by their original dialect, are still found in Brittany, in Wales, in the Highlands of Scotland, and especially in Ireland, so by far the greater portion of the new and friendly immigration to the United States consists of persons belonging to the same ardent, true-hearted, and too often oppressed race. I have heard, in the villages of Wales and the Highlands of Scotland, the gospel preached in a language radically the same as that in which Brennus uttered his haughty summons to Rome, and in which the mystic songs of the Druids were chanted in the depths of the primeval forests of France and England, in the time of Julius Cæsar. It is still spoken by thousands of Scotch, Welsh, and Irish immigrants, in all parts of the United States.*

* A learned and friendly correspondent, of Welsh origin, is of opinion that I have fallen into a "gross error, in classing the Irish, Welsh, and Scotch, as one race of people, or Celts, whose language is the same. The slightest acquaintance," he adds, "with the Welsh and Irish languages, would convince you that they were totally different. A Welshman cannot understand one word of Irish, neither can the latter understand one word of Welsh."

In a popular view of the subject this may be correct, in like manner as the Anglo-Saxon, the Teutonic, and Scandinavian races would, in a popular use of the terms, be considered as distinct races, speaking languages mutually unintelligible. But the etymologist regards their languages as substantially the same; and ethnographically these nations belong to one and the same stock.

There are certainly many points, in reference to the ancient history of the Celts, on which learned men greatly differ, and at which it was impossible that I should even glance in the superficial allusions which my limits admitted. But there is no point on which ethnographers are better agreed, than that the Bretons, Welsh, Irish, and Highland Scotch belong to the Celtic race, representing, no doubt, different national families, which acquired each its distinctive dialect at a very early period.

Dr. Prichard, (the leading authority on questions of this kind,) after comparing the remains of the ancient Celtic language, as far as they can now be traced in proper names, says: "We must hence conclude that the dialect of the ancient Gauls was nearly allied to the Welsh, and much more re-

This great Celtic race is one of the most remarkable that has appeared in history. Whether it belongs to that extensive Indo-European family of nations, which, in ages before the dawn of history, took up a line of march in two columns from Lower India, and, moving westward by both a northern and a southern route, finally diffused itself over Western Asia, Northern Africa, and the greater part of Europe; or whether, as others suppose, the Celtic race belongs to a still older stock, and was itself driven down upon the south and into the west of Europe by the overwhelming force of the Indo-Europeans, is a question which we have no time at present to discuss. However it may be decided, it would seem that for the first time, as far as we are acquainted with the fortunes of this interesting race, they have found themselves in a really prosperous condition in this country. Driven from the soil in the west of Europe, to which their fathers clung for two thousand years, they have at length, and for the first time in their entire history, found a real home in a land of strangers. Having been told, in the frightful language of political economy, that at the daily table which Nature spreads for the human family there is no cover laid for them in Ireland, they have crossed the ocean, to find occupation, shelter, and bread on a foreign but friendly soil.

This "Celtic Exodus," as it has been aptly called, is to all the parties immediately connected with it one of the most important events of the day. To the emigrants themselves it may be regarded as a passing from death to life. It will benefit Ireland by reducing a surplus population, and restoring a sounder and juster relation of capital and labor. It will benefit the laboring classes in England, where wages have been kept down to the starvation-point by the struggle between the native population and the inhabitants of the sister island for that employment and food, of which there is not enough for both. This benefit will extend from England

motely related to the Erse and Gaelic."—*Researches into the Physical History of Mankind*, Vol. III. p. 135. See also Latham's *English Language*, p. 74.

to ourselves, and will lessen the pressure of that competition which our labor is obliged to sustain, with the ill-paid labor of Europe. In addition to all this, the constant influx into America of stout and efficient hands supplies the greatest want in a new country, which is that of labor, gives value to land, and facilitates the execution of every species of private enterprise and public work.

I am not insensible to the temporary inconveniences which are to be set off against these advantages, on both sides of the water. Much suffering attends the emigrant there, on his passage, and after his arrival. It is possible that the value of our native labor may have been depressed by too sudden and extensive a supply from abroad; and it is certain that our asylums and almshouses are crowded with foreign inmates, and that the resources of public and private benevolence have been heavily drawn upon. These are considerable evils, but they have perhaps been exaggerated.

It must be remembered, in the first place, that the immigration daily pouring in from Europe is by no means a pauper immigration. On the contrary, it is already regarded with apprehension abroad, as occasioning a great abstraction of capital. How the case may be in Great Britain and Ireland, I have seen no precise statement; but it is asserted on apparently good grounds, that the consumption and abstraction of capital caused by immigration from Germany amounts annually to twenty millions of rix-dollars, or fifteen millions of our currency.*

No doubt, foreign immigration is attended with an influx of foreign pauperism. In reference to this, I believe your system of public relief is better here in New York than ours in Massachusetts, in which, however, we are making important changes. It is said, that, owing to some defect in our

* In an instructive article relative to the German emigration in Otto Hübner's *Jahrbuch für Volkswirthschaft und Statistik*, the numbers who emigrated from Germany, from 1846 to 1851 inclusive, are estimated at an annual average of 96,676, and the amount of capital abstracted by them from the country at an average of 19,370,333 rix-dollars (about fifteen million Spanish dollars) per annum.

system or its administration, we support more than our share of needy foreigners. They are sent in upon us from other States. New York, as the greatest seaport, must be exposed also to more than her proportionate share of the burden. However the evil arises, it may no doubt be mitigated by judicious legislation; and in the mean time Massachusetts and New York might do a worse thing with a portion of their surplus means than feed the hungry, clothe the naked, give a home to the stranger, and kindle the spark of reason in the mind of the poor foreign lunatic, even though that lunatic may have been (as I am ashamed, for the credit of humanity, to say has happened) set on shore in the night from a coasting-vessel, and found in the morning in the fields, half dead with cold, and hunger, and fright.

But you say, "They are foreigners." Well, do we owe no duties to foreigners? What was the founder of Virginia, when a poor Indian girl threw herself between him and the war-club of her father, and saved his life at the risk of her own? What were the Pilgrim Fathers, when the friendly savage, if we must call him so, met them with his little vocabulary of kindness, learned among the fishermen on the Grand Bank,—"Welcome, Englishmen?" "They are foreigners." And suppose they are? Was not the country all but ready, a year or two ago, to plunge into a conflict with the military despotisms of the east of Europe, in order to redress the wrongs of the oppressed races who feed their flocks on the slopes of the Carpathians, and pasture their herds upon the tributaries of the Danube, and do we talk of the hardship of relieving destitute foreigners, whom the hand of God has guided across the ocean and conducted to our doors?

Must we learn a lesson of benevolence from the ancient heathen? Let us then learn it. The whole theatre at Rome stood up and shouted their sympathetic applause, when the actor in one of Terence's plays exclaimed, "I am a man; nothing that is human is foreign to me."

I am not indifferent to the increase of the public burdens; but the time has been when I have felt a little proud of the vast sums paid in the United States for the relief of poor

immigrants from Europe. It is an annual sum, I have no doubt, equal to the interest on the foreign debt of the States which have repudiated their obligations. When I was in London, a few years ago, I received a letter from one of the interior counties of England, telling me that they had in their house of correction an American seaman, (or a person who pretended to be,) who from their account seemed to be both pauper and rogue. They were desirous of being rid of him, and kindly offered to place him at my disposal. Although he did not bid fair to be a very valuable acquisition, I wrote back that he might be sent to London, where, if he was a sailor, he could be shipped by the American Consul to the United States, if not, to be disposed of in some other way. I ventured to add the suggestion, that if her Majesty's Minister at Washington were applied to in a similar way by the overseers of the poor and wardens of the prisons in the United States, he would be pretty busily occupied. But I really felt pleased, at a time when my own little State of Massachusetts was assisting from ten to twelve thousand destitute British subjects annually, to be able to relieve the British empire, on which the sun never sets, of the only American pauper quartered upon it.

Ladies and gentlemen, my humble tale is told. In thanking you for your most kind attention, let me remind you that its first incident is Columbus, begging bread for his child at the gate of a convent. Its last finds you the stewards of this immense abundance, the almoners of this more than imperial charity, providing employment and food for starving nations, and a home for fugitive races.

# STABILITY AND PROGRESS.*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—

I thank you for the toast which has just been given, and for the marked kindness with which it has been received by the company. I deem it a privilege to be present on this occasion. We all, I think, sir, who had the good fortune to be present at the Old South Church, felt that it was good to be there. We felt that it was good to pause awhile from the hurry of passing events, and revive our recollections of the times which tried men's souls. I do not know that I have ever attended a celebration of the Fourth of July conducted in a more interesting manner. The solemn prayers that the God of our fathers would extend his protection to us; the public reading of the great Declaration which has given immortality to the day; the sweet voices in the gallery, giving assurance that the sons and daughters were training up to catch the spirit and imitate the example of the fathers and mothers; this all gave uncommon interest to the exercises. It was, also, I own, sir, particularly pleasing to me to listen to our young friend on my right, the orator of the day,† who gave us such a treat in his ingenious, manly, and fervid discourse, in which he rose very far above the commonplaces of the occasion, and adorned his great theme with much original and seasonable illustration. It was especially gratifying to me, sir, to witness the brilliant promise he afforded us of adding new lustre to a name on which three generations in this community have accumulated their honors.

* At the municipal dinner in Faneuil Hall, on the 4th of July, 1853.

† Timothy Bigelow, Esq.

I believe no one, sir, who has attended this day's exercises, or is now present, will be disposed to concur in the opinion, which we sometimes hear expressed, that the interest of the Fourth of July is on the wane; — that it is a worn-out, old-fashioned affair, which has ceased to have a significance for us. For my own part, I value it in no small degree, because it is, I will not say "an old-fashioned," but I will say an ancient and venerable institution; because its annual celebration for seventy years has already nourished the patriotic feelings of more than two generations; and amidst the perilous convulsions of States abroad, and the rapid march of events at home, has left us one great theme on which political opinion is united; one happy day on which party strife is at rest.

I trust, sir, that the Fourth of July will ever continue to be celebrated as it has been to-day, understandingly as well as enthusiastically; because it furnishes at once the most instructive and glorious illustration of the union of the two great principles of STABILITY and PROGRESS, on which our independence was originally founded; on which our prosperity, at the present day, rests as upon its corner-stone; and by whose cordial alliance and joint-working alone, the great designs of Providence in reference to our beloved country can be fulfilled.

I am the more desirous, sir, of making this remark on the present occasion with some emphasis, because there is, on the part of many — perhaps of most — persons among us, a disposition to separate these two great principles, — to take up one to the neglect of the other, and consequently, in effect, to do violence to both. As in all party divisions, so in this; we throw ourselves passionately into the cause we have embraced, push its peculiar views beyond proper limits, overlook the reasonable qualifications, and forget that practical wisdom and plain common sense are generally found about half-way between the two extremes. Accordingly there are and always have been among us, as in all countries where thought and speech are free, men who give themselves up, heart and soul, to the reverence of the past; they can do justice to no wisdom but the wisdom of ages; and if an institution is not

time-honored, it is very apt, by them, not to be honored at all. They forget that the tall oak was once an acorn, and that the oldest things had a beginning. This class of men received a few years ago, in England, the designation of "conservatives," from their disposition to maintain things just as they are. Recently, in this country, they have been called by the rather unpromising name of "old fogies," the origin and precise import of which are unknown to me.

Now, sir, these benighted individuals (strait-laced and stiff-necked as they are) err only in pushing a sound principle to extremes; in obeying one law of our social nature to the neglect of another, equally certain and important. Though the reverence of the past — adherence to what is established — may be carried a great deal too far, it is not merely an innate feeling of the human heart, but a direct logical consequence of the physical and spiritual constitution which our Creator has given us. The sacred tie of family, which, reaching backward and forward, binds the generations of men together, and draws out the plaintive music of our being from the solemn alternation of cradle and grave, — the black and white keys of life's harpsichord; the magical power of language, which puts spirit in communion with spirit in distant periods and climes; the grand sympathies of country, which lead the Greeks of the present day to talk of "the victory which *we* gained over the barbarians at Marathon;" — the mystic tissue of race, woven far back in the dark chambers of the past, and which, after the vicissitudes and migrations of centuries, wraps up great nations in its broad mantle, — those significant expressions which carry volumes of meaning in a word, — Forefather, Parent, Child, Posterity, Native Land; — these all teach us not blindly to worship, but duly to honor the past; to study the lessons of experience; to scan the high counsels of man in his great associations, as those counsels have been developed in constitutions, in laws, in maxims, in traditions, in great undoubted principles of right and wrong, which have been sanctioned by the general consent of those who have gone before us; — thus tracing in human institutions some faint reflection of that Divine wisdom, which fash-

ioned the leaf that unfolded itself six weeks ago in the forest, on the pattern of the leaf which was bathed in the dews of Paradise in the morning of creation.

These feelings, I say, sir, are just and natural. The principle which prompts them lies deep in our nature; it gives birth to the dearest charities of life, and it fortifies some of the sternest virtues. But these principles and feelings are not the whole of our nature. They are a portion only of those sentiments which belong to us as men, as patriots, and Christians. We do not err when we cherish them, but when we cherish and act on them exclusively; forgetting that there is another class of feelings and principles — different, though not antagonistic — which form another side of our wonderfully complicated existence.

This is the side to which an opposite class in the community devotes itself exclusively. They are "the men of progress," or, as they sometimes call themselves, in imitation of similar designations in most countries of Europe, "Young America." Either from natural ardor of temperament, or the fervid spirit of youth, or impatience caused by constant meditation on the abuses which accumulate in most human concerns in the lapse of time, they get to think that every thing, which has existed for a considerable time, is an abuse; that, consequently, to change is, as a matter of course, to reform; — to innovate, of necessity, an improvement. They do not consider that if this notion is carried too far it becomes suicidal; it condemns their own measures, and justifies the next generation in sweeping away their work, as remorselessly as they are disposed to sweep away the work of their predecessors.

Now here again, sir, the error is one of exaggeration only. Young America is a very honest fellow; he means well, but like other young folks he is sometimes a little too much in a hurry. He needs the curb occasionally, as we old ones, perhaps, still more frequently need the spur. There *is* a principle of progress in the human mind, in all the works of men's hands, in all associations and communities, from the village club to the empire that embraces a quarter of the human

race, in all political institutions, in art, literature, and science, and most especially in all new countries, where it must, from the nature of the case, be the leading and governing principle. Who can compare the modern world, its condition, its arts, its institutions, with the ancient world, and doubt this: the daily newspaper, smoking every morning from a hundred presses, with a strip of hieroglyphics on the side of an obelisk, perplexing the world with its dubious import, and even that interpreted within the last thirty years; — the ocean steamer with the row galley, creeping timidly round the shore; — the railways in the United States alone, without mentioning those of Europe, with those famous Roman paved roads, the Appian and Flaminian way, to which the orator alluded, which our railroads exceed tenfold in extent, to say nothing of their superiority in every other respect, as a means of communication; — the printing-press driven by steam, with the scribe's toilsome pen; — the electric telegraph, with the mail-coach, the post-horse, the pedestrian courier; — and above all, a representative republican confederacy, extending over a continent, with a feudal despotism building a palace on the necks of a people, or a stormy Grecian democracy, subsisting its citizens by public largesses, deeming all labor servile, ostracizing its good men, insulting and oppressing its allies, and rending its own vitals, within the circuit of the city walls to which it was confined, — who, I say, can make this comparison, and doubt that the principle of progress is as deeply seated in our nature as the principle of conservatism, and that true practical wisdom and high national policy reside in the due mixture and joint action of the two?

Now, sir, this was the wisdom of the men of '76. This is the lesson of the Fourth of July; this is the oracle which speaks to us from the shrines of this consecrated hall. If we study the writings of the men of that day, we find that they treated the cause of civil liberty not only as one of justice and right, of sentiment and feeling, but also as one of history and tradition, of charters and laws. They not only looked to the future, but they explored the past. They built wisely and skilfully, in such sort that after-times might extend the

stately front of the temple of freedom, and enlarge its spacious courts, and pile its stories, arch above arch, gallery above gallery, to the heavens; but they dug the foundation deep down to the eternal rock; the town, the school, the militia, the church; — those were the four corner-stones on which they reared the edifice.

If we look only at one part of their work, if we see them poring over musty parchments by the midnight lamp, citing the year-books against writs of assistance, disputing themselves hoarse about this phrase in the charter of Charles the First, and that section in a statute of Edward the Third, we should be disposed to class them with the most bigoted conservatives that ever threw a drag chain round the limbs of a young and ardent people. But, gracious heavens, look at them again, when the trumpet sounds the hour of resistance; survey the other aspect of their work. See these undaunted patriots in their obscure caucus gatherings, in their town meetings, in their provincial assemblies, in their continental congress, breathing defiance to the British parliament and the British throne. March with their raw militia to the conflict with the trained veterans of the seven years' war. Witness them, a group of colonies extemporized into a confederacy, entering with a calm self-possession into alliance with the oldest monarchy in Europe; and occupying as they did a narrow belt of territory along the coast, thinly peopled, partially cleared, hemmed in by the native savage, by the Alleghanies, by the Ohio, and the lakes, behold them, dilating with the grandeur of the position, radiant in the prospective glories of their career, casting abroad the germs of future independent States, destined, at no distant day, not merely to cover the face of the thirteen British colonies, but to spread over the territories of France and Spain on this continent, over Florida and Louisiana, over New Mexico and California, beyond the Mississippi, beyond the Rocky Mountains, to unite the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, the arctic and the torrid zones, in one great network of confederate republican government: contemplate this, and you will acknowledge the

men of Seventy-Six to have been the boldest men of progress that the world has ever seen!

These are the men whom the Fourth of July invites us to respect and to imitate; — the James Otises and the Warrens, the Franklins and the Adamses, the Patrick Henrys and the Jeffersons, and him whom I may not name in the plural number, brightest of the bright and purest of the pure, Washington himself. But let us be sure to imitate them, (or to strive to do so,) in all their great principles, in both parts of their noble and comprehensive policy. Let us reverence them as they reverenced their predecessors, not seeking to build up the future on the ruins of all that had gone before, nor yet to bind down the living, breathing, burning present to the mouldering relics of the dead past, but, deducing the rule of a bold and safe progress from the records of a wise and glorious experience.

I am trespassing unconscionably, sir, upon the time of the company, but I will, with your leave, add one further reflection. We live at an era as eventful, in my judgment, as that of '76, though in a different way. We have no foreign yoke to throw off; but in the discharge of the duty devolved upon us by Providence, we have to carry the republican independence which our fathers achieved, with all the organized institutions of an enlightened community, institutions of religion, law, education, charity, art, and all the thousand graces of the highest culture, beyond the Missouri, beyond the Sierra Nevada; perhaps, in time, around the circuit of the Antilles; perhaps to the archipelagoes of the Central Pacific. The pioneers are on the way; who can tell how far and how fast they will travel? Who, that compares the North America of 1753, but a century ago, and numbering but a little over a million of souls of European origin; or still more the North America of 1653, when there was certainly not a fifth part of that number; who that compares this with the North America of 1853, its twenty-two millions of European origin, and its thirty-one States, will venture to assign limits to our growth; will dare to compute the time-table of our railway

progress; or lift so much as a corner of the curtain that hides the crowded events of the coming century?

This only we can plainly see: the old world is rocking to its foundations. From the Gulf of Finland to the Yellow Sea, every thing is shaken. The spirit of the age has gone forth to hold his great review, and the kings of the earth are moved to meet him at his coming. The band which holds the great powers of Europe together in one political league, is strained to its utmost tension. The catastrophe may for awhile be staved off, but to all appearance they are hurrying to the verge of one of those conflicts which, like the battles of Pharsalia and Actium, affect the condition of States for twice ten centuries. The Turkish Empire, encamped but for four centuries on the frontiers of Europe, and the Chinese monarchy, contemporary with David and Solomon, are alike crumbling. While these events are passing in the old world, a tide of immigration which has no parallel in history, is pouring westward across the Atlantic and eastward across the Pacific, to our shores. The real political vitality of the world seems moving to the new hemisphere, whose condition and fortunes it devolves upon us and our children to mould and regulate.

Sir, it is a grand, let me say a solemn thought, well calculated to still the passions of the day, and to elevate us above the paltry strife of parties. It teaches us that we are called to the highest, and I do verily believe, the most momentous trust that ever devolved upon one generation of men. Let us meet it with a corresponding temper and purpose, with the wisdom of a well-instructed experience, and with the foresight and preparation of a glorious future; not on the narrow platforms of party policy and temporary expediency, but in the broad and comprehensive spirit of seventy-six.

# THE PILGRIM FATHERS.*

You have been good enough, Mr. President, to intimate that, among our numerous honored guests, (to whom your complimentary remarks, with possibly a single exception, might have applied with as much justice as to myself,) I am the individual to whom you look, to respond to the toast that has just been announced. I rise to obey the call. It is true that there is a single circumstance which may make the allusion more exclusively applicable to me than to any other gentleman present. It is true, that, on one pleasant occasion on which I have been at this delightful and beloved Plymouth, I suggested that it might be expedient, not always, but occasionally, to transfer the celebration of the great day from the winter to the summer season. Supposing that to be the circumstance which you had in your mind, I feel that I may without impropriety obey your call by rising to respond to the toast that has just been given.

It is now hard upon thirty years since I had the honor, on the 22d of December, to address the sons and daughters of the Pilgrims, assembled at this place. I regarded it a peculiar privilege and honor. I deem it, sir, an equal privilege to find myself here on this joyous occasion, and to be permitted to participate in this happy festival, where we have an attendance of so many distinguished friends and fellow-citizens from other parts of the country, — from almost every State in the Union, sir, you have already told us; where we are favored with the company of the representatives of the

* Speech at the Plymouth Festival on the 1st of August, 1853, in commemoration of the embarkation of the Pilgrims.

New England Society of New York, one of those institutions which are carrying the name and principles of the Pilgrims to the furthest ends of the land; where we are gratified with the presence of our military friends from the same city, the great commercial emporium of the United States; where we are honored by so much of the gravity, the dignity, and the character of the community in which we dwell, and are favored with the presence of so much of its beauty, grace, and loveliness.

I do indeed, sir, feel it to be a privilege to be here under these circumstances, and I deem myself most highly honored in being called upon to respond to the toast which you have just announced, in commemoration of the embarkation of the Pilgrims, and its results. The theme is vast; I shrink from it; I know not where to begin, or where to end. It seems to me, sir, that you yourself, in the remarks with which you have favored the company, struck the key-note of this great theme, in alluding to the state of this vast continent before the Pilgrims came, and to the situation of its primitive inhabitants. There is the beginning. I could not but feel it, as I saw one or two of them, poor wanderers, as we came into Plymouth this morning, seated by the road side, wondering spectators of the pageant which was passing before their eyes.

A few days ago, as I saw in the newspapers, two light birch bark canoes appeared in Boston harbor, containing each a solitary Indian. They seemed, as they approached, to gaze in silent wonder at the city of the triple hills, rising street above street, and crowned with the dome of the State-house, and at the long line of villas stretching far into the background; — at the numerous small vessels outward bound, as they dropped down the channel and spread their broad wings to the breeze, and those which were returning weather-beaten from the ends of the earth; — at the steamers dashing in every direction across the harbor, breathing volumes of smoke from their fiery lungs. They paddled their frail barks with dexterity and speed through this strange, busy, and to them, no doubt, bewildering scene; and having made the circuit of East Boston, the navy yard, the city itself, and

South Boston, dropped down with the current, and disappeared among the islands.

There was not a human being of kindred blood to utter a word of welcome to them, in all the region which on the day we now commemorate was occupied by their forefathers in Massachusetts. The race is gone. It would be a mistaken sentimentality to regret the change ; to regret that some thousand uncultured barbarians, destitute of all the improvements of social life, as we understand it, and seemingly incapable of adopting them, should have yielded gradually to the civilized millions who have taken their place. But we must, both as men and as Christians, condemn whatever of oppression and wrong has marked the change, (as is too apt always to be the case when strong and weak are brought into contact with each other,) and without affectation we may indulge a heart-felt sympathy for the feeble and stricken relics of once powerful and formidable tribes of fellow men.

On the 1st of August, 1620, the circumstances of the two races, as far as this part of America is concerned, presented very nearly the reverse of the picture we have just contemplated. On that day, the territory now forming the States of New England was occupied by numerous Indian tribes, some of which were strong and warlike. They were far behind the natives of Mexico and Peru, but they had added some simple agriculture to their hunting and fishing, — their moccasons, and snow-shoes, and stone hatchets, and arrow-heads, and wampum-belts, evinced their aptitude for the humble arts of savage life ; they retained unimpaired their native independence, ignorant of the metaphysical claims to sovereignty which powerful governments three thousand miles off founded upon the right of discovery ; and neither the arts, nor the arms, nor the diseases, nor the vices of civilized life, had commenced that terrible warfare against them, which has since been pushed nearly to their extermination.

On that day, and in this condition of the American races, a handful of careworn, twice-doomed English exiles set sail from Delft Haven, in Holland, with the intention, after being joined by a few brethren of their faith in England, to encoun-

ter the then much dreaded perils of the Atlantic, and the still more formidable uncertainties of their projected settlement on the outer edge of the New World. Two centuries and a third have passed, the momentous ages of national infancy, childhood, and youth have been rapidly lived through, and six prosperous republics, parents of a still increasing family of States in the boundless West, have grown up in the wilderness. In the mean time, in this part of the continent, the native inhabitants have sunk far below the point of comparative weakness, down to the verge of annihilation; and we have assembled now and here to celebrate the day on which this all-important change commenced.

I allude, Mr. President, to this revolution in the condition of our continent, and the races occupying it, not as introducing a narrative of familiar incidents or a train of commonplace reflections, but as pointing directly to the great problem which first presented itself on the discovery of America, and the agency of the Pilgrim Fathers in its solution, — an agency whose first public manifestation might be said to commence with the ever memorable embarkation at Delft Haven, to which I have just referred.

The discovery itself of the American continent may, I think, fairly be considered the most extraordinary event in the history of the world. In this, as in other cases, familiarity blunts the edge of our perceptions; but much as I have meditated, and often as I have treated this theme, its magnitude grows upon me with each successive contemplation. That a continent nearly as large as Europe and Africa united, spread out on both sides of the equator, lying between the western shores of Europe and Africa and the eastern shore of Asia, with groups of islands in either ocean, as it were stopping places on the march of discovery, — a continent not inhabited indeed by civilized races, but still occupied by one of the families of rational man; — that this great hemisphere, I say, should have lain undiscovered for five thousand years upon the bosom of the deep, — a mystery so vast, within so short a distance, and yet not found out, — is indeed a marvel. Mute nature, if I may so express myself, had made the dis-

covery to the philosopher, for the preponderance of land in the eastern hemisphere demanded a counterpoise in the west. Dark-wooded trees, unknown to the European naturalist, had from age to age drifted over the sea and told of the tropical forests where they grew. Stupendous ocean currents, driven westward by the ever breathing trade-winds, had wheeled their mighty flexures along the American coast, and returned to Europe with tidings of the everlasting breakwater which had stopped their way. But the fulness of time had not yet come. Assyria and Egypt, and Tyre and Carthage, and Greece and Rome must flourish and fall, before the seals are broken. They must show what they can do for humanity before the veil which hides its last hope is lifted up. The ancient civilization must be weighed in a balance and found wanting. Yes, and more. Nature must unlock her rarest mysteries; the quivering steel must learn to tremble to the pole; the astrolabe must climb the arch of heaven, and bring down the sun to the horizon; science must demonstrate the sphericity of the earth, which the ancients suspected, but could not prove; the press must scatter the flying rear of mediæval darkness; the creative instincts of a new political, intellectual, and social life must begin to kindle into action; and then the Discoverer may go forth.

He does go forth; the discovery is made; the balance of the globe is redressed. A continent nearly equal in extent to one half the ancient hemisphere is brought to light. What momentous questions present themselves! Another world! Is it a twin sister of the ancient world? It has mountains, and rivers, and lakes, and forests, but does it contain the homes of kindred man; — of cultivated races, who have pursued, independently of their eastern brethren, separate, perhaps higher paths of civilization? In a word, has the great cause of humanity made an immediate gain by the wonderful event which has added so much to the geography of the world as before known?

The first contact answered these questions in the negative. The native races, apparently incapable of assimilation, seemed doomed by a mysterious Providence to pass away. The

Spaniard came upon them, borne on winged monsters, as they thought, from beyond the sea; careering on strange quadrupeds, — horse and rider, as they supposed, forming but one animal; and he advanced under cover of that fearful ordnance, which they mistook for the three-bolted artillery of the skies. He came in all these terrors and he brought them death. Those that escaped have borrowed little from us but the poisonous cup, the loathsome malady, the murderous weapon. The skies are mild, the soil is fertile, there is every variety of climate, a boundless theatre for human enjoyment and action, but the appointed agent was not there. Over the greater part of the new-found continent, society, broken down by eternal wars between neighboring tribes, at once in its decrepitude and infancy, had not yet risen even to the pastoral stage. Nature, in fact, had not bestowed upon man the mute but faithful partners of his toil, — the horse, the ox, the sheep, and other still humbler associates, whose aid (did he but know it) lies at the basis of his civilization; who furnish so much of his food and clothing, meat, milk, eggs, wool, skins, and relieve his weary muscles of their heaviest burdens. In a word, there was no civilized population to stand up and enter into equal comparison and generous rivalry with Europe. The discoverer has come; but the settler, the colonist, the conqueror, alas that I must add! too often the oppressor and destroyer, are to follow in his train. By these various agencies, joyous and sorrowful, through these paths of triumph and woe, the culture of the Old World, in the lapse of successive generations, reformed of its abuses, enriched with new arts, animated by a higher spirit of humanity, transferred from the privileged few to the mass of the community, is to be reproduced and perfected in the West.

I need not say to this company, assembled on the shore of the haven for which so many noble hearts on that terrible voyage throbbed with sickening expectancy, — that quiet haven where the Mayflower furled her tattered sails, — that a greater, a nobler work was never performed by man. Truly, the *opus magnum*, *the* great work of humanity. You bid me speak of that portion of it which devolved on the Pilgrims.

Would to heaven I could find words to do justice even to my own poor conceptions, and still more that I could find conceptions not far below the august reality! A mighty work of improvement, in which (not to speak of what has been done in other portions of the continent) the poor, solitary Mayflower, so to say, has multiplied herself into the thousand vessels that bear the flag of the Union to every sea; has scattered her progeny through the land, to the number of nearly a quarter of a million for every individual in that drooping company of one hundred; and in place of the simple compact which was signed in her cabin, to which you, sir, (Governor Clifford,) have just alluded, has exhibited to the admiration of mankind a constitution of republican government for all this growing family of prosperous States. But the work is in its infancy; my honored friend will indulge me in the bright vision of its certain progress. It must extend throughout the length and breadth of the land; and what is not done directly by ourselves must be done by other governments and other races, by the light of our example. The work, the work must go on. It must reach at the North to the enchanted cave of the magnet, within never-melting barriers of Arctic ice; it must bow to the lord of day on the altar-peaks of Chimborazo; it must look up and worship the Southern Cross. From the easternmost cliff on the Atlantic, that blushes in the kindling dawn, to the last promontory on the Pacific, which catches the parting kiss of the setting sun, as he goes down to his pavilion of purple and gold, it must make the outgoings of the morning and evening to rejoice, in the gladsome light of morals, and letters, and arts. Emperors, and kings, and parliaments, — the oldest and the strongest governments in Europe, — must engage in this work in some part or other of the continent, but no part of it shall be so faithfully and successfully performed as that which was undertaken by the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, on the spot where we are now gathered.

Providence from the beginning strewed their path with salutary hardships. Formidable difficulties beset them from the first. Three years of weary negotiation had failed to procure

for these noble adventurers the express sanction of the British government; they scarcely obtained its reluctant and tacit permission to banish themselves to the ends of the earth; and their shattered private fortunes allowed but the meanest outfit. But on the 1st of August, 1620, under these poor auspices, they embarked, a handful of pilgrims, to lay upon this spot the foundation, not only of this our beloved New England, but of all that portion of United America which traces its descent to this venerated stock.

When we contrast the heart-stricken company which on that day wept and knelt on the quay at Delft Haven, till the impassive spectators, ignorant of the language in which their prayers were offered, and the deep fountains of grief from which their sorrows flowed, were yet fain to melt into sympathetic tears, — when we compare them with the busy, prosperous millions of our present New England, we seem to miss that due proportion between results and their causes which history delights to trace. But a deeper and more appreciative study reveals the secret.

There are two master ideas, greatest of the spiritual images enthroned in the mind of man, the only ideas, comparatively speaking, which deserve a name among men, springs of all the grand beneficent movements of modern times, by whose influence the settlement of New England may be rationally explained. You have anticipated me, descendants of the Pilgrims, these great ideas are God and Liberty. It was these that inspired our fathers; by these that their weakness was clothed with power, that their simplicity was transmuted to wisdom; by these that the great miracle of their enterprise was wrought.

I am aware that to ascribe such a result, even in part, to the influence of religion, will sound like weakness and superstition, in this material age; an age at once supremely sceptical and supremely credulous, which is ready to believe in every thing spiritual rather than God, and admits all marvels but the interposition of his providence; — an age which supposes it a thing of every day's occurrence to evoke from their awful rest the spirits of the great and good, and believes that

master intellects, who while they lived, obstructed with these organs of sense, ravished the ear with the tongues of men, and, having now cast off "this muddy vesture of decay," are gone where they speak with the tongues of angels, can yet find no medium of communication from the eternal world but wretched inarticulate rappings and clatterings, which pot-house clowns would be ashamed to use in their intercourse with each other, — as if our matchless Choate, for instance, who has just electrified the land with a burst of eloquence not easily paralleled in the line of time, and worthy of the illustrious subject of his eulogy, if sent with a message from a higher stage of being, would creep skulking and rapping behind the wainscot, instead of coming in robes of light, with a voice like the music of the spheres; — an age, I say, that believes all this, and yet doubts and sneers at the wonder-working fervors of earnest men, swayed by the all-powerful influence of sincere faith.

It believes, — yes, in the middle of the nineteenth century, it believes that you can have the attraction of gravitation, which holds the universe together, suspended by a showman for a dollar, who will make a table dance round the room by an act of volition, — forgetful of the fact, that, if the law of gravitation were suspended for the twinkling of an eye, by any other Power than that which ordained it, every planet that walks the firmament, yea, all the starry suns, centres of the countless systems, unseen of mortal eyes, which fill the unfathomed depths of the heavens, would crumble back to chaos, — but it can see in the Pilgrims nothing but a handful of narrow-minded bigots, driven by discontent from the Old World to the New; and can find nothing in the majestic process by which United America has been established as a grand temple of religious and civil liberty, a general refuge of humanity, but a chapter in political history, which neither requires nor admits explanation.

Mr. President, this may sound like philosophy, but it is the philosophy of the Sadducee; it is a text on which Isaac Laquedem himself might lecture. It quenches the brightest glory of our nature. The Pilgrims were actuated by that

principle, which, as I have just said, has given the first impulse to all the great movements of the modern world, — I mean profound religious faith. They had the frailties of humanity. This exalted principle itself was combined with human weakness. It was mingled with the prejudices and errors of age and country and sect; it was habitually gloomy; it was sometimes intolerant; but it was reverent, sincere, all-controlling. It did not influence, it possessed the soul. It steeled the heart to the delights of life; it raised the frame above bodily weakness; it enabled the humble to brave the frowns of power; it triumphed over cold and hunger, the prison and the scaffold; it taught uneducated men to speak with persuasive fervor; it gave manly strength and courage to tender and delicate women. In the admirable letter of Robinson and Brewster, whom I call great men, Mr. President, written in 1617, to Sir Edwyn Sandys, whom, they pathetically say, "under God, above all persons and things in the world, we rely upon," — among the suggestions which they make to encourage him to further their undertaking is this: —

"We do verily believe and trust that the Lord is with us, unto whom and whose service we have given ourselves in many trials, and that he will graciously prosper our endeavors, according to the simplicity of our hearts."

The men who can utter these words with sincerity, and who have embarked in a just cause, have already succeeded. They may not gather the fruit, but they have planted the seed; others may build, but they have laid the foundation. This is the spirit which in all ages has wrought the moral miracles of humanity, which rebuked and overturned the elegant corruption of the classical polytheism, as it did the darker and fiercer rites of Thor and Woden, which drove back the false and licentious crescent into Asia, and held Europe together through the night of the middle ages, which, limited neither to country, communion, nor sex, despite of human weaknesses and errors, in the missions of Paraguay and the missions of the Sandwich Islands, in Winthrop, in

Penn, and in Wesley, in Eliza Seton and Mary Ware, has accomplished the beneficent wonders of Christian faith and love.

But, sir, our fathers embraced that second grand idea of civil liberty with not less fervor than the first. It was a kindred fruit of the same stock. They cherished it with a zeal not less intense and resolute. This is a topic for a volume, rather than for the closing sentence of a speech at the dinner table. I will only say that the highest authorities in English history, Hume, Hallam, Macaulay, neither of them influenced by sympathy with the Puritans, concur in the opinion that England was indebted to them for the preservation of her liberties in that most critical period of her national existence, when the question between prerogative and law, absolute authority and constitutional government, was decided for ever.

In coming to this country, our fathers most certainly contemplated, not merely a safe retreat beyond the sea, where they could worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, but a local government founded on popular choice. That their foresight stretched onward through the successive stages of colonial and provincial government which resulted in the establishment of a great republican confederacy, it would be extravagant to pretend. But from the primitive and venerable compact signed on the 11th of November, 1620, on board the Mayflower, while she yet nestled in the embrace of Provincetown harbor, after her desolate voyage, like a weary child at even-song in its mother's arms, through every document and manifesto which bears on the question, there is a distinct indication of a purpose to establish civil government on the basis of republican equality.

In a word, Mr. President, their political code united religion and liberty, morals and law, and it differed from the wild license which breaks away from these restraints, as the well guided railway engine, instinct with mechanical life, conducted by a bold, but skilful and prudent hand, and propelled in safety towards its destination, with glowing axle, along its iron grooves, differs from the same engine when its speed is

rashly urged beyond the point of safety, or when, driven by criminal recklessness or murderous neglect, it leaps madly from the track, and plunges with its crushed and shrieking train into the jaws of destruction.*

* This speech was made a short time after the occurrence of the shocking railroad accident at Norwalk, Conn.

# NEW HAMPSHIRE.*

I AM greatly indebted to you, Mr. President and fellow-citizens, for this very kind reception. Though personally known to very few of you, you will not allow me to regard myself as a stranger. Though it has never been my good fortune before to do any thing more than pass through Manchester with railway speed, your cordial welcome has made me feel myself at once at home. With this simple acknowledgment of your kindness, Mr. President, I feel as if I ought to stop. This is the husbandman's festival, celebrated under the auspices of the New Hampshire Agricultural Society. Your executive committee was good enough, early in the season, to invite me to pronounce the usual annual address on this occasion. I felt greatly honored by the request, which, however, more than one prevailing reason compelled me to decline; and so acceptably has the duty been performed by the gentleman who has preceded me; so much has he instructed and interested us in his very appropriate discourse, that I cannot but congratulate you and myself, that it devolved upon him and not upon me. I feel it somewhat presumptuous, being neither a scientific nor practical farmer, to intrude myself at all before an audience like this, and in the presence of those so much better able to occupy your time to advantage. My best apology will be, not to occupy much of it, and not to presume to dwell upon matters which must be so much better understood by others.

Mr. President, though it has not been my good fortune to

* A speech at the annual fair of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society, held at Manchester, 7th October, 1853.

be personally much acquainted with this part of your State, I have early associations of the most kindly and agreeable nature with another part of New Hampshire. In the spring-time, not of the year, but of my life, I was sent into it in pursuit of a species of culture, which you will allow to be not of inferior importance to that of the soil; — I mean the culture of the mind. I was sent for a short time, when quite a lad, to the academy at Exeter, and the only regret that mingles in my recollection of it is, that I did not longer enjoy the advantages of that excellent institution, and the paternal care of its beloved and venerated Principal, Dr. Abbot. Yes, sir, if you will pardon me this reminiscence of my boyhood, I remember, but as yesterday, for it was the first time I ever left the parental roof, being called at about four o'clock in the morning, in the month of February, to get ready for what was then thought a hard day's work, — the journey from Boston to Exeter. When a boy between twelve and thirteen starts alone before daybreak in the winter to go from home to boarding-school, the distances do not seem particularly short. They seemed the longer to me from a slight misunderstanding of the information derived from the stage driver.

This was a person who had driven a long time on the road, was well known to the academy boys, and had got rather weary of answering their perpetual inquiries, how many miles it was from one place to another along the route. His name was Prime, which we saucy youngsters converted into Priam, pestering him with occasional witticisms (which he took in very good part) about the siege of Troy. He had his revenge in mystifying us about the distances. Wherever we were, the answer was always the same; whether we asked the question at Haverhill, at Atkinson, or Plaistow, or Kingston, how far it was *now* to Exeter, it was always "about three miles."

I have said, fellow-citizens, that I had the misfortune to be a stranger at Manchester; in those days you were all strangers at Manchester too; Manchester did not exist. It is one of those cities which have sprung up like an exhalation from the soil, at the bidding of capital, enterprise, and skill, avail-

ing themselves of the creative forces of nature. In those days, sir, that is — but I will not tell you how many years ago — we knew Manchester only as Amoskeag Falls, and by the everlasting advertisements which filled the newspapers relative to a lottery for the construction of a canal around them. But it was a famous spot, sir, even in a state of nature. The children of the forest had selected it as a chosen seat, even before the foot of civilized man had pressed these shores. It was one of the favorite abodes of Passaconaway, as you reminded me, Mr. President, an hour ago, the great Sachem of the Pennacooks, the powerful tribe which occupied the banks of the Merrimac and the Piscataqua. I can never reflect, sir, without some emotion, that not two hundred years have passed since these fair regions were occupied by races of fellow beings that have disappeared from the surface of the earth. We are told that Passaconaway passed for a wizard, inasmuch as he could produce a green leaf from the ashes of a dry one; a live serpent from the skin of a dead one; could make water burn and trees dance. Well, Mr. President, without laying claim to witchcraft, the modern arts are competent to the performance of most of these wonders. I am not aware, indeed, that we can produce a living serpent from the skin of a dead one; — it is not a breed that there is any great motive to propagate, and very few experiments, I suppose, have been tried since Passaconaway's time. But I think this Agricultural Society has labored to very little advantage, if it has not shown how a green leaf can be produced from the ashes of a dry one. I am sure the chemists over at the mills can resolve water into combustible gasses; and as for dancing trees, it almost took away my breath to witness the rapidity of their motion as I came down this morning by the express train. There is no witchcraft or necromancy like the mechanic arts. By what simple contrivance of Indian jugglery poor Passaconaway performed his tricksy wonders, we do not know. In those days the white man, as well as the red, was more remarkable for what he did not perform in the way of the arts, than for what he did; for we are told that after corn and wheat had been imported into New Hampshire

from Virginia, in the earliest days of the settlement, they were obliged to send it from this part of the world to Boston to have it ground at the Boston windmill, that being the only mill in this part of the country. This sounds strangely enough on the spot where we can hear the rush of the Merrimac over yonder mighty water-wheels!

In fact, sir, the annals of New Hampshire are filled with romance of every description, from the times of Gorges and Mason, and their high-sounding grants of "Mariana" and "Laconia," the primitive settlement of "Strawberry Bank," the advent of Mr. Wheelwright, (the resolute founder of Exeter, who was Cromwell's fellow-student at Cambridge, and his most formidable competitor at football, in which manly sport he was accustomed to trip up the future Protector's heels,) down through the pleasant and prosperous days of the union with Massachusetts, and then the bloody series of the Indian wars. It is almost beyond belief, sir, that a hundred years have not passed away since that pathetic tragedy in domestic life was acted within the limits of New Hampshire; I mean the captivity of Mrs. Jemima Howe and her children. I believe the first time my blood was ever stirred by any tale of profane history, was when I read that narrative in the American Preceptor. "As Messrs. Caleb Howe, Hilkiah Grout, and Benjamin Gaffield, who had been hoeing corn in a meadow west of the river, were returning home a little before sunset to a place called Bridgman's Fort, they were fired upon by twelve Indians who had ambushed their path, on the 27th of July, 1757." That is the way the story begins; there is nothing in the Waverley novels that surpasses in interest the subsequent adventures of Mrs. Howe, in the captivity of herself and children among the Indians and Canadian French less than a century ago.

At that time, sir, the greater part of the extensive domain so beautifully represented at this exhibition by all the products of agriculture, animate and inanimate, still lay in a state of nature. It was impossible that settlement should penetrate far to the west and north along such an exposed frontier. The interior condition of New Hampshire, as of most of

the other colonies, was dependent at that time on the struggles of the great monarchies of Europe. The downfall of the French power in Canada removed the terror of Indian warfare; the establishment of our own independence called out all the hidden energies of the American character; and commerce and the fisheries on your coast; agriculture and manufactures in the interior; with the aid of labor-saving machinery, the railroad, and the locomotive, have done the rest. They have converted the "howling wilderness" into gardens and corn-fields, and thriving towns and cities, and have brought your State to the condition of high prosperity in which we now behold it, and in which, as it seems to me, you have no occasion to envy any of your sister States.

On your western boundary you have the noble Connecticut, queen of the rivers of New England; bordered by a line of railroad almost from your northernmost limit to Long Island Sound, giving you a broad belt of fertile land on its banks, and a direct communication with the great commercial metropolis of the Union. The railroads which traverse the centre of the State, and that which is just opened from Portland to Montreal, through your north-eastern territory, place you in immediate communication with the St. Lawrence and Canada. At the mouth of the Piscataqua you have one of the best ports and harbors in the United States; and where in the world, for its length, is there a stream which excels this admirable Merrimac? whether we consider the beautiful lake in which it takes its origin; the fertile meadows that are watered with its upper tributaries; or the industry, enterprise, and creative capital concentrated at its falls, — Hooksett, Manchester, Lowell, Lawrence, — the four great flights of stairs, by which the genius of your prosperity goes down from his mountain throne to the sea, scattering blessings as he descends. Why, sir, there is not a streamlet which leaps from the rocks and mingles its waters with the silver surface of your matchless lake; no, not a drop of dew condensed in the dark forests that surround it, that can find its way to the ocean, till it has contributed its share to move, one after another, fifty great water-wheels, and by the products of their

motion, to clothe hundreds of thousands of men in remote communities, and give an impulse to the commerce of the world.

And then, sir, for natural beauty. I have been something of a traveller in our own country, though far less than I could wish, and in Europe have seen all that is most attractive, from the highlands of Scotland to the golden horn of Constantinople, from the summit of the Hartz Mountains to the fountain of Vaucluse; but my eye has yet to rest on a lovelier scene than that which smiles around you as you sail from Weir's Landing to Senter Harbor. I have yet to behold a sublimer spectacle than that which is disclosed from Mount Washington, when, on some clear, cool summer's morning at sunrise, the cloud curtain is drawn up from nature's grand proscenium, and all that chaos of wildness and beauty starts into life; the bare granitic tops of the surrounding heights, the precipitous gorges a thousand fathom deep, which foot of man or ray of light never entered, the sombre matted forest, the moss-clad rocky wall weeping with crystal springs, winding streams, gleaming lakes, and peaceful villages below, and in the dim, misty distance, beyond the lower hills, faint glimpses of the sacred bosom of the eternal deep, ever-heaving as with the consciousness of its own immensity, all mingled in one indescribable panorama by the hand of the Divine Artist!

And how can I speak of the historical legends, of the industrial resources, of the natural beauties, of New Hampshire, parent not of fruits only, but of men, without remembering the great and good who adorn her annals, — your immortal Stark, who cheered the heart of the nation at the lowest ebb of despondency, and led the way at Bennington to the triumphs of Saratoga, — your Sullivan, your Poor, your Scammel, your Dearborn, your M'Cleary, your Pierce, who from Bunker Hill to Yorktown heard every peal of the trumpet, and breasted every storm of war; the long line of your civilians, your Weares, your Bartletts, your Whipples, your Thorntons, your Langdons, your Gilmans, your Smiths, your Masons, your Woodburys; your men of letters and divines, your

Wheelocks, your Belknaps, your Buckminsters, your Abbots? How, especially, can I forget him, whose decease not yet a twelvemonth ago filled the whole land with sorrow, while, in the sublime language of your fellow-citizen, the President of the United States, "the great heart of the nation beat heavily at the portals of his tomb." He was the offspring of your soil, he and his fathers. His infancy was cradled in the hardships of your frontier settlements; he was taught and trained in your schools, your academy, and your college. You sent him forth in the panoply of his youthful strength to the service of his country, and after the labors and the conflicts of life you rose up as one man to welcome him, when but two years ago, on this anniversary, he came back, melting with tenderness and veneration, to revisit his native State.

Mr. Everett concluded with a renewal of his acknowledgments to the company.

# VICE-PRESIDENT KING.*

---

Mr. President: —

I have been requested to second the motion which has just been made by the senator from Virginia. I do so with great cheerfulness. It was my good fortune to enjoy the acquaintance of the late Vice-President, I hope, even some portion of his friendly regard, for a longer period, probably, than most of those within the sound of my voice, a period of nearly thirty years. I feel as if I ought not to remain silent at this last moment, when our relations to him as members of this Senate are, by the performance of this day's melancholy duty, to be closed for ever.

There is an ancient maxim, sir, founded at once in justice and right feeling, which bids us "say nothing but what is good of the dead." I can obey this rule, in reference to the late Vice-President, without violating the most scrupulous dictates of sincerity. I can say nothing but what is good of him, for I have never seen or heard any thing but good of him for thirty years that I have known him personally and by reputation.

It would hardly be expected of me, to attempt to detail the incidents of the private life or the public career of the late Vice-President. That duty belongs to others, by whom it has been, or will no doubt be, appropriately performed. I regret, particularly, on this occasion, the unavoidable absence of our colleagues from Alabama. It is the province of those

* Remarks in the Senate of the United States on the 8th of December, 1853, on seconding a motion of Mr. Hunter, one of the Senators from Virginia, in honor of the late Vice-President King.

of us, not connected with him by political associations, especially of those inhabiting remote parts of our common country, to express their cordial concurrence in the affectionate praises, pronounced by his fellow-citizens and neighbors.

Few of the public men of the day had been so intimately associated with the Senate as the late Vice-President. I think he had been a member of the body for more years than any person now belonging to it. Besides this, a relation of a different kind had grown up between him and the Senate. The federal constitution devolves upon the people, through the medium of the electoral colleges, the choice of the presiding officer of this body. But whenever the Senate was called to supply the place temporarily, for a long course of years, and till he ceased to belong to it, it turned spontaneously to him.

He undoubtedly owed this honor to distinguished qualifications for the chair. He possessed, in an eminent degree, that quickness of perception, that promptness of decision, that familiarity with the now somewhat complicated rules of congressional proceedings, and that urbanity of manner, which are required in a presiding officer. Not claiming, although an acute and forcible debater, to rank with his illustrious contemporaries, whom now, alas! we can mention only to deplore, with Calhoun, with Clay, and with Webster, (I name them alphabetically, and who will presume to arrange them on any other principle,) whose unmatched eloquence so often shook the walls of this Senate, the late Vice-President possessed the rare and the highly important talent of controlling, with impartiality, the storm of debate, and moderating between mighty spirits, whose ardent conflicts at times seemed to threaten the stability of the republic.

In fact, sir, he was highly endowed with what Cicero beautifully commends as the *boni Senatoris prudentia*, the "wisdom of a good Senator;" and in his accurate study and ready application of the rules of parliamentary law, he rendered a service to the country, not perhaps of the most brilliant kind, but assuredly of no secondary importance. There is nothing which more distinguishes the great national race

to which we belong, than its aptitude for government by deliberative assemblies; its willingness, while it asserts the largest liberty of parliamentary right, to respect what the senator from Virginia (Mr. Hunter) in another connection has called the self-imposed restrictions of parliamentary order; and I do not think it an exaggeration to say, that there is no trait in its character which has proved more conducive to the despatch of the public business, to the freedom of debate, to the honor of the country, — I will say, even which has done more to establish and perpetuate constitutional liberty.

The long and faithful senatorial career of the late Vice-President received at last its appropriate reward. The people of the United States, having often witnessed the disposition of the Senate to place him at their head, and the dignified and acceptable manner in which he bore himself in that capacity, conferred upon him, a twelvemonth since, that office, which is shown by repeated and recent experience to be above the second, if not actually the first, in their gift; the office which placed him constitutionally and permanently, during its continuance, in the chair of the Senate.

A mysterious dispensation of Providence has nipped these crowning honors in the bud. A disease, for which the perpetual summer and perfumed breezes of the tropics afforded no balm, overtook him at an age when he might, in the course of nature, have reasonably looked forward to still many years of active service. Clothed by a special and remarkable act of Congress, even while under a foreign jurisdiction, with the last constitutional qualification to enter upon the high office to which he had been elected, he returned, not to exercise its functions, but to seek his much-loved home, and there to die.

Thus, sir, he has left us to chase for a little while longer the shadows which he has exchanged for unutterable realities. He has left us prematurely for every thing but his spotless name, and his entrance on the well-earned honors of his unambitious career. And we, senators, for all the interchange of kindness, for all the cordial intercourse of private life, for

all the acts of coöperation in the public service, to which, for at least four years, the Senate was looking forward in its connection with him, have nothing left to offer to his friends and his memory, but the unavailing tribute of this last mournful farewell.

Mr. President, I second the resolutions of the Senator from Virginia.

# PETER CHARDON BROOKS.*

## I.

History and biography for the most part record the lives only of those who have attained military, political, or literary distinction; or who, in any other career, have passed through extraordinary vicissitudes of fortune. The unostentatious routine of private life, although in the aggregate more important to the welfare of the community, cannot, from its nature, figure in the public annals. It is true that historians have lately perceived how important a part of the history of a people consists of a comparative account of its industrial pursuits, condition, education, and manners, at different periods. This idea suggested the most interesting chapter in the first part of Mr. Macaulay's brilliant work, and Lord Mahon has imitated the example in the last volume of his history. But such accounts relate to the sum total of society, and do not carry with them a narrative of individual life and character.

But the names of men who distinguished themselves, while they lived, for the possession, in an eminent degree, of those qualities of character, which mainly contribute to the success of private life and to the public stability,—of men who, without dazzling talents, have been exemplary in all the personal and social relations, and enjoyed the affection, respect, and confidence of those around them,—ought not to be al-

* This memoir was originally written for the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, at the request of the Committee of Publications, and was afterwards revised by the author for Hunt's Merchants Magazine, for June, 1855.

lowed to perish. Their example is more valuable to the majority of readers, than that of illustrious heroes, statesmen, and writers. Few can draw rules for their own guidance from the pages of Plutarch, but all are benefited by the delineation of those traits of character which find scope and exercise in the common walks of life.

Among the individuals of this class, few are better entitled to be held in respectful remembrance than the subject of the present memoir. It is the memoir of a life uneventful, indeed, as far as stirring incident or startling adventure is concerned, but still distinguished by the most substantial qualities of character. The narrative, if we mistake not, will exhibit a long and virtuous career of private industry, pursued with moderation, and crowned with success. It will be the record, though an unpretending one, of a singularly well-balanced mental and moral constitution, proof against the temptations to which it was more particularly exposed, and strongly marked by those traits, which are of especial value in such a state of society as exists in this country.

Mr. Peter C. Brooks was born at North Yarmouth, in what was then the province of Maine, on the 6th of January, 1767. He was the second son of the Rev. Edward Brooks, of Medford, where the family was established soon after the settlement of Massachusetts Bay, and where a branch of it still remains. The family homestead, at Medford, is still held under an original Indian deed.

Mr. Edward Brooks was a graduate of Harvard College, of the year 1757, and for a few years after his graduation was the librarian of the college. On the 4th of July, 1764, he was settled in the ministry at North Yarmouth. In September of the same year he married Abigail Brown, daughter of the Rev. John Brown of Haverhill. Her mother was Joanna Cotton, a great-granddaughter of the celebrated John Cotton, of the First Church in Boston; from whom, of course, Mr. Peter C. Brooks was a descendant in the sixth generation.*

* I am indebted for these genealogical details to the manuscript notes of Mr. William Gray Brooks.

Among the class-mates of Mr. Edward Brooks was Peter Chardon, the son of an eminent Boston merchant of that day, belonging to one of the French protestant families, which had taken refuge in this country, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The family residence was in Bowdoin Square, on the spot where the Baptist Church now stands, at the corner of what is still called Chardon street. A friendship of unusual intimacy was formed between Mr. Edward Brooks and his class-mate Chardon, who died prematurely in the West Indies in October, 1766. The news of his death reached this country a few days before the birth of Mr. Edward Brooks's second son, who received the name of Peter Chardon in memory of the deceased.*

Differences of opinion on religious subjects soon arose, between Mr. Edward Brooks and a portion of his people. The latter adhered to the rigid Calvinism of the older school; Mr. Brooks inclined to a milder orthodoxy. After strenuous but ineffectual attempts to prevent a separation, Mr. Brooks, in March, 1769, was led by the advice of an ecclesiastical council to request a dismission. This was amicably arranged, and he returned to his native town, Medford, the same year, the subject of the present memoir being at that time two years old.

It will appear from the foregoing dates that the childhood of Mr. Brooks was passed during the most critical period of our history. He was born in the year after the repeal of the stamp act, and in which the duties — not less objectionable — on glass, painters' colors, and tea, were imposed. His family removed to the neighborhood of Boston, the year before

* In a number of the Massachusetts Gazette for January, 1767, may be found the following obituary notice, taken from the Gazette of Dominica, W. I.:—

"Charlotte town, October, 1766. Last night, about 11 o'clock, died here, Peter Chardon, Esq., barrister-at-law. It is hard to say whether a thorough knowledge of his profession, or the unblemished integrity and honor with which he acted, was the greatest. In him were joined the finished scholar and the complete gentleman, and he is not only universally lamented as such, but as a real loss to the colony." — *MS.* of Mr. W. G. Brooks.

the massacre of the 5th of March. At this time the feeling of the country, under the newly imposed taxes, was unconsciously maturing towards the revolution. The family residence at Medford is distant but a half mile from the village of West Cambridge, and the line of march of the British troops on the 19th of April, 1775. On that day Mr. Edward Brooks, though by profession a non-combatant, hastened to the scene of action. A contemporary, who was in the battle at Concord, ascribes to Mr. Edward Brooks the command of the party, by whom the convoy and its guard, on the way to join the main body of Lord Percy's reinforcement, were captured at West Cambridge on the morning of the 19th.* This is probably inaccurate, but it is certain that he took an active part in the business of the day. Lieutenant Gould, who commanded a company in the King's Own regiment, and was made prisoner at Concord bridge, was by a great effort of address and moral courage on the part of Mr. Edward Brooks rescued from the exasperated Americans, and being taken behind himself on horseback, was carried off in safety to Medford, where he was detained till exchanged. His health being impaired, Mr. Brooks, in 1777, accepted the place of chaplain to the frigate Hancock, Captain Manly, and was on board at the time of the capture of the British frigate Fox. Captain Manly and his prize having appeared before Halifax, were surprised by a greatly superior hostile force and carried into that port, where Mr. Brooks, in common with the rest of the Hancock's company, remained some time a prisoner. On his release he returned to Medford, where he died in May, 1781, aged forty-eight,† leaving two sons and two daughters.

The state of the country at the close of the revolutionary war was one of extreme depression, and the family of Mr. Brooks was left, at his decease, in narrow circumstances. Neither of the sons enjoyed the advantage of a collegiate education. Mr. P. C. Brooks, shortly after "Concord fight,"

* See the interesting letter of the Rev. Joseph Thaxter in the United States Literary Gazette, of the 15th December, 1824.

† *MS.* of Mr. W. G. Brooks.

was sent to the grammar-school at Exeter, New Hampshire, the academy not being yet founded, where he passed about a year, living in the family of his uncle, Mr. Samuel Brooks, of that place. This he was accustomed to say was "the best chance for gaining knowledge he ever enjoyed." Owing to his father's straitened circumstances, no charge was made at the time by his uncle for his board. This fact having casually come to the knowledge of Mr. P. C. Brooks in after-life, he had the satisfaction of repaying to his uncle the sum thus advanced with interest. For some time after his father's death, he remained at home, occupied, as far as his years permitted, in the usual labors of a farm. He was then placed in apprenticeship in Boston, continuing, however, for some time, to live with the family at Medford. There were neither railroads nor omnibuses in those days, and the distance from town, seven miles, was to be walked both ways daily at all seasons of the year.

Nothing can be conceived less encouraging to a young man proposing to enter on a business life, than the condition of affairs at this time. The population of the United States was but little more than three millions; neither the manufactures of the North nor the staple products of the South had yet been called into existence; the Western country was *terra incognita.* The navigation and fisheries of the United States had been destroyed by the war. As we had no commercial convention with England, our ships, which before the revolution enjoyed in her ports the character of native vessels, were now regarded as foreign; while English vessels, for want of any general navigation law, entered our ports on the same terms as our own. This made it absolutely the interest of the American merchant to give the preference to foreign shipping. The country was inundated by imported goods, sold, for the most part, by foreign agents. Domestic fabrics, whenever attempted, were immediately crushed by this competition. For want of uniform national legislation, the rates of duties upon imported articles differed in different States, which, in some instances, avowedly endeavored, in this way, to undermine each other in reference to foreign trade. Not

merely the United States collectively, but the individual States were loaded with debt; the last cow of the farmer was, in some cases, taken in Massachusetts to meet the demand of the tax-gatherer. To such a point of depression had the commerce of Boston sunk, that the principal men of business undertook, two or three years after the war, to raise a fund by subscription to build one or two small vessels, for the sake of encouraging the shipwrights.

This state of things held out but little encouragement for young men growing up into life, especially when to all other difficulties was added the entire want of capital. Such was the case with young Brooks on attaining his majority in 1789. His father, as we have seen, had died eight years before, leaving a widow, another son, and two daughters, with nothing for their support but the produce of a small farm. It is scarcely necessary to say that such a patrimony could afford no surplus to assist the sons in commencing business. Such were the auspices under which Mr. Brooks entered life; the most favorable, however, to the formation of those habits and the development of those traits of character most conducive to success.

## II.

But although the state of things, as we have shown, was one of great depression, well calculated to discourage young men just entering life, a brighter day was nevertheless just about to dawn. The country, it is true, was perhaps never so distressed and embarrassed as in the interval between 1783 and 1789, and yet it stood, unconsciously at the time, at the entrance upon the high-road to the most abounding prosperity. Mr. Brooks attained his majority the year the federal constitution went into operation. In dwelling upon the benefits which the new frame of government conferred upon the country, we are apt to confine our attention too much to great political results, and do not sufficiently reflect upon its influences on individual fortune. The Union being now drawn together by the bands of an efficient national legislation, a career was opened to industry and enterprise in

every direction. The commerce of the country again started into being from the wreck of the Revolution, and from the prostration not less disastrous which continued after the return of peace. Trade not only returned to the channels in which, to some extent, it had flowed before the war, but it began to extend itself to seas never before visited by American vessels. Not only were the ports of Western Europe resorted to, by a daily increasing number of American ships, but those of the Baltic and the Mediterranean were now for the first time visited by our countrymen. Not content with this our merchants turned their thoughts to China, to the Indian Archipelago, to the north-western coast of our own continent, and the islands of the Pacific, several of which were discovered by our navigators. The courage and self-reliance with which these enterprises were undertaken almost surpass belief. Merchants of Boston and Salem, of moderate fortunes, engaged in branches of business, which it was thought in Europe could only be safely carried on by great chartered companies, under the protection of government monopolies. Vessels of two or three hundred tons burden were sent out to circumnavigate the globe, under young shipmasters who had never crossed the Atlantic. The writer of this memoir knows an instance which occurred at the beginning of this century, and the individual concerned, a wealthy and respected banker of Boston, is still living among us, in which a youth of nineteen commanded a ship on her voyage from Calcutta to Boston, with nothing in the shape of a chart on board, but the small map of the world in Guthrie's Geography.

Such was the state of things in 1789, when Mr. Brooks came of age. His quick discernment suggested to him, that in the rapid development of the navigation of the country then taking place, the business of marine insurance would as rapidly grow in importance. This business was not then as at present conducted by joint-stock companies, transacting their affairs by officers intrusted with that duty, and resting on the basis of a corporate fund. It was in this country, as it had

been from time immemorial in England,* an affair of individual adventure, in which in the then existing paucity of investments, private underwriters engaged as a favorite branch of business. Two or three private insurance offices had been opened in Boston. One of them was kept at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, at the corner of State and Kilby streets, where the New England Bank now stands.† Encouraged by promises of support from judicious and influential friends, to whom he had already become known, Mr. Brooks determined to engage in business as an insurance broker, and readily embraced the opportunity of entering the office at the Bunch of Grapes as secretary. On the retirement of his principal (Capt. Hurd) a short time afterwards, he took the office into his own hands.

The reputation of the office did not fall off under his management. It continued to be the resort of some of the leading underwriters. His great punctuality and never failing attendance at the office, and his exemplary personal habits, already known to friend and acquaintance, soon attracted wider notice. The business confided to him, it was quickly observed, was prepared with despatch, with accuracy, and with neatness, and even the remarkably clear and legible handwriting — not elegant, but regular and plain as print — gave satisfaction. As some of the heaviest underwriters resorted to his office, no delay occurred in filling up the most important policies. The contracts being made with men of integrity as well as ability, and accurately drafted, it was soon remarked that losses were promptly paid, without driving the assured to litigation. The risks to which our commerce was exposed in the struggles of the great European belligerents, while they increased the necessity of getting in-

* Anderson's History of Commerce (Vol. ii. p. 270) gives a curious extract from the first law passed in England to regulate marine insurance. This law dates from the year 1601, and speaks of marine insurance as a usage that "hath been time out of mind among merchants." Anderson states that it existed as far back as the Emperor Claudius.

† In imitation, perhaps, of the example of Lloyd's Coffee-House in London, which has connected its name with marine insurance in England to the present day.

surance, multiplied losses and raised premiums, proportionably augmented the gains of the office. Mr. Brooks almost immediately found himself in the receipt of a considerable and rapidly increasing income.

Although commencing business without capital, or any direct family influence which could advance his fortunes, Mr. Brooks no doubt owed something in early life to family associations, which ought not to be forgotten here. The name was well known and highly respected in the vicinity of Boston, not merely on his father's account, but also through the late Governor Brooks, a remote relative, a neighbor at Medford, and through life a steady and attached friend. Few persons enjoyed at this time in Massachusetts a more enviable popularity than this sterling patriot. He took the field on the 19th of April, 1775, and remained in it to the close of the war. He commanded the regiment which first entered the enemy's lines at Saratoga. He possessed the personal friendship and confidence of Washington and his illustrious associates in arms. After the organization of the new government, he was appointed the first marshal of Massachusetts. To be of his name and kindred was a letter of recommendation for a young man just coming into life in this region. It may also be added, that habitual personal intercourse with a man of Governor Brooks's various experience of affairs and high practical intelligence, must have been of great value in every respect to his youthful relative.

Not less valuable must have been his connection with Judge Nathaniel Gorham, of Charlestown, one of whose daughters he married in 1792, a circumstance which will justify us in dwelling for a moment upon this honored name. Judge Gorham was one of the most intelligent, respected, and influential citizens of Massachusetts. Few persons equalled him in foresight and breadth of conception. He was one of the most active projectors of Charlestown Bridge, the first work of that size in the United States, and deemed at the time one of great risk. He was one of the very first to catch a clear view of the importance of the western country. He saw it plainly when scarce any one else saw it. Before the

formation of the federal constitution, before the adjustment of the territorial disputes between many of the conterminous States, before the extinguishment of the Indian title, before the surrender of the western posts, Judge Gorham staked all he was worth, and more, on a purchase, in connection with Oliver Phelps, of an immense tract of land on the Genesee River, now composing ten or twelve counties in the State of New York. The territory was under the jurisdiction of New York, but the property of the soil was in Massachusetts. Although the land was purchased for a few cents the acre, so little confidence was then felt in the stability and progress of the country, that Messrs. Gorham and Phelps could find scarce any one to purchase under them, and were obliged to abandon all but the small portion of land which their limited private means enabled them to retain. Mr. Phelps, however, and the oldest son of Judge Gorham, emigrated to Canandaigua, and became the pioneers of settlement in Western New York.

Although obliged to retreat without material benefit from an enterprise which promised much more than affluence, Judge Gorham's disappointment detracted nothing from his standing or usefulness. In the year 1785, being a member of the Continental Congress, he was chosen president of that body. He was a member of the convention which framed the federal constitution; and when the convention went into committee of the whole, Judge Gorham was daily called by General Washington to fill the chair, for the space of three months. Few persons in this part of the country were, of course, so intimately associated with the constitution; and this circumstance, no doubt, through the matrimonial connection alluded to, had its influence on the political opinions of Mr. Brooks. At no period of his life a partisan, and in the beginning of his career standing wholly aloof from politics, few men reflected more upon the principles of the new form of government, or more highly appreciated its value. He was a federalist of the school of Washington.

Although fond of books, and regretting the want of a literary education, Mr. Brooks, at this period of his life, had but

little leisure to indulge his taste in reading. Never permitting his business to fall into arrears, he was often at his office till midnight; and what little time he could spare for books was employed in the perusal of writers on the law of insurance. One of his underwriters was accustomed to say to him, "that old pen, which you are wearing to a stub, is worth a fortune to you."

## III.

As we have already observed, Mr. Brooks commenced business at a period of great and general depression, when the country was laboring especially under a want of capital. An event shortly afterwards occurred, which exercised a very important influence in this respect, without, however, disturbing the even tenor of his business pursuits. We allude to the establishment of the funding system.

At the first session of Congress under the new constitution, a resolution passed the House of Representatives on the 21st September, 1789, "that the House consider an adequate provision for the support of public credit as a matter of high importance to the national honor and prosperity," and the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to prepare a plan for the purpose aforesaid, and to report the same to the House at its next session. In compliance with this resolution, an extremely able report was made by the Secretary (General Hamilton) on the 9th of January following, and the act establishing the funding system passed the two houses, and was approved by President Washington on the 4th of August, 1790. The political history of our country contains the record of no measure of internal administration more important. It was to this report and the system founded upon it, that Mr. Webster alluded when he said of Hamilton: — "He smote the rock of the national resources, and abundant streams of revenue burst forth. He touched the dead corpse of the public credit, and it sprang upon its feet." *

* Webster's Works, vol. i. p. 200.

The two great features of the funding system were a provision for the payment of interest, on certain conditions, upon a portion of the public debt of the United States, subscribed for that purpose; and the assumption by the United States of a portion of the war debt of the individual States. The effect of the two provisions was to give full value to a capital of above thirty-one millions of dollars, which was worse than unproductive, for it hung like a dead weight upon the credit of the country. Its average nominal value, at the time of the adoption of the constitution, was about four shillings in the pound.

Reposing confidence in the principles on which the public credit was organized by Congress, according to the plans of General Hamilton, as well as on the prospects of the country, Mr. Brooks invested his own little accumulations (he had been but a single year in business) in the public funds, and also made use, to a small extent, of the credit of a wealthy friend, Mr. Samuel Brown, kindly offered him for that purpose. He was, however, from disposition and principle, opposed to speculation; his means were limited; and his purchases were delayed till the certainty of the adoption of the funding system had brought the public securities nearly to their true value. The sum total of his gains from this source was accordingly too inconsiderable to be named.

Mr. Brooks was indebted, at no period of his life, to great speculative profits. His prosperity was the result of persevering attention to his regular business, and to the good judgment with which he availed himself of such subsidiary advantages as fairly came in his way, without risk and without resorting to borrowed money. Among these may be mentioned the practice, at that time very general, on the part of persons not engaged in trade, of sending what they called "adventures." This was done, by the aid of business friends, by all classes of the community, by professional men, by females, and minors. Mr. Brooks's position in an insurance office kept him necessarily, at all times, well acquainted with the state and course of trade, and gave him great facilities for

the transaction of business of this kind, which he pursued for several years, to the extent of his means, and with uniform success.

It may be proper to mention here, for the information of the youthful reader, that, from his first commencement in business, Mr. Brooks's accounts were kept with great exactness. To this habit he attached the highest importance. An acquaintance with the art of bookkeeping was not so much a matter of course at that period, as at the present day. In the middle of the last century, in this country, as at a somewhat earlier period in England, it was not the universal practice of merchants, except those who were in very extensive business, to have a regular set of books kept by a partner or clerk. The transactions of the day were entered in a waste, and once or twice a week, according to the extent of the business, a professed bookkeeper, well versed in what were considered the mysteries of his calling, came and compiled the journal and ledger. It was only in the progress of time, and at a comparatively recent period, that it was deemed indispensable to have the books wholly kept within the establishment, and that the system of double entry was reduced substantially to its present form.* Mr. Brooks very early acquired a thorough knowledge of it, and kept all his books with his own hand to the close of his life. He often enforced upon young men just entering a business life the utmost importance of system and punctuality in this respect.

The first organization of political parties under the present constitution took place at the period of which we are now speaking. Mr. Brooks, as we have already remarked, belonged to the federal party, though taking no active part in political controversy, and wholly destitute, at every period of his life, of political ambition. The party politics of the United States at that time unfortunately connected themselves in a great degree with the struggles of England and

* The work of Booth, which contributed mainly to this result, was published in England so lately as 1789. He had been a practical merchant both in London and New York. The former treatises had been drawn up by professed accountants.

France. An enlightened nationality had hardly developed itself. Both belligerents violated our neutral rights, but the good faith with which England, under the provisions of the treaty of 1794, indemnified our merchants to the amount of many millions of dollars for property illegally captured, formed a strong contrast with the conduct of France, who positively refused payment, except upon impracticable conditions, for contemporaneous spoliations, much greater in amount, and equally unwarranted in character. We refer to those claims which, by a kind of diplomatic juggle, were thrown upon our government by the convention with France of 1800, and which, being thus transferred to the government of the United States for a most valuable consideration, remain, we are sorry to say, uncompensated to the present day; the only class of spoliations upon American commerce for which sooner or later some indemnification has not been made. Each house of Congress has at different times acknowledged the validity of the claims, and made moderate provision for their satisfaction. But it has in most cases happened that the bills of the Senate have been lost in the House of Representatives. On one occasion a bill which had passed both houses of Congress failed to receive the signature of the President.*

But notwithstanding the belligerent depredations upon our growing commerce from the commencement of the wars of the French Revolution to the peace of Amiens, which was precisely the period of Mr. Brooks's active business life, it was a time of prosperity both for the country at large and for the town of Boston. The population of the town between 1765 and 1790 had increased only from 15,520 to 18,038. Between 1790 and 1800, it rose from the last-named amount to 24,937. It is probable that the increase of commercial capital was in a still greater ratio. Few large fortunes were accumulated before the Revolution, although the laws were more favorable than at the present time, to

* Since this paragraph was first printed, another bill for the partial payment of these claims, passed by large majorities of both houses of Congress, has been vetoed by the President.

their being kept together. The chief foundations of the commercial wealth of the country were laid after the adoption of the constitution.

We have already spoken of the rapid development of our navigation after the close of the revolutionary war, and especially after the consolidation of the Union. Mr. Brooks's intimate connection with this great interest will justify us in alluding for a moment to a few facts, which illustrate the progress of the country in that respect, and show how honorably Boston was associated with the new branches of foreign trade.

The first American vessel which was sent to Canton, the Empress of China, sailed from New York in 1784, and was owned principally in that city and Philadelphia. The conduct of the voyage was, however, intrusted to Major Samuel Shaw, himself a Bostonian, and the son of a respectable Boston merchant. After serving with great credit as an artillery officer during the whole revolutionary war, he rendered no small service to the country by his agency in opening the China trade.*

The first American vessels that visited the north-western coast of this continent, the Washington and the Columbia, were owned and fitted out from Boston in 1787, the Washington under the command of Captain Gray. Among those who engaged in this enterprise were the well remembered names of Joseph Barrell and Charles Bulfinch, the latter gentleman afterwards known as the architect of the capitol of the United States. This was the commencement of a trade pursued for many years, and with great success, by the merchants of this city. Captain Gray, it is well known, discovered the entrance into the Columbia River, and, in a subsequent voyage, pointed it out to Vancouver. Such being the

* Major Shaw was the first American consul to Canton. He was the uncle and early friend of the late lamented Robert G. Shaw of Boston, who himself did so much to render the name of "Boston Merchant" a title of honor. See the highly interesting publication, "The Journals of Major Samuel Shaw, the first American Consul at Canton, with a Life of the Author," by President Quincy.

case, it was a somewhat amusing circumstance, in our controversy with England about Oregon, that the British claim rested, in part, on the pretension that Vancouver *discovered* the Columbia.

These first achievements of the commercial marine of the United States in the Pacific Ocean were followed by those of Captains Joseph Ingraham, Josiah Roberts, and James Magee, and other enterprising and intelligent New England shipmasters, to whose courage, energy, and nautical skill, justice has not yet been done. They traversed unexplored tracts of the great ocean, they landed upon islands laid down on no charts, and traded with powerful and ferocious tribes on remote and inhospitable coasts, at the end of the world. It is to be regretted that we have not had in Boston an institution like the Salem East India Museum, where their log-books and journals might be preserved. In private hands there is danger of their being lost, as some, it may be feared, have been already. It is probable that the only still existing record of voyages, which for length, skill in navigation, and addition to geographical science, deserved a permanent place in the annals of discovery, is to be sought in the books of the insurance offices in State street between 1789 and 1803.

## IV.

The active part of Mr. Brooks's business life was passed, as has been already stated, between the years of 1789 and 1803, at which time he relinquished his office in State street, being then but thirty-six years of age. The ten last years of this period were peculiarly favorable to the pursuit in which he was engaged. The existing war in Europe threw much of the carrying trade of the world into the hands of the Americans; and the orders and decrees of the leading belligerents, equally violent and capricious, while they tended to derange the regular courses of trade, gave proportionably greater activity to the business of insurance. It was accordingly at this time, that Mr. Brooks's most rapid accumulations were made. He sometimes, himself, referred to this period of his

life, as one of great and even dangerous prosperity. To use the language of a judicious obituary notice, which appeared in the Christian Register at the time of his decease;* "Though little inclined at any time to speak of himself, he did, occasionally, when alluding to that time, remark, that 'he then made money enough to turn any man's head.' But the reason why we mention this fact is, that it did *not* turn his head. It is a remark long since made by the greatest orator of antiquity, that extraordinary success forms the test of a weak mind, the failure to sustain which often shows that it is far harder to keep than to acquire. The most remarkable characteristic of Mr. Brooks, in his active pursuits, was his moderation in success. To him extravagant profits were no temptation to enter into hazardous enterprises."

The quiet life of an unambitious man of business affords but few occurrences for the biographer. The most instructive treatment of such a subject is, if possible, to convey a lively impression of the general state of the times. Conditions of society, of great importance in the aggregate, are made up of parts and elements, which, when taken singly, may be of little individual interest. We have in the first part of this memoir, recorded some facts illustrative of the general course of trade in the United States during the period of Mr. Brooks's active life. It was marked by two striking characteristics, namely, the ease and the courage with which men embarked, with small means, in distant and far-reaching adventure, and the prudence and moderation which governed their proceedings, and guided them to a successful result. The consequence was the formation of a class of merchants and men of business, in whom energy, moral courage, caution, and liberality, were remarkably combined.

The restoration of general peace in 1803 by the conclusion of the treaty of Amiens, made it certain that the business of insurance would cease to be as important as it had been since the commencement of the French Revolution. This circumstance, with the decease of a friend, whose estate it was sup-

* Written by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams.

posed might suffer materially by the sudden termination to which his affairs were brought, led Mr. Brooks in the early prime of life, and while he was moving on the flood-tide of fortune, to form the resolution of withdrawing from all active participation in business. This resolution, deliberately formed, was steadily executed; and from the year 1803 to 1806 he devoted himself to the settlement of the risks in which he was interested, and the liquidation of all outstanding engagements.

Having accomplished this object as far as practicable, he was led, at the urgent request of friends, and with a view to the employment of his leisure, to accept the office of president of the New England Insurance Company, which had been incorporated a few years before in Boston, and was the first chartered company of this description in the State. He filled this situation for a few years, and then retired definitely from all business relations.

A portion of his morning hours were henceforward devoted to the management of his property; but much of the day was given to those miscellaneous duties which society at all times devolves upon men of intelligence and probity known not to be absorbed in affairs; the direction of public trusts, and the concerns of various institutions of philanthropy and charity. In the summer season, the after part of the day was given to the care of his farm; and at all times the kindly duties of social intercourse with a numerous family and friendly circle were discharged by him with equal cordiality and diligence. If he could be said to have any occupation as a man of business, it was that of a private banker; but he remained to the close of his life an entire stranger to the exchange, and transacted no business for others on commission, nor for himself on credit.

The object of this memoir being not to give unmerited notoriety to an individual, but to show, by a striking example, in what way a person starting without capital may in this community rise to wealth, and that in a quiet and regular course of business, we have thought it might be useful in this place to state a few of the principles by which Mr. Brooks

was governed through life, and to which he undoubtedly owed his success.

The first was one to which we have already alluded, namely, to abstain, as a general rule, from speculative investments. To quote again the language of Mr. Adams's obituary notice — "His maxim was, that the whole value of wealth consisted in the personal independence which it secured, and he was never inclined to put that good, once won, again at hazard, in the mere quest of extraordinary additions to his superfluity." Acting on this principle, he was content with moderate returns, and avoided investments attended with risk and uncertainty. He never made purchases of unproductive real estate on a calculation of future enhanced value. He did not engage largely in manufactures, feeling how liable they were to suffer by capricious legislation, caused by fluctuating political influences, and also from the necessity, in many cases, of intrusting the management of immense capitals to persons not trained to the business carried on. He considered railroad stocks, generally speaking, as a precarious property, from the passion for multiplying such enterprises on borrowed means, beyond the real wants of the country, and in cases where ruinous competition with rival lines must ensue. He contemplated also with prophetic foresight the endless stock-jobbery likely to attend the undue multiplication of these enterprises. He was, however, at all times willing, to a reasonable extent, to loan his funds for the accommodation of solid, well-conducted corporations.

Another of Mr. Brooks's principles of business was never, either directly or indirectly, to take more than legal interest. Had he been willing to violate this rule, and that in modes not condemned by the letter of the law nor by public opinion, he might easily have doubled his fortune. But many considerations led him to adopt and adhere to his rule on this subject. It was contrary to law to take more than legal interest, and he held it to be eminently dangerous to tamper with the duty of a good citizen, and break the law, because he might think the thing forbidden not morally wrong.

This consideration was entirely irrespective of the fact, that

at one period, by the law of this State, the contract was vitiated by the demand of usurious interest, and the creditor placed in the debtor's power; an absurd inversion of the relation of the parties, or rather an entire annihilation of the value of property. But after the mitigation of the law in this respect, Mr. Brooks's practice remained unaltered. He believed and often said, that *in the long run*, six per cent. is as much as the bare use of money is worth in this country; that to demand more was for the capitalist to claim the benefit of the borrower's skill in some particular business, or of his courage or energy; or else it was to take advantage of his neighbor's need. He frequently said that he would never put it in the power of any one in a reverse of fortune to ascribe his ruin to the payment of usurious interest to him. On more than one occasion, when some beneficial public object was to be promoted, he loaned large sums at an interest below the legal and current rate.

These views, though shared by a few of Mr. Brooks's wealthy contemporaries, are certainly not those which generally prevail; and he himself, as a question of political economy, doubted the soundness of the usury law. He thought that money was a species of merchandise, of which the value ought not to be fixed by legislation; and that all laws passed for that purpose tended to defeat their own end. By tempting men to illegal evasions of the law, they increased the difficulty of obtaining regular loans, in times of pressure, and eventually compelled the borrower to pay more for his accommodation. That he paid it under the name of commission, guaranty, or premium, rather than that of interest, was no relief.

It was another of his principles never himself to borrow money. The loan from Mr. Brown above alluded to may seem an exception to this remark, but it was under circumstances of a very peculiar nature, resembling less a business loan than a friendly advancement, made by a person in years to a young man entering life, and standing, *pro tanto*, in a filial relation to the lender. It is doubtful whether, with this exception, Mr. Brooks's name was ever subscribed to a note

of hand. What he could not compass by present means was to him interdicted. Equally invincible was his objection to becoming responsible by indorsements for the obligations of others. Without denying the necessity, in active trade, of anticipating the payment of business paper, he shunned every transaction, however brilliant the promise of future gain, which required the use of borrowed means.

The bold spirit of modern enterprise will deride as narrow-minded so cautious a maxim; but the vast numbers of individuals and families annually ruined by its non-observance, — to say nothing of the heaven-daring immoralities, to which men are tempted in the too great haste to be rich, — go far to justify Mr. Brooks's course. It is highly probable, that in the aggregate, as much property is lost and sacrificed in the United States by the abuse of credit, as is gained by its legitimate use. With respect to the moral mischiefs resulting from some of the prevailing habits of our business community, the racking cares and the corroding uncertainties, the mean deceptions and the measureless frauds to which they sometimes lead, language is inadequate to do justice to the notorious and appalling truth.

Having recorded above Mr. Brooks's aversion to speculative investments, it is hardly necessary to say that purchases of the unsettled lands in the West were regarded by him in this light. It is probable that the result of the enterprise of Gorham and Phelps above alluded to, had in early life produced an impression on his mind unfavorable to these speculations. The Yazoo purchase, in which many Bostonians were to their cost deeply involved, had strengthened this impression. In a single instance only, as far as we are aware, was Mr. Brooks induced, and that by the urgency of friends, to become concerned in an investment of this kind, having taken part in a purchase of lands in Ohio. The tract selected lay partly within the limits of the city of Cleveland, and stretched for some distance to the south into the interior. It was of course admirably chosen; but, after retaining his interest in the purchase several years, and finding that tax bills came in

much more rapidly than rents, he sold out at a barely saving price, affording another confirmation of what may be considered an axiom, that speculations in wild lands by non-resident proprietors rarely lead to any great accumulations of property. It is not desirable that they should, for any such accumulation must be a tax upon the settlers of the lands; the pioneers of civilization, whose lot in life is at best so laborious as to merit exemption from any unnecessary hardship.

The town of Chardon, in the north-eastern part of Ohio, is within the limits of the purchase above alluded to, and commemorates the name of Mr. Brooks. Long after he had ceased to hold any property in it, a bell, presented by him to the village church, bore testimony to his friendly interest in the settlement.

Mr. Brooks was a member of most of the leading charitable corporations of the State, a trustee of many of them. He was an early and active member of the board of trustees of the Agricultural Society, and took a great interest in promoting its objects. He was a trustee, and latterly president of the Massachusetts Charitable Congregational Society, and contributed liberally to its funds. He was for some years president of the Savings Bank of Boston, and of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company.

When the Washington Monument Society was organized, he was appointed its treasurer. The sum raised by subscription was about $10,000, and the contract for the statue with Sir Francis Chantrey was for that sum. Fortunately, the work was several years in progress, during which time the funds of the association were steadily accumulating in Mr. Brooks's hands; so that when the statue was delivered, after paying the sculptor, there were more than $7,000 at the command of the trustees for the erection of the tribune adjoining the State House, in which it was set up.

In addition to services of this kind of a more public nature, much of Mr. Brooks's time, at all periods of his life, was given gratuitously to the management of important business concerns for relatives and friends. There was, perhaps, no per-

son in the community whose opinion on matters of business was more frequently asked; and probably no one ever regretted taking his advice.

## V.

We have already observed that from an early period Mr. Brooks passed his summers in the country, on the spot which, though not actually that of his own birth, had been the home of his childhood and the seat of his family for generations, in the western part of Medford. Having been in his boyhood brought up on a farm, he never lost his fondness for rural occupations. In fact, he was a thorough practical farmer. He added by purchase to his patrimonial acres, and from the time they came into his possession, superintended their cultivation. In 1804 he replaced the cottage in which he had been brought up with a large and convenient house. This was his residence during the summer months for the rest of his life. He found in these rural pursuits not merely rational amusement, but great benefit to his health; and at the same time afforded to the neighborhood an example of well-conducted husbandry. This farm is delightfully situated on the margin of the little sheet of water, where the Mystic River takes its source. The name of the town in its original spelling, Meadford, was probably derived from the fact that the river, which soon expands into a broad estuary, could here be crossed on foot. It was, like most of the head waters of the New England streams, a favorite resort of the native tribes. Their rude implements are still sometimes turned up by the plough in the fields at Medford.

Mr. Brooks had an especial fondness for a few ancestral trees which adorned his farm, and learned, from the pleasure they afforded him, the duty of each generation to do its part in securing the same gratification to posterity. Many thousand trees were planted by him, and the native growth was carefully preserved. The beautiful little delta, which now so greatly ornaments the village of West Medford, at the fork of the public roads near his house, was planted by him about

1824. The remarkably handsome elm by the side of the church, on the right hand as you enter Chauncy Place from Summer street, in Boston, was removed by him from Medford about the same time, when of a size to be easily carried on a man's shoulder, and was planted with his own hands on the spot where it now stands — a stately, spreading tree.

It has already been stated that Mr. Brooks was wholly free from political ambition. But though he never sought public life, he was occasionally persuaded to accept a nomination for the legislature of Massachusetts. He was at different times a member of the executive council, of the senate, and house of representatives, as he was of the convention called in 1820 to amend the constitution of the State.

In all these bodies he held a position of respectability and influence. He rarely spoke, and never without having something to say which was worth listening to. On questions of banking, insurance, and finance, his opinions had very great weight in all the bodies of which he was a member. This deference to his judgment proceeded in part from his familiarity with those subjects — from the clearness, precision, and common sense nature of his views, and in part also from his unsuspected integrity. The idea that his course on any matter of legislation could be affected by his personal interest, probably never entered into any man's mind. Although it is one of the most common and successful artifices of the demagogue to awaken or foment an unkind feeling between town and country, probably no individual was ever personally less obnoxious to the jealousies and suspicions which have their origin in this unprincipled attempt.

Among the subjects to which the attention of Mr. Brooks was particularly turned, as a member of the legislature, there was probably none in reference to which his influence was more beneficially felt than that of lotteries. This onerous and wasteful mode of raising money for public objects was countenanced and resorted to in Massachusetts till 1821. It had been employed without scruple for purposes the most meritorious, and by individuals and corporations of the greatest respectability. The construction of canals and bridges, the

erection of college edifices, and the preservation of Plymouth Beach, works and objects of the most undoubted utility, had, under the auspices of the most dignified public bodies, sought their resources in a lottery. In addition to the lotteries granted by our own legislature, the tickets of those of other States were freely vended within the limits of Massachusetts. It had been for some time apparent to reflecting minds that no form of taxation could be imagined at once so unequal and so demoralizing as a lottery, none in which the yield stood in such ridiculous disproportion to the burden borne by the public. Where the object for which the lottery was granted lay without the limits of the State, the evil was, of course, augmented by this circumstance. The injury inflicted upon the morals of the community by upholding a species of gambling, rendered doubly pernicious by the respectable sanction under which it was carried on, had begun to be a source of anxiety. It was reserved for Mr. Brooks, by a plain matter-of-fact statement, to concentrate the public opinion on this subject, and to effect an abatement of the nuisance.

On the 31st of January, 1821, a committee, of which he was chairman,* was appointed by the Senate of Massachusetts "to examine generally into the concerns of every lottery now in operation in this Commonwealth." This committee reported on the 9th of February. From their report it appeared that the number of lotteries embraced within the scope of the inquiry was three, namely, the Union Canal Lottery, originally granted in New Hampshire; the Springfield Bridge Lottery; and the Plymouth Beach Lottery. The term for which the Union Canal Lottery was granted had expired; but as no part of the sum required had yet been raised, an application was pending before the legislature of Massachusetts to extend the charter. The committee were therefore led to make a brief statement of the operations of this lottery during the six years for which it had been carried on.

From this statement it appeared that tickets had been sold

* The committee consisted of Peter C. Brooks and Benjamin Pickman, of Boston, in the Senate; and Messrs. Lawrence, of Groton; Stebbins, of Palmer; and Hedge, of Plymouth, in the House.

in the six classes to the amount of $467,328. The sum paid out in prizes amounted to $406,497. The incidental expenses and services were charged by the managers at $39,988; bad debts, through the agency of brokers, at $24,315; and interest on money borrowed to pay prizes, $2,763. The general result from these elements was a net loss of $5,647 to the persons to whom the lottery was granted for the purpose of opening the canal. Thus the ticket-buying public had been taxed nearly half a million of dollars, for the sake of paying back about four fifths of that sum to the drawers of prizes in all parts of the country, and with an absolute loss to the canal of between five and six thousand dollars. In the face of these facts, an extension of the privilege was asked for by the undertakers!

Of the Springfield Bridge Lottery, the committee only remark that as the time for which it was granted was to expire in June, and as the sum allowed to be raised was not yet realized, it would be competent for the legislature, on an application for an extension of the grant, to institute an inquiry into the proceedings of the managers.

With respect to the Plymouth Beach Lottery, which was evidently regarded by the committee as the most important case, they remarked that it was still in operation; that the managers had lately drawn the ninth and tenth classes, and were then drawing the eleventh; and that it would not be possible during the then present session of the legislature to complete an examination which should include those classes and present an exact account of all the money raised. The report accordingly recommended the adoption of an order for a joint committee of the legislature to sit in the recess, for the purpose of examining into the accounts of the Plymouth Beach Lottery, with full power to send for persons and papers.

This order was adopted by the two houses, and Mr. Brooks was of course named chairman of the joint committee. Their report was made in the house of representatives on the 14th June, at the ensuing spring session. It disclosed the fact, that out of $723,465 received for tickets sold and paid for, the

sum paid to the town of Plymouth, for carrying into effect the purposes for which the lottery was granted, was but $9,876!

This report was the *coup de grace* to all grants of lotteries in Massachusetts. The tickets, however, of foreign lotteries, continued to be sold to a great and demoralizing extent, and public opinion against their toleration steadily gained strength.

In 1833, during the session of the legislature, a person, thirty-five years of age, of reputed integrity and fair character, was so far carried away by the temptation of lotteries as to consume in eight months all his own property, and $18,000 belonging to his employers. On the discovery of his defalcation, he committed suicide. This calamitous event powerfully affected the public mind. Hon. J. T. Buckingham, then a member of the house of representatives, moved for a committee of inquiry, and made a very able report on the subject. An act was passed imposing a penalty on the sale of tickets in lotteries not authorized by law.* By this law, the sale of lottery tickets in Massachusetts if not wholly prevented, has been reduced to very narrow limits. Similar legislation by other States has contributed to the same result.

It is matter of just surprise, that a tax so onerous to the community, and so demoralizing to the individual, should still be tolerated in Delaware and Maryland, and perhaps in other States. The lottery brokers in Baltimore still scatter their poisonous advertisements, by mail, through the country; and the main street of the city of Washington, notwithstanding her own disastrous experience, is still lined with the offices of their agents.

## VI.

Mr. Brooks had led an active business life, or had been engaged in important pecuniary transactions for forty years, without ever having been involved in a lawsuit on his own account, either as plaintiff or defendant. At length, after three years of preparation, an action was brought against him in 1829, on a bill of equity, by the administrators *de*

* Buckingham's Personal Memoirs, vol. ii. p. 231.

*bonis non* of Tuthill Hubbart, who had been dead about a quarter of a century. This gentleman had been one of the largest of Mr. Brooks's underwriters, and an extensive confidential connection had existed between them for many years. After Mr. Hubbart's decease, Mr. Brooks made a general settlement with his estate; and as, from the nature of insurance business, numerous accounts were outstanding, the gross sum of sixty thousand dollars was paid by him in 1808, and accepted by the administrators, as a full and final discharge of all claims against Mr. Brooks.

The action brought in 1829 was to set aside this settlement, on the alleged ground that in stating the accounts in 1808, important items to the credit of Mr. Hubbart had been omitted. Nearly one hundred thousand dollars were claimed as due them by the parties bringing the action. Wilful fraud was not charged by the parties, probably not suspected; but a suit of this kind, involving, as was alleged, a very large sum, to be swelled by twenty-one years' interest, brought after the interval of an entire generation since the grounds of the action accrued, and requiring the scrutiny of long-forgotten accounts, under the almost total loss of contemporary living evidence, was well calculated to distress a sensitive mind. Unavowed attempts to excite popular prejudice were made out of doors. There was no individual in the community in reference to whom a charge even of technical fraud, where no moral guilt is imputed, could be made with less chance of gaining credence. But the readiness to think evil of our neighbors leads many persons at all times to take for granted that there must be something wrong in a state of facts like that which led to the suit in question.

Fortunately for the good name of Mr. Brooks, the parties by whom the suit was instituted thought it expedient to engage the services not merely of counsel of the greatest eminence, but such as could not be suspected of any bias, arising from the universal local confidence not only in Mr. Brooks's rigid integrity, but in his punctilious accuracy. They accordingly retained Mr. Wirt, of Baltimore, then at the summit of his reputation, who was assisted by business counsel from

the Suffolk bar, of proverbial acuteness and sagacity.* Mr. Wirt, in writing home to a friend shortly after his arrival in Boston, alluding to his assistant, says: —

> "I am following the explanations of one of the truest-nosed beagles that ever was put on a cold trail. He is a fine fellow, as true as a rifle; and it is quite a curiosity to see him threading these old mazes. I shall have a hard heat in the cause. I am brought here to combat Webster, on his own arena, and I think I shall gain the day, which will be a great triumph. Having grappled with my adversary before, I know his strength and all his trips. It is a good way toward a victory to feel undaunted. My health and spirits are uncommonly good." †

The accomplished and amiable advocate in dwelling upon the strength of the adversary counsel, as if every thing depended upon that, does not appear, at this time, to have reflected sufficiently upon the possible strength of the cause he was himself to oppose. In another letter, written a week later, he says: —

> "Our adversaries opened their case yesterday in a speech of six hours. I have an exceedingly tough cause of it. The court, I fear, is against us. The case is intrinsically very difficult, complicated, and extensive; and is a very severe task." ‡

This, of course, is the representation of counsel employed to sustain the suit, and wears somewhat the appearance of a preparation for anticipated failure. What indication of a supposed leaning of the court could have been given at this early stage of the trial is not easily conceivable. The case certainly took a very extensive range; but the defendant and his counsel regarded it as otherwise simple in its character, and clear in its principles.

At the close of the trial Mr. Wirt writes: —

> "I went to the court on Wednesday with more despair than I ever went to a court room in my life. I would have given any sum in my power never to have come to Boston. I was worn out by the week's trial, prostrate, nerveless; and so crowded was the room with ladies and gentlemen, that I

* The counsel for plaintiff were Mr. Wirt and Mr. B. R. Nichols; for defendant Mr. Webster, Mr. Gorham, and Mr. Warner.

† Kennedy's Life of Wirt, Vol. II. pp. 232–234.

‡ Ibid.

could scarcely get in. You would have pitied me, if you could have seen my sinking heart. And yet, in a speech of five hours, I was never better satisfied with myself. Such vociferous plaudits!

"When I had finished, Mr. Brooks, who was the defendant against whom I had been trying the cause, came to me at the bar, and, taking my hand, spoke to me in the kindest terms, expressing his high satisfaction at my demeanor toward him during the trial. His friends have been among the most attentive persons to me. My clients, on the other hand, were delighted." *

It would greatly exceed the limits of this memoir, to enter fully into the details of the case. All the facts necessary to a full understanding of it may be gathered from the elaborate opinion of Chief Justice Parker.† The court permitted the settlement of 1808 to be so far opened, as to correct an error of $2,358, and direct the payment of that sum by Mr. Brooks, with interest. This error was not one of account in the books, but in a loose schedule of outstanding debts, in which this item, by inadvertence, stood unchecked, after it had been paid. Mr. Brooks, from the first agitation of the claim, had avowed his willingness to correct any error, if error should be found on a reëxamination in 1826 (when the subject was first started) of all the accounts of his ancient underwriter, whose name was on almost every policy filled up at the office from 1794 to 1803. This offer was made by Mr. Brooks, from a wish to avoid even the appearance of deriving benefit from an error, although he maintained that the settlement in 1808, by the payment of a gross sum, (which was one of thirty similar settlements with underwriters,) was intended to cover the possibility of any such error. In his answer to the bill of equity in which the error was set forth, Mr. Brooks had declared his anxious desire to pay the amount in question, and, in his private journal, after recording the result of the action, he observes, that it "has terminated to his entire satisfaction."

Never has a more magnificent forensic display been witnessed in our courts than in the arguments of the illustrious rivals on this occasion. The most arid details of account

* Kennedy's Life of Wirt, Vol. II. pp. 232–234.

† 9 Pickering, p. 212.

and the abstrusest doctrines of equity were clothed by them with living interest. Throughout the trial the avenues of the court house were besieged long before the doors were opened, and every inch of space was crowded. At the close of the argument of Mr. Webster, Mr. Brooks himself obtained permission to address a few words to the court by way of explanation. Few are the men who, with fortune and reputation at stake, at the age of sixty-two, unaccustomed to speak in public, would have ventured to rise before an immense auditory, comprising all that was most distinguished for character and intellect in the profession or the community, to add any thing on their own behalf to the defence of a cause, which had been argued by Messrs. Gorham and Webster. Few are the clients, who, under these circumstances, would have been permitted by counsel to take the risk of speaking for themselves. Mr. Brooks was not only permitted but encouraged by his counsel to do so. A profound silence fell upon the court, as, with a voice slightly tremulous, his hand resting on the old account-books, which had been drawn from the dust of thirty years, (and which were pronounced by the bench such a set of books as had never been seen in that court,) he uttered a few sentences of explanation, in the simple eloquence of truth, which it was impossible to hear without emotion. The transparent clearness, the simplicity, the unmistakable air of conscious integrity with which he briefly restated the turning-points of the case, produced an effect on the minds of those who heard him beyond that of the highest professional power and skill.

It is proper only to add that the court negatived in direct terms the charge of fraud, either legal or technical. "We see nothing," said the Chief Justice, "in the course of the transactions of the defendant, as the agent and broker of the office, or in his dealings with Hubbart in their joint concerns, which can justify a charge of fraud, or even impropriety against the defendant."

We have no particular incident to record from this time forward to the close of the life of Mr. Brooks. Thanks to a good constitution, and the temperance and moderation of all

his habits, he attained a good old age, with far less than the usual proportion of the ills which flesh is heir to. The course of his life at this period is accurately described in the following passage from a sermon preached after his death by the pastor of the First Church in Boston, of which he was a member: —

"He is the same man in his retirement that he was when more before the world, — the same, but that the hair is fallen away from his ample forehead, and what has been left is changing its color. What should suffer change in the spirit that was so fixed in its sentiments, its habits, and its reliances? There was no indolence, no selfishness, no timid retreat, no giving way, either in the energy or the exercise of any faculty that he had ever possessed. The methods of the former discipline guided him still. He kept himself employed, without hurry and without fatigue. He divided himself between four different cares; all salutary and honorable, and all nearly in the same proportion. There was the cultivation of his farm, the improvement of his ancestral acres, that noble and almost divine labor, which one shares with the vast processes of nature, and the all-surrounding agency of God. This took up much of his attention, in that temper of silent reverence with which every cultivated mind observes the work of his Creator. Then there were his books, which he read rather for instruction than for a pastime; read with an extraordinary wakefulness of thought, and a sincere love of the task; and read so much as to lead me often to think that the understandings of some professed students were less nourished than his was from that source of information. There were his friends, also, and they were a large circle; the social intercourse, that no one enjoyed with a higher satisfaction than he. He always contributed to it as much as he received; his company was welcome to young and old. No one left it without a pleasant impression of that uniform urbanity, which was no trick of manner, but the impulse of a kindly heart. No one left it without wishing him a real and earnest blessing with the formal farewell. Finally, there was devolved upon him the management of a large estate, that might have been made much larger if he had chosen to have it so; if his feeling had been less scrupulous, or his hand less beneficent; or, if his soul had been greedy of gain." *

We are tempted to dwell a moment longer upon one of the points above alluded to by Dr. Frothingham, Mr. Brooks's fondness for reading. No person, not professionally a student, knew more of the standard or sound current literature of our

* God with the Aged: a sermon preached to the First Church, 7th of January, 1849, the Sunday after the death of the Hon. P. C. Brooks. By N. L. Frothingham, Pastor of the Church. Private.

language. His little library contained the works of the principal English authors, which in the course of his life, he had carefully perused; and the standard reviews and new works of value took their place upon his table, and were taken up each in its turn. There was no new publication of importance, and no topic of leading interest discussed by the contemporary press, on which he was not able to converse with discrimination and intelligence. We do not refer, of course, to scientific, professional, or literary specialities, but to the range of subjects adapted to the general reader. It was at once surprising and instructive to see how much could be effected in this way, by the steady and systematic application of a few hours daily, and this in the way of relaxation from more active employments.

Having attained the age of fourscore years in the enjoyment of almost uninterrupted health, he began at length to receive warnings of the last great change, which could find few persons less unprepared than himself. In the last years of his life the sight of one of his eyes began to fail him, and his once cheerful step became less firm and steady. He left his country-seat for the city somewhat earlier than usual in the autumn of 1848, and began soon after to confine himself to the house, yielding, without a specific disease, to the gradual decay of nature, and without anxious consciousness of the event now near at hand. With some failure in the recollection of recent events, his interest in the scenes around him and his sympathy with a devoted family remained undiminished. Till about a month before his decease, he retained the management of his affairs in his own hands. Finding himself, one morning, somewhat at a loss to understand a matter of business which required his attention, he calmly said to a son who was with him, "it is time for me to abdicate," and having executed a power of attorney to dispossess himself of the management of his property, with as little concern as he would have signed a receipt for a few dollars, he never spoke of affairs again. During the month of December, the shades gradually closed around him, and on the 1st of January, 1849, he died in peace.

The preceding brief account of Mr. Brooks's course through life, and of the principles which governed it, will make a studied delineation of his character unnecessary. We may be permitted, however, to add, that a person of more truly sterling qualities will not readily be pointed out among his contemporaries. He was eminent among that class of men who, without playing a dazzling part on the stage of life, form the great conservative element of society; men who oppose the modest and unconscious resistance of sound principle and virtuous example to those elements of instability, which are put in motion by the ambitious, the reckless, the visionary, and the corrupt. His conservatism, however, was liberal and kindly; it partook in no degree of bigoted attachment to the past; it was neither morose nor dictatorial. On the contrary, Mr. Brooks moved gently along with the current of the times, fully comprehending the character of the age in which he lived, and of the country of which he was a citizen. Personal experience had taught him that it was an age and a country of rapid improvement and progress. He recognized this as the law of our social existence, and did all in the power of a man in private life to promote it. He was never heard to speak of the present times in terms of disparagement as compared with former times; and notwithstanding his great stake in the public prosperity, he always looked upon the bright side, in those junctures of affairs which most severely affected the business of the country. His equanimity was never shaken, nor his hopeful spirit clouded. He was never careworn, taciturn, or austere; but always discreetly affable, cheerful himself, and the source of cheerfulness to others.

Moderation was perhaps the most conspicuous single trait in his character, because practised under circumstances in which it is most rarely exhibited. Possessing the amplest facilities for acquisition, he was moderate in the pursuit of wealth. This moderation was founded on a principle which carried him much further than mere abstinence from the licensed gambling of the stock-exchange. He valued property because it gives independence. For that reason he would neither be enslaved to its pursuit, nor harassed by putting it

at risk. At the most active period of life, he never stepped beyond the line of a legitimate business. He often, with playful humility, said that "he preferred to keep in shoal water," not because the water was shallow, but because he knew exactly how deep it was. The same moderation which restrained him in the pursuit, contented him in the measure. As we have seen above, he retired from active business in the prime of early manhood, with what would be thought at this day a bare independence for a growing family. His written memoranda show that he did this, with no plans for the increase of his property, by other courses of business; — but from a feeling that he had enough for the reasonable wants of himself and family, and the apprehension that, in the event of his sudden decease, their interests would be greatly endangered by the continued expansion of his affairs. These surely are not motives which usually actuate a man of ardent temperament — for such he was by nature — at the age of thirty-six, and with all human prospects of a long and successful career.

Born and brought up in straitened circumstances, frugality was a necessity of his early years; and, as far as his personal expenditure was concerned, continued to be the habit of his life. For this he had many reasons, besides the force of second nature. He had no leisure for the wasteful pleasures which consume time; no taste for luxurious personal indulgences. Health he considered too costly a blessing to be fooled away. Temperate in all things, but rigidly abstaining from none of which the moderate use consists with virtue and health, he passed through life without imposing upon himself ascetic restraints; — a stranger to the pains or languor of disease. He was an early riser throughout the year. A great friend of cold water inwardly and outwardly, before hydropathy or total abstinence were talked of, he did not condemn a temperate glass of wine after they became the ruling fashion of the day.

Though exact in the management of his property and in all business relations which grew out of it, (and without this, large fortunes can neither be accumulated nor kept,) he was

without ostentation liberal, and on proper occasion munificent in its use. The passion for accumulation is in its nature as distinct and strong as its rival political ambition, and like that is very apt to increase with its gratification, and especially with years; but the reverse was the case with Mr. Brooks. His willingness to impart increased as he advanced in life. His donations to others, in no way connected with himself, exceeded, for a long course of years, his expenditure in the support of his family, and this without reckoning large sums given for single public objects. He was a liberal and discriminating supporter of every benevolent institution and every public-spirited object; and often gave time and counsel when they were more important than money. He gave, however, as he did every thing else, without parade; and, as appears from his books, annually expended considerable sums known at the time only to Him that seeth in secret. He remarked to one of his sons, not long before his death, that of all the ways of disposing of money, giving it away was the most satisfactory.

And this remark leads, by natural transition, to the last with which we shall detain the reader, namely, that his liberality, like the other traits of his character, was connected with an unaffected sense of religious duty. Although sparing of outward demonstration in all things, he embraced, with a lively and serious conviction, the great truths of the Christian revelation. He was a punctual and respectful observer of the external duties of religion; an unfailing attendant on public worship; a regular communicant; an habitual and devout reader of the Bible. He had a general knowledge of doctrinal distinctions; but took no interest in the metaphysics of theology. His faith was principally seen in his life; and even his business journal is interspersed with reflections, which show a mind deeply impressed with a sense of religious duty to God and man.

Several respectful and ably written obituary notices of Mr. Brooks appeared in the public journals both here and elsewhere at the time of his decease. Among them may be particularly mentioned those of Hon. J. T. Buckingham, in the

Boston *Courier*,* of Hon. Nathan Hale, in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, and of Charles Augustus Davis, Esq., in the *Commercial Advertiser* of New York. We would gladly add to the value of our memoir by extracts from these interesting tributes to Mr. Brooks's memory, but we have already exceeded our limits. We have aimed to perform our task with sincerity and in good faith, and venture to hope that what we have written from the warmth of a grateful recollection will be confirmed by the impartial judgment of the reader. "Hic interim liber, honori soceri mei destinatus, professione pietatis aut laudatus erit aut excusatus." †

* Mr. Buckingham's accurate and spirited delineation of Mr. Brooks's character is contained in Personal Memoirs, vol. ii. p. 181–186.

† Taciti Julii Agricolæ Vita, § 3.

# DORCHESTER IN 1630, 1776, AND 1855.*

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The following Oration is printed from the manuscript as originally prepared (of which about a third part was omitted in speaking in consequence of its length), with the addition as far as recollected of what suggested itself in the delivery.

Besides the original authorities cited in their appropriate places, I would make a general acknowledgment of my obligations to the "Chronological and Topographical Account of Dorchester," by Rev. Dr. Harris, in the ninth volume of the first series of the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and to the three numbers of the "History of Dorchester," now in course of publication by a committee of the Antiquarian and Historical Society of that town. Other interesting materials, of which my limits did not permit me to make much use, were placed in my hands by the late Dr. Thaddeus William Harris, partly from the manuscripts of his venerable father; by Mr. Nahum Capen, on the connection of Roger Sherman with Dorchester; by Mr. Ebenezer Clapp, Jr., on the subject of the Midway Church; and by Mr. Daniel Denny, from a memorandum of the late Mr. J. Smith Boies, on the occupation of Dorchester Heights. If those acquainted with the history of our ancient town should be disappointed at finding some matters of interest wholly passed over, and others lightly treated, they will be pleased to reflect upon the difficulty of doing justice to all parts of a subject so comprehensive, within the limits of a popular address.

In the narrative of the occupation of Dorchester Heights, I have followed the safe guidance of the "History of the Siege of Boston," by Hon. R. Frothingham, Jr.

It may be thought ungracious, at the present day, to dwell with emphasis on the oppressive measures of the Colonial Government, which caused the American Revolution, and on the military incidents of the contest. I be-

* An oration delivered at Dorchester on the 4th of July, 1855. See Appendix. The following dedication is prefixed to the original edition: — "To the inhabitants of both sexes of my native town this Oration is, with warm gratitude for the sympathizing attention with which it was heard by them, respectfully and affectionately dedicated, by Edward Everett."

lieve, however, that no greater service could be rendered to humanity than to present the essential abuses and inevitable results of colonial rule in such a light to the governments of Western Europe, and especially to the English government as that most concerned, as will lead to the systematic adoption of the course suggested toward the close of this discourse; — that is, the amicable concession to colonies, mature for self-government, of that independence which will otherwise be extorted by mutually exhausting wars.

Among the novel lessons of higher politics taught in our constitutional history, as yet but little reflected on at home, and well deserving the profound study of statesmen in the constitutional governments of Europe, is the peaceful separation from parent States of territories as large as many a European kingdom; an event of which five or six instances have occurred since the formation of the Federal Union, under whose auspices these separations have taken place.

BOSTON, July, 1855.

---

AMONG the numerous calls to address public meetings with which I have been honored during my life, I have never received one with greater pleasure than that which brings me before you this day. Drawn up with unusual precision and care by a skilful pen, subscribed by more than one hundred and fifty of your leading citizens, and placed in my hands by a most respected committee of their number, it apprizes me that "the citizens of Dorchester, without distinction of party, actuated by motives of public good, and believing in the salutary teaching of national events, when contemplated with an inquiring spirit and an enlightened judgment, are desirous of celebrating the 4th of July, 1854, in a manner that shall prove creditable to that ancient town, instructive to the young, renovating to the aged, and morally profitable to the nation," and it invites me, as a native citizen of the town, to join you in carrying this purpose into effect.

You are well acquainted, fellow-citizens, with the circumstances that prevented my appearing before you last year, in pursuance of this invitation. I might still, without impropriety, offer you a sufficient excuse, in the state of my health, for shrinking from the effort of addressing an audience like this; and I feel deeply my inability, under any circumstances,

to fulfil the conditions of your invitation as I have just repeated them. But I confess I have not been able to forego this first opportunity, the last, also, no doubt, I shall ever enjoy, of publicly addressing the citizens of Dorchester; — the place of my birth, of my early education, and of all the kindly associations of my childhood. I have been drawn by an irresistible attraction to the spot. I behold around me the originals of the earliest impressions upon my mind, which neither time nor the cares of a crowded life have effaced. Some fifty-six or seven years have passed since, as a school-boy, I climbed, — summer and winter, — what then seemed to me the steep acclivity of Meeting-House Hill. The old school-house (it was then the new school-house, but I recollect that which preceded it) has disappeared. The ancient church in which I was baptized, is no longer standing. The venerable pastor,* whose affectionate smile still lives in the memory of so many who listen to me, has ceased from his labors. The entire generation to whom I looked up as to aged or even grown men, are departed; but the images of all that has passed away have been cast and abide, with more than photographic truth, upon the inmost chambers of my memory. Some of us, my friends, companions of school-boy days, remain to cherish the thought of the past, to meditate on the lapse of years and the events they have brought forth, and to rejoice in the growth and improvement of our native town. We have pursued different paths in life; Providence has sent us into various fields of duty and usefulness, of action and suffering: but I am sure there is not one of us who has wandered or who has remained, that does not still feel a dutiful interest in the place of his birth; and who does not experience something more than usual sensibility on an occasion like this.

In those things, which in a rapidly improving community are subject to change, there are few places, within my knowledge, which within fifty years have undergone greater changes than Dorchester. The population in 1800 was 2,347; in

* Rev. Dr. Harris.

1850 it was a little short of 8,000. What was then called "the Neck," the most secluded portion of the old town, although the part which led to its being first pitched upon as a place of settlement, was in 1804 annexed to Boston; and being united with the city by two bridges, has long since exchanged the retirement of a village for the life and movement of the metropolis. The pickaxe is making sad ravages upon one of the venerable heights of Dorchester; the intrenchments of the other, no longer masking the deadly enginery of war, are filled with the refreshing waters of Cochituate lake. New roads have been opened in every part of our ancient town, and two railways traverse it from north to south. The ancient houses built before the revolution have not all disappeared, but they are almost lost in the multitude of modern dwellings. A half century ago there was but one church in the town, that which stood on yonder hill, and the schoolhouse which then stood by its side was, till 1802, the only one dignified by the name of a town school. You have now ten churches and seven school-houses of the first class; and all the establishments of an eminently prosperous town, situated in the vicinity of a great commercial metropolis, have multiplied in equal proportion.

But all is not changed. The great natural features of the scene, and nowhere are they more attractive, are of course unaltered:— the same fine sweep of the shore with its projecting headlands, the same extensive plain at the north part of the town, the same gentle undulations and gradual ascent to the south, the same beautiful elevations. I caught a few days ago, from the top of Jones's hill, the same noble prospect (and I know not a finer on the coast of Massachusetts), which used to attract my boyish gaze more than fifty years ago. Old Hill, as we called it then (it has lost that venerable name in the progress of refinement, though it has become half a century older,) notwithstanding the tasteful villas which adorn its base, exhibits substantially the same native grouping of cedars and the same magnificent rocks, and commands the same fine view of the harbor, which it did before a single house was built within its precincts. Venerable trees that

seemed big to me in my boyhood, — I have been looking at some of them this morning, — seem but little bigger now, though I trace the storms of fifty winters on some well-recollected branches. The aged sycamores which shaded the roof, beneath which I was born, still shade it; and the ancient burial ground hard by, with which there are few of us who have not some tender associations, upon whose early graves may yet be seen the massy unhewn stones placed there by the first settlers for protection against the wolves, still attracts the antiquary with its quaint and learned inscriptions, and preserves the memory not merely of "the rude forefathers of the hamlet," but of some of the most honored names in the history of Massachusetts.

But I ought to apologize, my friends, for dwelling on topics so deeply tinged with personal recollection. The occasion on which we are met invites all our thoughts to public themes. It is two hundred and twenty-five years since the commencement of the settlement of our ancient town, — the first foothold of the pioneers of Governor Winthrop's expedition. It is the seventy-ninth anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States. Our minds naturally go back to the foundations of the ancient Commonwealth of which we are citizens, laid as they were within our limits. We dwell with pleasure and pride on the growth of our native town, under the vicissitudes of colonial fortune, from its feeble beginnings to the dimensions of a large and flourishing municipality; and we meditate with just interest upon those eventful scenes at the commencement of the revolutionary war of which our heights were the theatre, and which exerted an undoubted influence upon the continental congress at Philadelphia in hastening the great declaration.

Thus the appropriate topics of the day correspond with the three great divisions, which make up the whole system of political philosophy. We have, first, The foundation of a State, — the measures and agencies by which, under Providence, a new people is called into the family of nations; — manifestly the most important event, humanly speaking, that can occur in the history of our race. Second, We have the

institutions and events which constitute the political life of a community; — the organization and action, by which the divinely appointed ordinance of civil government is administered, so as best to promote the welfare and progress of a people. Third, We have one of those great movements called revolutions, by which a people for urgent causes introduces organic changes in the framework of its government, and materially renovates or wholly reconstructs the fabric of its political relations.

In reference to each of these three great branches of political science, the history of our ancient town and the occasion which calls us together furnish us with the most striking illustrations and instructive lessons. The foundation of a new State, in a quarter of the globe before unknown, is an event without a parallel in the domain of authentic history. The time and the manner in which the earliest predecessors of the present inhabitants of Europe became established there, are but imperfectly known; while the first settlement of Asia and Africa, after the original dispersion of mankind, is lost in those unfathomable depths of antiquity, which the deep sea-line of research has never sounded. It is only after comparing the authentic pages of our early history with the clouds of insipid fable that hang over the origin of Athens, and Rome, and Great Britain, — fables which neither Plutarch, nor Livy, nor Milton, has been able to raise into dignity and interest, — that we perceive the real grandeur of the work of which the foundations were laid two centuries and a quarter ago on Dorchester plain.

So with respect to the second branch of political philosophy, the organization and administration of States, I am disposed to affirm that there are secrets of practical wisdom and prudence, — elements of growth and prosperity, — in our municipal system, which deserve to be thoughtfully explored. Our towns, of course, are but units in the great sum which makes up the State. They possess none of the higher powers of government. Not by their hands is wielded the mace of legislation, or the scales of justice, the purse or the sword of the Commonwealth. But whenever the prosperity of New

England and of the younger States modelled on its type is traced to its ultimate causes, it will be found to a good degree in this municipal system. In the pages of these ancient volumes, — these old town records which have in few cases been better preserved than in Dorchester, — there will be found lessons of experience, of blessed common sense, shaping itself to the exigency of uncommon times, of patient submission to present evils, in the hope of a brighter day, of fortitude and courage in an humble sphere, of provident care for the rising generation and posterity, of unwearied diligence for the promotion of religion, morals, and education, which in their joint effect have done much toward giving us this goodly heritage.

Lastly, of those great movements by which organic changes are wrought in established governments, and a new order in the political world brought in, it must be admitted that the event which we commemorate to-day, in the character of the parties, — an infant confederacy of republics just starting out of a state of colonial pupilage on the one hand, and one of the oldest monarchies in Europe on the other; the long and silent preparation and the gradual approach; the soundness of the principles which impelled the movement, acknowledged as it was by the most illustrious statesmen of the mother country; the purity and pristine simplicity of manners that characterized the revolutionary leaders; the almost total absence of those violent and sanguinary incidents that usually mark the progress of civil war; and the gradual development, out of the chaos of the struggle, of well-balanced systems of republican government and federal union; — in all these respects, it must be allowed, that there is a solitary dignity and elevation in our American Revolution. They make it perhaps the only instance in history of the severance of a mighty empire, equally to the advantage of the new State and the parent country; the single case of a rising republic not built upon the calamitous ruins of earlier organizations.

You will readily perceive, my friends, that the thorough treatment of this subject in all its parts would occupy much more time than can be reasonably devoted to a public address;

and that in attempting to embrace them all in the remarks I venture to offer you, I must wholly omit some important topics, and pass lightly over others.

It is impossible fully to comprehend the importance of the work which was accomplished in the colonization of America, without regarding it as a part of the great plan of Providence, in disposing the time and circumstances of the discovery of our continent; — hidden as it was till the end of the fifteenth century from the rest of the world. This thought was brought so forcibly to my mind a few years since by a circumstance personal to myself, that I think you will pardon me for alluding to it, though in itself of a trifling domestic character. In the year 1841, I occupied with my family the Villa Careggi, near Florence, once, as its name imports (*Casa regia*), a princely residence, belonging to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, but of late years private property, and occasionally leased to travellers.* Half fortress, half palace, it was built by Cosmo de'Medici in 1444, nine years before the capture of Constantinople by the Ottomans in 1453. By that appalling event, a barbarous race (which had issued from the depths of Asia some centuries before, and had ingrafted the Mahometan imposture on the primitive stock of Tartarian paganism) had stormed the last strong-hold of the ancient civilization, the metropolis of the Greek empire, and established the religion of the Koran at the heart of the old world. The relations of the Turks to the rest of Europe are so entirely changed, that it is now scarcely possible to conceive the terror caused by this event. Had nothing occurred to renovate and strengthen the civilization of the west, it is not easy to imagine what might have been at this day the condition of Christendom. Even as it was, the Sultan was for two cen-

* Roscoe's Lorenzo de'Medici, p. 292. This most interesting villa remained a part of the grand ducal domain till 1788, when with other estates it was sold by the Grand Duke Leopold from motives of economy. It has lately passed into the possession of Mr. Sloane, an English gentleman of taste and fortune, by whom the grounds and approaches have been greatly improved, and the whole establishment restored to something like its original magnificence.

turies forward the strongest military power in the world; the scourge and the terror of the Mediterranean, and the master of some of the finest provinces of eastern Europe.

But germs of revival sprung up from the ruins of the old civilization. A host of learned and ingenious men, Christian scholars, fled from the edge of the Turkish scimitar and took refuge in Italy. They were received with hospitality there, and especially by the merchant princes of Florence. The Platonic Academy was established in the arcades of the Villa Careggi. A great intellectual restoration took place in Italy, and spread rapidly to the west of Europe, where precisely at the same time the art of printing (after slowly struggling through successive stages in the cities of the Netherlands and the Rhine) burst upon the world in a state approaching perfection, and not surpassed at the present day. The stores of learning and thought accumulated by the mind of antiquity were thrown open to the world. The modern bar and senate were not yet created, and philosophy stammered in the jargon of the schools; but Cicero, and Demosthenes, and Plato, stepped forth from the dusty alcoves of monkish libraries, and again spoke to living, acting men. The pulpit of the golden-lipped St. Chrysostom was hushed, but Moses and the prophets, the evangelists and the apostles rose, if I may venture to say so, as from the dead. The glorious invention was inaugurated in a manner worthy of itself. Two years only after the Koran began to be read at Constantinople (just four centuries ago this year), the Bible went forth on the wings of the press to the four quarters of the world.* Ma-

* My much valued friend, Mr. George Livermore of Cambridge, possesses a leaf on vellum, from an imperfect copy of the Mazarin Bible, the first book ever printed, and which, though without date, is known to have been completed in 1455, and a copy of the New Testament from the Bible of 1462, the first Bible printed with a date. "A metrical exhortation," says Mr. Hallam, "in the German language, *to take arms against the Turks*, dated in 1454, has been retrieved in the present century. If this date unequivocally refers to the time of printing, which does not seem a necessary consequence, it is the earliest loose sheet that is known to be extant." — Literature of Europe, Part I., Chap. III., Sec. 23.

homet the Second had struck down the last Christian emperor; but Faust, and Schœffer, and Guttenberg, the Strasburg printers, aimed a deadlier blow at Mahomet the first, his code of barbarism, and all the hosts of political and spiritual darkness throughout the world. The walls of Byzantium, spouting torrents of unquenchable flame, had crumbled; but the mind of the world rallied to the new combat under the living artillery of the press, and came off victorious. A conflict more important to humanity was never waged on earth. And from that day to this, the civilized world of Europe and America is indebted for that superiority which no second night of ignorance can darken, no new incursion of vandalism can overthrow, to an enlightened, conscientious, independent press.

But Providence had other instrumentalities in store; higher counsels. A broader field of development was to be opened to renovated humanity. The east of Europe and the west of Asia, by nature and position the fairest region of the old world, was relapsing into barbarism, but the hour had arrived to "redress the balance of empire and call into existence a new world in the west." At the close of the century which witnessed these extraordinary events, a Genoese mariner declined from the meridian of life, in pursuit of a vision which he had cherished through years of enthusiasm and disappointment, seeking a sovereign truth through the paths of sagacious but erroneous theory, launched forth, the living compass his pilot, and the constellated heavens his only chart, to find a western passage to India, and discovered a new world. A Florentine navigator, following in his track, completed his discoveries, projected them on the map, and (oh, vanity of human renown), in spite of geography and history, in spite of orators and poets, in spite of the indignant reclamations of all succeeding ages, for ever stamped upon the new found continent the name of a man who did *not* first discover it, almost before the ashes were cold of the man who did!

Thus, then, we have two of the elementary conditions of the political, moral, and religious restoration about to be

effected in the order of Providence, at a moment when an overshadowing cloud of Mahometan barbarism had shot rapidly toward the zenith, and seemed about to settle down on the Christian world. We have a general excitement in the western mind, produced by the revival of the ancient learning, the art of printing, and other conspiring causes which I have not time to enumerate; and we have the boundless spaces of a new hemisphere, opened to the commerce, the adventure, and the ambition, in a word, to the quickened thought and reviving life of the old world.

But something further was wanting: a third condition was required, which should draw the two already existing into efficient coöperation; and that was the impulse and the motive, the moral machinery, the social inducement, the political necessity, which should bring the reviving intelligence of the age into fruitful action upon this vast new theatre, for the joint benefit of America and Europe, and the solid foundation of a higher civilization than the world had yet seen.

In the Villa Careggi, which I have just named, Lorenzo de'Medici, the merchant dictator of Florence, died, and his son Giovanni was born; created, through the influence of his fond father, an abbot at the age of seven years, a cardinal at thirteen, and raised to the papal throne at the age of thirty-eight, as Pope Leo X.* This aspiring, liberal, and munificent Pontiff, who, regarded as a secular prince, was, with all his faults, the most enlightened sovereign of his age, cradled in all the luxuries of worldly power, nursed at the bosom of the arts, raised to the throne of the then undivided church in early manhood, devoted his short but brilliant reign to two main objects, namely: — the expulsion of the Turks from

* The Villa Careggi is still supplied with water from a very deep well in the court-yard, into which, according to a still existing but unfounded tradition, the servants of Lorenzo threw his physician for having, as they supposed, poisoned their master. — Roscoe follows the writers who represent Leo the Tenth as born in Florence; but other writers and the local traditions make Careggi his birthplace. An extraordinary list of his early preferments is given by Roscoe, Leo X., Vol. I., p. 12.

Europe, and the completion of the Church of St. Peter's at Rome, the most splendid and costly structure of human hands, and designed by him to be the great Metropolitan Temple of Universal Christendom. Who can blame him, with the genius and taste of Michael Angelo and Raphael at his command, for the generous ambition? To defray the enormous expenditure incurred by these and other measures of magnificence and policy, Leo resorted to the famous sale of indulgences throughout the Christian world. The mind of western and northern Europe had been warming and kindling for a century and a half toward the Reformation; the sale of indulgences was the torch in the hands of Luther which lighted the flame.

Some of the German princes put themselves at the head of this great popular revolution, which was in reality the movement of the age toward civil and religious liberty; but Henry VIII. of England was one of its earliest opponents. I have held in my hand, in the library of the Vatican, the identical copy of his book against Luther, sent by Henry to Pope Leo the Tenth, which acquired for him and all his successors the cheaply earned title of "Defender of the Faith." A few years passed by; new light, kindled at no spiritual altar, shone into his mind; Catherine of Arragon was repudiated; Anne Boleyn was married, and the supremacy of the Pope abjured by Henry VIII., whose love-letters to Anne Boleyn are also to be seen in the Vatican.

This certainly was not the Reformation; but, in the hands of that Providence, which sometimes shapes base means to worthy ends, it was a step toward it. After the decease of the remorseless and sensual monarch, the conscience of England took up the work which his licentiousness and ambition began. The new opinions gained credit and extension rapidly, but with fearful dependence on the vicissitudes of the State. The service and ritual of the Church of England, substantially as they exist at this day, were established under Edward VI.; but his sister Mary, married to Philip II., the man who caused his own son to be assassinated for the good

of his soul,* restored the old faith and kindled the fires of Smithfield.

With the accession of Elizabeth, the Church of England was cautiously restored, and Protestantism again became the religion of the State. But the trial of prosperity was scarcely less severe than the trial of adversity. Among the pious confessors of the reformed faith, who had been driven into banishment under Mary, bitter dissensions arose on the continent. One portion adhered at Frankfort to the ritual of the Church of England, as established by Edward; another, who had taken refuge at Geneva, preferred the simpler forms of worship, and the more republican system of church-government, adopted by Calvin. On their return to England, after the accession of Elizabeth, these differences grew to formidable magnitude, and those inclining to the simpler forms received the name of "Puritans." The queen leaned to the ceremonial of the ancient church; a large number of the clergy and laity regarded the ecclesiastical vestments, the use of the cross in baptism, and some other parts of the ritual, as remnants of Popery. There was no disagreement on points of doctrine; but difference of opinion and taste on these empty forms, the mere husk of religion, led to bitterness of feeling, to the formation of hostile sects (the constant scourge of Protestantism), to the interference of legislation in order to secure unity of worship, and when this failed, as it always has and always will, except under governments purely despotic, to the exercise of the iron arm of power to punish non-conformity. For this purpose courts of high commission and the star-chamber were established, tribunals abhorrent to the genius of the common law of England; and penalties of fine, imprisonment, and death were denounced upon all whose consciences forbade them to conform to the established ritual. After various laws of greater or less severity passed for this end,

* This almost incredible fact seems to be supported by the authority of Louis XIV., who was great-grandson of Philip II. Mad. de Sévigné's Letters, Vol. V. p. 73, Edition of 1844.

the statute of 1593 was enacted, by which persevering non-conformists, guilty of no offence but that of failing to attend the Established Church, were required to abjure the realm and go into perpetual banishment;—if they did not depart within the prescribed time or returned home from exile, the penalty was death.* This atrocious statute, in its final result, peopled New England. The *fundatio perficiens*,—the real foundations of Plymouth and Massachusetts,—are to be sought not in the patent of James or the charter of Charles, with their grant of zones of territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but in the stern text of this act of 1593.

Its thunders slumbered at the close of the reign of Elizabeth, but not long after the accession of James the penal laws began to be executed with rigor. He had early announced that no toleration was to be extended to dissent; and in his uncouth border English had threatened to "harrie" the Puritans out of the land. That portion of them who had formally separated from the church, and were known as Brownists, were the first victims. They were driven, under circumstances of great cruelty, from England, as early as 1608, and after suffering for some years the harsh discipline of exile in Holland, went forth, the immortal band of Pilgrims, to find a new home in the wilderness. The more appropriate duties of this occasion permit us to pay only a passing tribute of respect to the precious memory of Robinson and his little flock, canonized as they are in the patriotic calendar of America, and honored in a progeny which in every State of the Union proudly traces its lineage to Plymouth Rock.

The fathers of Massachusetts belonged to the more moderate school of the Puritans. They regarded the ecclesiastical vestments and ceremonies with as little favor as the separatists; but they considered the church as established by law a true church, and still clung to her communion. But the burden lay heavy on their consciences, and at length became absolutely intolerable. Shortly after the accession of Charles I. they prepared to execute the plan which they had for some

* 35 Elizabeth, c. I.; Hallam's Constitutional History, Vol. I. p. 213.

years been meditating, that of transporting themselves to the new world; where, as they supposed, they could, without a formal separation from the Church of England, adopt those simpler forms of worship and church-government, which their views of divine truth required.

The waters of Massachusetts Bay, both before and after the settlement at Plymouth, had been much frequented by English fishing vessels. As early as 1619, Thompson's Island, within our limits, is known to have been occupied by an Englishman. In the year 1624, as many as fifty vessels were employed on this coast,* mostly from the west of England. Among the leading non-conformists in that quarter, none was more active and respected than Rev. John White, of Dorchester. He encouraged his parishioners and their friends to engage in these adventures, and early connected with them the idea of a gradual colonization of the coast. Like Robinson, in reference to Plymouth, John White never set foot upon the soil of Massachusetts, but he was the most efficient promoter of the undertaking which resulted in the settlement, not merely of our ancient town, but of the colony.

In the county of Dorset, which stretches fifty miles along the British Channel in the west of England, upon an island formed by the divided stream of "a noble river in those parts," called the Frome, lies the chief town of the county, the ancient city of Dorchester. The Britons in all probability occupied it, before the time of Julius Cæsar. Druidical mounds still surround it. The Romans, who called it *Durnovaria*, fortified it and built near it the largest Roman amphitheatre in England, of which the circuit still remains. It was a strong-hold in the time of the Saxon kings; the Danes stormed it; under a rapacious Norman governor, one hundred houses, out of one hundred and eighty contained in it, were destroyed.† Every age and every race has left land-

* Dr. Young's Chronicles of Massachusetts, and the authors cited by him, page 5.

† Camden's Britannia, Gough's Edition, Vol. I. p. 60. The *Durotriges* are placed by Ptolemy in this region; and a British word, *Dwr*, or *Dour* (water), is supposed to be the root of their name.

marks or ruins within its bounds; it is, by the last English census, a prosperous city of six or seven thousand inhabitants; but perhaps its most honored memorial in after-times will be that it gave origin to this its American namesake, and impulse to one of the noblest enterprises of transatlantic colonization.

Of this ancient Dorchester in England, John White was the minister for wellnigh forty years, being rector of the ancient church of the Trinity. Upon the life and character of this venerable man, "the Patriarch of Dorchester," as he was styled by his contemporaries; "the father of the Massachusetts Colony," as he has been called in this country, you will expect me to dwell for a moment.* He was a Puritan in principle and feeling, but not deeming the ceremonies of vital importance, he adhered to the church. But in periods of great excitement, moderation is an offence in the eyes of violent men. The cavalry of Prince Rupert sacked his house and carried off his library. This drove him to London. He was a man of most excellently tempered qualities, "grave, yet without moroseness, who would willingly contribute his shot of facetiousness on any just occasion." He was an indefatigable preacher, and "had an excellent faculty in the clear and solid interpretation of the Scriptures." His executive talent was not less remarkable, and he administered the secular affairs of his church so as greatly to promote the temporal prosperity of the city. Of two things not easily controlled he had, according to Fuller, absolute command, "his own passions and the purses of his parishioners, whom he could wind up to what point he pleased on important occasions." A generous use of his own means was the secret of his command of the means of others. "He had a patriarchal influence both in Old and New England." I find no proof that this influence ever ceased over the hardy young men who, by his encouragement, had settled this American Dorchester; but at home his old age was embittered by factions

* Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses: Callender's Sermon, in the Rhode Island Historical Collections, Vol. IV., 67.

and the "new opinions which crept into his flock." A generation arose which slighted the crown of his old age; and of this he was "sadly and silently sensible;" sadly, as was natural in a man who had reaped ingratitude where he sowed benefits; silently, as became the self-respect of a proud, good conscience. He was one of the most learned and influential of that famous assembly of divines at Westminster, whose catechisms, after two centuries, remain accredited manuals of Christian belief to millions on millions in the old world and the new. The biographer of the "Worthies of England," after sketching his admirable character of our ever memorable founder, expresses the hope, that Solomon's observation of the poor wise man who saved the little city, "yet no man remembered him," will not be verified of "Dorchester in England, in relation to this their deceased pastor." * He lies buried, without a stone to mark the spot, in the porch of St. Peter's church; and if the good old patriarch should be forgotten in the Dorchester of Old England, let it be some atonement to his memory, that here in New England, after a lapse of two centuries and a quarter, he is still held in pious and grateful remembrance.

Mr. White's connection with New England preceded by several years the settlement of our ancient town. He was the chief promoter of the attempt to establish a colony at Cape Ann under Conant; and after its failure there, his encouragement and aid caused the transfer of what remained of it to Salem, where it became the germ of a permanent settlement.† It was Mr. White who brought the adventurers of the west of England into connection with the men of influence in London, in Lincolnshire, and the other eastern counties, and formed with them the ever memorable company, which under a charter from Charles I., ingrafted Endecott's settlement at Salem upon the languishing enterprise of the

* Fuller's Worthies of England, Vol. III. p. 24, Edit. of 1840.

† The history of the establishment at Cape Ann, illustrated with a *fac simile* of the recently recovered patent under which it was made, is given with great learning and ingenuity by John Wingate Thornton, Esq., in his late publication on this subject.

single-hearted, persevering, and ill-rewarded Conant; and finally fitted out that noble expedition in 1630, under the great and good Winthrop, which put the finishing hand to the work, and consolidated the foundation of Massachusetts. In all the labors and counsels tending to this end, John White, of Dorchester, appears to have been the person of greatest activity and influence; and when all was prepared for the expedition, and the "Arbella" and her chosen company were ready to set sail, the "Humble Request," as it is called, addressed to the churches of England, setting forth, in language which can scarcely yet be read without tears, the motives and feelings which influenced the pious adventurers, is ascribed to his pen.*

With us, fellow-citizens of Dorchester, his connection is still more intimate. There was a large body of "West Country," or "Dorchester men," in Gov. Winthrop's expedition, who were many of them of Mr. White's church, and all were enlisted, so to say, under his auspices and encouragement; and they were the first in the field. Early in March, 1630, they were ready to depart, and a large vessel was chartered at Plymouth, for their separate conveyance. The faithful pastor, guide at once in things divine and human—which in that age of trial ran strangely together, as in what age do they not?—went with them to their port of embarkation; met with them in the new hospital at Plymouth, where they gathered themselves into a church under the ministers of his selection; held with them a solemn fast of preparation, and preached to them the last sermon they were to hear from his lips:—

——prompt at every call,
He watched and wept, he prayed and felt for all.

* The authorship of this paper rests upon the authority of Hubbard, who speaks of it as a thing "commonly said." This must be considered good evidence that such was the tradition in his time. Dr. Young thinks it more likely that the "Humble Request" was written by Winthrop or Johnson (Chronicles of Mass., p. 299); but as its chief object was to define the relation of the adventurers to the established church, it appears to me more likely to have been written by a clergyman. Prince adopts Hubbard's tradition (Chronology, p. 275).

And so on the 20th of March, 1630, the Dorchester emigrants embarked in the Mary and John, Capt. Squeb master, a vessel of 400 tons. They had a prosperous voyage of seventy days, and arrived at Nantasket on the 30th of May, about ten days in advance of the "Arbella," and the vessels which accompanied her. The Dorchester company contained several persons of consideration and substance, a numerous party of emigrants with their wives and children, and a frugal store of worldly goods. They were attended by their pastors Messrs. Maverick and Warham, by whom says Roger Clap, in his narrative of the voyage, "we had preaching or expounding of the word of God every day for ten weeks together."

Capt. Squeb was under engagement to convey the company to Charles River, but by a latitude of interpretation not peculiar to him, and not perhaps strange at a time when the localities were so little understood, he insisted, greatly to their discontent, on landing them and their cattle at Nantasket. This spot furnished no room nor other facilities for the proposed new settlement, besides being already occupied by "Old Planters" as they were called ("old" on the coast of Massachusetts in 1630!); that is, individuals who had separated themselves from the other independent settlements such as those of Plymouth, Cape Ann, Weymouth, and Salem, or had found their way in the fishing vessels to these coasts. From one of these old planters, a boat was borrowed by the newly arrived company, and a party of ten, headed by brave Capt. Southcoat, who had served in the low countries, was sent up to explore Charles River in search of a place for a settlement. Roger Clap was one of this party; — they went up the river as far as Watertown, passed a day or two on a spot near the present arsenal, and still called "Dorchester fields," and held friendly communications with the Indians of that place, which afterwards became the first field of the apostolic labors of Eliot, who, when he was in the flesh, sat in the chair in which you, sir (Gov. Gardner), now sit. The main body meantime had explored the coast nearer Nantasket, and having found "a neck of land fit to keep their cattle

on," called Mattapan, had established themselves there.* This, after some hesitation, was adopted as the permanent seat of the settlement.

This "neck of land" was the present South Boston, which within my recollection was still called Dorchester neck. The curving bay, which sweeps round between the neck and Savin hill, still bears on our maps the name of "Old Harbor," and the rising grounds to the south were the site of the first habitations. The first humble meeting-house with its thatched roof, which caught a year or two afterwards as Mr. Maverick the minister was "drying a little powder (which took fire by the heat of the firepan"), — it being one of the first cares of the puritan fathers to keep their powder dry, — stood probably at the northern end of the plain, now called Pleasant street; and close by its side, — somewhat to the north-east of the present ancient cemetery, — was the first place of burial, of which no traces now remain. It was at first supposed that Dorchester might become the emporium of the new colony. Capt. Smith, in his rude map of the coast, had placed the name of "London" on the spot afterwards and still called Squantum, and a fort was built on Savin hill, and a battery on the shore, for the protection of the future metropolis. It soon appeared, however, that the water was not of sufficient depth for this purpose, and Boston was ascertained to be the spot marked out by nature as the future capital of New England. On the 17th of September, 1630, at a meeting of the Court of Assistants at Charlestown, which had already received that name, it was "ordered that Trimountaine shall be called Boston; Mattapan Dorchester; and the towne vpon Charles Ryver Waterton." †

Such, fellow-citizens, in the plainest language in which I

* The facts relative to the organization of the Dorchester Church at Plymouth, the voyage, and the settlement at Mattapan, are recorded in Roger Clap's Memoir.

† Massachusetts Records, Vol. I. p. 75. I quote, of course, the recently published edition of the Records, superintended and prepared with extreme accuracy by Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, and printed in a style of unsurpassed beauty at the expense of the Commonwealth.

can relate it, is the simple tale of the foundation of Dorchester, which preceded by a short time the settlements made by the main body of Gov. Winthrop's party at the other towns just named. The hardships of the entire emigration were for the first season severe. They were disappointed in the expectation of deriving supplies from the settlers at Salem; there was dearth there. The stock of provisions brought from England was inadequate for the support of so large a company, and it was too late in the year to plant; the diseases sure to be engendered by want and anxiety prevailed; the native tribes in the neighborhood were an object of exaggerated though natural terror; alarms of invasion from the French and Dutch penetrated to these remote corners of the earth; and the hearts of some failed them at the thoughts of their distant home, as want stared them in the face. "In our beginnings," says Roger Clap, "many were in great straits for want of provisions for themselves and little ones. Oh! the hunger that many suffered and saw no hope in an eye of reason to be supplied, only by clams, muscles, and fish."

With all our contemporary accounts and traditions, I imagine we form very inadequate conceptions of the hardships endured by the first settlers of this country. Modern art, with its various astonishing applications, traverses the ocean on its chariot wheels of fire, and transports the traveller in ten or twelve days from Europe to America. Even the sailing vessels accomplish the voyage in three or four weeks. The passages in the seventeenth century were more frequently of two or three months' duration. The Mary and John, without having met with any disaster, was out seventy days. Modern enterprise encounters the expected navigators at sea; sends out her pilot-boat, bounding like a sea-bird on the waves, a hundred miles from port (who that has witnessed the sight homeward-bound will ever forget it); unrolls her charts, where every shoal and rock is projected, and the soundings laid down so carefully, that you may find your way in the dark, studs the coast with light-houses, and receives the weather-beaten ship at convenient landing-places. The first

settlers were obliged to feel their way into unknown harbors, ignorant of the depths and shallows, the rocks and the currents, often finding the greatest discomforts and dangers of the voyage awaiting them at its close.*

Nor were the difficulties less after landing. The "state of nature" in which they found the country, "bare creation" as it is expressively called by an early writer (Dummer), the goal of their wishes and prayers, was a far different thing from that which presents itself to the mind, when those words are used by us. Few, I fear, even in this intelligent audience, have formed an adequate notion of the hard rough nature that confronted our fathers, two centuries and a quarter ago, on these now delightful spots. The "nature" which we think of consists of dreamy lawns, dotted here and there with picturesque cottages, hung with festoons of prairie-rose and honeysuckle; — of shady walks, winding through groves carefully cleared of the thorns and brambles, that weave their matted underbrush into an impenetrable thicket; — of grand sea-views from the cool porticos of marine villas; — of glimpses of babbling streams as they sparkle through meadows, vocal with lowing herds and bleating flocks. This we call nature, and so it is; but it is nature brought into loving union with the skilful hand and tasteful eye of man, the great "minister and interpreter of nature." Great heavens! how different the nature which frowned upon the fathers and mothers of New England; — harsh, austere, wearisome, often terrific. On the seaboard, broad marshes cut up with deep oozy creeks, and unfordable tide-water rivers, — no dikes, no bridges, no roads, no works of friendly communication of any kind; — in short, no traces of humanity in the kindly structures for travel, shelter, neighborhood, or defence, which raise the homes of man above the lairs of wild beasts. In fact, the aboriginal tribes, in this respect, hardly went as far

* This is well illustrated in the voyage of the Rev. Richard Mather, the first pastor of Dorchester after the reorganization of the church in 1636. — Collections of Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society, No. III.

as the beavers, who in their small way were very tolerable engineers for wet meadows.

Such was the coast; as you retreated from it, you entered the terrific wilderness, which stretched from ocean to ocean, the abode of the savage and the wild beast, — gloomy — awful! No civilized foot had penetrated its depths, — no surveyor's chain had measured its boundaries, — no Christian eye had searched its dismal shades. In the ignorance that prevailed as to the real character of the new and unexplored country, imagination naturally added fictitious to real terrors. Unearthly cries were sometimes heard in the crackling woods; glimpses were caught, at dusk, of animals, for which natural history had no names; and strange footmarks which men did not like to speak of, were occasionally seen in the snow. Even amidst the multiplying settlements, the hill-sides were alive with rattlesnakes, a reptile unknown and much dreaded in Europe; and the ravening bear and wolf were heard by night around the farm yard. Humanity lost the kindly links of intelligible language; and was seen only under the aspect of a strange dusky race, whose numbers and strength were unknown, and whose disposition toward the new comers remained to be learned from experience.

But these hardships and terrors yielded to the courage and perseverance of our fathers, and the all-subduing power of time. Dorchester, with the usual vicissitudes of a new country, prospered. As it was by a slight priority the first town settled by Governor Winthrop's party, it retained for a short time a certain precedence. In 1633, a tax of four hundred pounds was laid, of which Dorchester paid eighty pounds, — Boston, Roxbury, Newtown (afterwards Cambridge), Watertown, and Charlestown, paid £48 each, Saugus, £36, Salem, £28, and Medford £12; and these were the whole of Massachusetts, two centuries and a quarter ago! In the year 1633, Wood calls our ancient town "the greatest town in New England." The description of Josselyn is still more glowing. Its geographical extent, till reduced by the separation from it of several large new towns, was great. It com-

prised the modern towns of Milton, Stoughton, Sharon, Canton, and Foxborough, with a part of Wrentham and Dedham, being of the length of thirty-five miles, and the average breadth of five. Nor was it merely in time or wealth that it took for a short time the lead. It set the example, in 1633, of that municipal organization which has prevailed throughout New England, and has proved one of the chief sources of its progress. It has been supposed that the first stated provision for a public school was made here: — but the loss of the earliest leaves of our town records leaves us without the documentary proof of this fact, if it be one.

One would suppose that the extensive territory I have just described, would have afforded ample accommodation for some two or three hundred inhabitants. They had, however, scarcely established themselves in their new home, before they began to be straightened for want of room. It seems to have been thought extremely desirable, in the first settlement of the country, to be seated either on the sea-coast or the banks of a river. The inhabitants of the Bay had been early made acquainted by those at Plymouth with Connecticut River, although the court declined an application from that quarter, to join them in anticipating the Dutch in their attempts to get possession of it. Three or four individuals, however, from Dorchester, had as early as 1633 crossed the intervening wilderness, and explored this magnificent stream.

Influenced by their reports of the noble range of pasturage to be found on its banks, aided, it must be confessed, by discontents in the Bay, an emigration was contemplated in 1634 by the inhabitants of Dorchester and Newtown. Mr. Ludlow, of Dorchester, it was said, was of opinion that some other persons, himself included, would fill the chair of State as well as Governor Winthrop; and the star of Mr. Hooker in the church at Newtown, it was thought, was not wanted so near the light of John Cotton. The emigration was warmly debated in the court. Fifteen out of twenty-five of the infant house of deputies, first elected that year, were for the removal; a majority of the magistrates placed their *veto* on the measure, and great heats ensued. It was opposed on

various grounds, but the "procatarctical" reason (as Hubbard somewhat learnedly expresses it) was, that so many of its inhabitants could not safely be spared from the Bay.* The next year the Rev. Messrs. Richard Mather, and Thomas Shepherd, with numerous associates, arrived in the colony. Mr. Mather's company being prepared to fill the places of those desiring to leave Dorchester, and Mr. Shepherd's to succeed to their brethren at Newtown (Cambridge), the court gave way and permitted the undertaking. A portion of the emigrants went in the autumn of 1635, the residue in the following spring. Great were the hardships and severe the sufferings endured in this early American exodus through the wilderness, first faint image of that living tide of emigration which in all subsequent time has flowed westward from the Atlantic coast, till in our day it has reached the boundless west; and is even now swelling over the Rocky Mountains, and spreading itself on the shores of the Pacific. Still may it swell and still may it flow; bearing upon its bosom the laws and the institutions, the letters and the arts, the freedom and the faith, which have given New England her name and praise in the world! † The adventurers from Dorchester, — men, women, and children, — were fourteen days in making the journey now daily accomplished in three hours, and reached the river weak with toil and hunger, and all but disheartened. Both the Dorchester ministers, though it is said reluctantly, agreed to join their emigrating church. Mr. Maverick the senior died in Boston before starting; Mr. Warham conducted his flock to East Windsor, where they formed the first church in Connecticut, as they had been in Massachusetts second to Salem alone. Thus from our native town of Dorchester, and from Cambridge, not yet bearing that honored name, within five years from their first settlement, went forth the founders of Connecticut.

Nor was it for their own establishment alone that the early

* Winthrop's Journal for 4th September, 1634.

† This emigration is beautifully described in the life of John Mason, by Rev. George E. Ellis; Sparks's Library of American Biography, Vol. XIII. p. 331.

fathers of Dorchester were careful; they remembered the native children of the soil with kindness. When, a few years after the emigration to the Connecticut, the increase of the new comers about the falls of Neponset had begun to press hard upon the natives gathered about that spot, on the application of John Eliot, a grant of six thousand acres of land, being the greater part of the modern town of Stoughton, was made by Dorchester for their accommodation; a grant, as one of our town clerks well says, without example in the history of the State.* In this pleasant retreat were collected the remnants of the friendly tribe, who gave us this venerable name of MASSACHUSETTS, and who ruled the shores of the noble BAY, which, in years past, added another epithet to this time-honored designation. The fair domain of this, our name-sake tribe, extended from the broad smooth floor of Nantasket, where the whispering ripple, as it runs up the beach, scarcely effaces the foot-prints of the smart little sand-piper, all round to the cold gray ledges of Nahant, on which the mountain waves of the Atlantic, broken and tired with their tempestuous weltering march through seventy degrees of longitude, conflicting with all the winds of heaven, sink down upon their adamantine bed, like weary Titans after battling with the gods, and lulled by the moaning dirges of their voiceful caves, roll and rock themselves heavily to sleep. Some "old men of Massachusetts" affirmed that in the interior they extended as far west as Pocomtacook. They hunted small game in the blue-hills, and on their snow-shoes they followed the deer to Wachusett. They passed in their bark canoes through Mother Brook into Charles River; the falls of Nonantum and the head-waters of the Mystic were favorite resorts; they ranged even to the Nashua. Their war parties met the Tarratines on the Shawshine and the Merrimac; — but they loved especially the fair headland of Squantum; the centre of their power was Neponset falls.

From the origin of the colony they were the friends of the

* Noah Clap's letter, 4 Jan., 1792. Mass. Hist. Coll., First Series, Vol. I. p. 98.

white man, and in the first mention of Mattapan as the place of the future settlement, it is stated, that "there also the Indians were kind to us." Thinned by a pestilential disease before the arrival of the English; overshadowed by the numbers, the physical power, and the intellectual superiority of the new comer; reading in the events of every day the terrible but inevitable doom, "he must increase, but I must decrease," they adopted the white man's faith, and by a miracle of Christian pains and charity read the white man's BOOK in their native tongue. But not even that mighty element of life, to which the civilized nations of the earth owe so much of their vitality, availed to prolong the red man's existence. Twelve families only of praying Indians as they were called, the remains of those who removed from Neponset, were found by Gookin at Punkapoag in 1674.* John Eliot, Jun., the son of the apostle,—and truly I know not who, since Peter and Paul, better deserves that name,—labored with them once a fortnight. But they dwindled with each generation; till in my boyhood I remember hearing of one poor solitary Indian, who, it was said, occupied a lonely wigwam on Stoughton Pond, and who used to come down, once or twice a year, to the sea-side; hovered a day or two about Squantum; caught a few fish at the lower mills; strolled off into the woods, and with plaintive wailings cut away the bushes from an ancient mound, which, as he thought, covered the ashes of his fathers; and then went back a silent, broken, melancholy man,—the last of a perished tribe.

The agency of Dorchester in the settlement of Connecticut is not the only incident of the kind in our annals. Two generations later, namely, in 1695, application was made to our minister, Mr. Danforth, both personally and by letter, from South Carolina, setting forth the spiritual destitution of that region, and asking aid from us. A missionary church was forthwith organized, in compliance with this request from the remote sister plantation. A pastor, Mr. Joseph Lord, was ordained over it;—it sailed from Dorchester in the middle of

* Mass. Hist. Collections, First Series, Vol. I. p. 184.

December, and arrived at its destination in fourteen days. The little community established itself on Ashley River, in South Carolina, and fondly assumed the name of Dorchester. Here, for more than half a century, the transplanted church and settlement enjoyed a modest prosperity. But the situation proving unhealthy, and the quantity of land limited, a removal to Georgia was projected in 1752. The legislature of that colony made a liberal grant of land, where the emigrants from Dorchester founded the town of Midway, as being half-way between the rivers Ogeechee and Altamaha. This settlement constituted a considerable part of the parish of St. John's, afterwards honorably known as Liberty County in Georgia. Its inhabitants, in the third generation, retained the character and manners, the feelings and principles, which their ancestors brought from our Dorchester eighty years before. On the assembling of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia in 1774, Georgia as a colony not having chosen delegates, the parish of St. John's addressed themselves directly to that body, and received from them a copy of the "General Association." The convention of Georgia declining to join it without modification, the Parish of St. John's subscribed it on their own account, and sent one of their number, Dr. Lyman Hall, a native of Connecticut, a member of the little Dorchester-Midway church, to represent that parish in the congress at Philadelphia. "At this period," says Dr. Stevens, the intelligent historian of Georgia, "the parish of St. John's possessed nearly one third of the entire wealth of the province; and its inhabitants were remarkable for their upright and independent character. Sympathizing, from their New England origin, more strongly with the northern distresses than the other parts of Georgia, and being removed from the immediate supervision of the governor and his council, they pressed on with greater ardor and a firmer step, than her sister parishes. The time for action had arrived, and the irresolution of fear had no place in their decisive councils. Alone she stood, a Pharos of liberty in England's most loyal province, renouncing every fellowship that savored not of freedom, and refusing every luxury which contributed

to ministerial coffers. With a halter around her neck and a gallows before her eyes, she severed herself from surrounding associations, and cast her lot, while as yet all was gloom and darkness, with the fortunes of her country, to live with her rights or to die for their defence. Proud spot of Georgia's soil! Well does it deserve the appellation (Liberty county) which a grateful State conferred upon it; and truly may we say of its sons, in the remembrance of their patriotic services, "nothing was wanting to their glory, they were wanting to ours." *

Dr. Hall appeared at Philadelphia on the third day of the session of 1775 (13th May), and was admitted as a delegate. On that day congress was composed of the representatives of the twelve United Colonies, and Dr. Lyman Hall, the deputy from the Parish of St. John's. The patriotic example was soon followed by the colony, and four delegates, of whom Dr. Hall was one, were in the course of a few weeks deputed to Philadelphia. In this way, and by the strange sequence of events which pervades our history, the pious zeal of a few humble Christians of our ancient town, in 1695, was the remote cause that the great empire State of the south, then in its infancy, was represented at the opening of the Congress of 1775. A deputation from this distant offshoot of the old Dorchester stock has been expected to favor us with their attendance on this occasion. If they are present, we bid them cordially welcome.†

It cannot be expected that the annals of a small municipality like Dorchester should furnish many events of striking public interest. It is enough to say of our fathers that they bore their part faithfully in the silent work of progress, which was carried on under both charters. Among them were many individuals of great worth, and some who have played a distinguished part in public affairs.

* Georgia Historical Collections, Vol. II. p. 24.

† This interesting and important incident in the History of Dorchester is fully narrated by the Rev. Dr. Holmes, who in early life was the pastor of the Midway Church. See *Annals*, under the years 1696, and 1775. Also Journals of the Continental Congress for 13th May, 1775.

Of Maverick and Warham, the first ministers, not much is known. Warham had been the clergyman of Exeter in England, and they were both selected by Mr. White as the spiritual guides (and that imported little less than a moral dictatorship) of the infant colony. His name is still perpetuated in Connecticut.

When their services were lost to the church of Dorchester, by the decease of Mr. Maverick in 1636 and the emigration of Mr. Warham to Connecticut, their place was more than filled by Mr. Richard Mather, the leader of the second emigration, a person of great authority in the infant churches of the colony, the father of Increase Mather, the grandfather of Cotton Mather, and as such the head of a family which for nearly a century filled no second place in the church of New England.

Mr. Rossiter was one of the assistants chosen in London in 1629, but died in a short time after his arrival.

Mr. Ludlow, also one of the first emigration, was of the magistracy in 1630; deputy in 1634, and an unsuccessful candidate for the governorship the next year. He was unwise enough to let this want of success disturb his equanimity, and protested against the election of Winthrop. The constituency were offended at this, and refused to continue him in the second office. In the gentle phrase of Dr. Eliot, they "gave him an opportunity to enjoy private life." Disgusted with the turn things were taking in the Bay, he joined the emigration to Connecticut, and took a distinguished part in the affairs of that colony. He finally removed to Virginia.

I have already spoken of Roger Clap, whose memoir relates the voyage and settlement of the first company of Dorchester emigrants, and is an interesting original contribution to our early history. Induced by his example and advice, several of his kindred followed him to America, among whose descendants are those of that name, who in every generation have creditably served their native town, as well as some of the most eminent sons of New England in other parts of the

country. Of this stock was the learned President Clap of Yale College, and the venerable Nathaniel Clap of Newport, of whom Bishop Berkeley said, "before I saw Father Clap, I thought the Bishop of Rome (Pope Clement XI.) had the most grave aspect of any man I ever saw, but really the minister of Newport has the most venerable appearance. The resemblance is very great." I may be permitted to allude to my own grateful associations with this name, as that of the patient and faithful instructress of the same lineage,* who taught me to read before I could speak plain. Considerately mingling the teacher and nurse, she kept a pillow and a bit of carpet in the corner of the school-room, where the little heads, throbbing from a premature struggle with the tall double letters and ampersand, with Korah's troop and Vashti's pride, were permitted, nay encouraged, to go to sleep. Roger Clap was a military man; and in time succeeded, with the title of captain, to the command of our stout little colonial Sebastopol, — originally the Castle, then Castle William, and now Fort Independence: — a fortress coeval with the colony; whose walls first of mud, then of wood, then of brick, and now lastly of granite, not inappropriately symbolize the successive stages of our political growth. When the great Dutch Admiral de Ruyter, the year before that famous *Annus Mirabilis* immortalized by Dryden, having swept the coast of Africa had been ordered to the West Indies, intending, says Capt. Clap, not a whit daunted at the thought, "to visit us," the captain adds, with honest satisfaction, "Our battery was also repaired, wherein are seven good guns," probably six pounders at least. De Ruyter, however, did not think it expedient to come within two thousand miles of their range.

John Mason was a chieftain of still greater eminence. He had served under Fairfax in the low countries. He commanded the Dorchester trainband in 1633, but led the emigration three years afterwards to Connecticut. When the great Pequot war broke out, he commanded the river troops;

* Miss Lucy Clapp.

and at the famous battle of the Mystic, in May, 1637, he all but annihilated that hostile tribe. He was among the most active, useful, and honored of the Dorchester company, and of the founders of Connecticut; whose fate depended for the time on the success of the battle of the Mystic. The late Jeremiah Mason, one of the most distinguished of the statesmen and jurists of our own time, was among his descendants.

William Pynchon early removed from Dorchester to Roxbury, and thence to Springfield,—the most prominent of the founders of western Massachusetts.

Israel Stoughton was probably one of the first emigration; his name appears on one of the earliest pages of our Dorchester annals. He was a member of the first general court of deputies; a citizen of energy and public spirit. Unlike modern legislators, who, "without distinction of party," are accused of looking out for the loaves and fishes for themselves, worthy Col. Stoughton provided them for others. He built the first tide-mill for grinding corn, and established the first wier for taking fish in the colony. He, too, was a military man, and commanded the contingent from Massachusetts in the Pequot war. After filling important trusts in New England, he returned home and served as a colonel in the parliamentary army. By his will he bequeathed three hundred acres of land to Harvard College.

His son William fills a still more distinguished place in the history of Dorchester and Massachusetts. He was educated for the pulpit, and often urged to settle over the church of his native town and elsewhere. He preached the annual election sermon in 1668, from which one striking expression is still remembered: "God sifted a whole nation that he might send choice grain over into this wilderness." He was an agent for the colony at the court of Charles II., and was afterwards named deputy governor in the new charter, subsequently acting as chief magistrate on the departure of Phipps and Bellamont. He built a college at Cambridge, which bore his name; — a memorial of his liberality which has been perpetuated by a college edifice, of more recent

construction, but bearing the same name. His monument, the most costly in our ancient burial-ground, the work probably of a foreign artist, is conspicuous for a highly rhetorical Latin inscription, of which the material portion is borrowed from that of Pascal.

William Poole was of the first company of emigrants, for several years town clerk and schoolmaster. He lived a considerable time at Taunton, where the benefactions of his sister procured for her the honorable title of the "Virgin Mother" of that town. William Poole is spoken of in our records as a "sage, reverend, and pious man of God." His epitaph, written by himself before his death, is still legible upon his gravestone, and is one of the best expressed of our mortuary inscriptions: —

> "Ho paſsenger tis worth thy paines to ſtay
> & take a dead mans leſson by ye way
> I was what now thou art & thou ſhalt be
> what I am now what odds twixt me & thee
> Now go thy way but ſtay take one word more
> Thy ſtaff, for ought thou knowest, stands next ye dore
> Death is ye dore ye dore of heaven or hell
> Be warned, Be armed Beliue Repent Fariewell."

Edmund Hartt is just mentioned in the list of the first company. I suppose him to be the ancestor of Edmund Hartt who built the frigate "Constitution." It has been denied that this latter drew the plan of that noble ship; doubted even if he superintended the work; but he was at least the "master" who "laid the keel;" and the master who laid the keel of "Old Ironsides," even if he worked with no higher instruments than mallet and chisel, was surely a workman that needeth not to be ashamed of his work, nor Dorchester of the workman.

Robert Pierce was of the first emigration, and was the ancestor of the late venerable and beloved Dr. Pierce of Brookline. He built the house in which one of his descendants, Mr. Lewis Pierce, lives at the present day, in whose

possession is still preserved a portion of the bread brought from England by his ancestor; a "remainder biscuit" certainly, and by this time a pretty dry one.*

Humphrey Atherton was of the second emigration, a man of mark and influence in the colony. He filled some of the most important offices of civil life, and attained the highest military rank. He was "slow of speech;" but "downright for the business, one of cheerful spirit and entire for the country." After having been employed on almost every occasion of importance, in peace or war, for thirty years, he was thrown from his horse as he was riding from Boston, and killed. His death (in 1661) was regarded as a public calamity. The sensation caused by it has been handed down to posterity in the monumental record, yet legible upon his tombstone, and still constantly quoted. At some expense of grammar and rhythm, the high qualities of his character and the pomp of his obsequies are set forth with a certain solemn quaintness not unpleasing to a native Dorchester ear: —

"Here lies ovr Captaine, & Major of Svffolk was withall;
A Godly Majistrate was he, and Maior Generall,
Two Trovps of Hors with him heare came, ſvch worth his love did crave·
Ten Companyes of Foot also movrning marcht to his grave.
Let all that Read be ſure to keep the Faith as he has don
With Chriſt he lives now Crown'd his name was Hvmpry Atherton."

But time would fail me to mention even by name all the persons entitled to a respectful recollection in our history. It is enough to say that they comprehend a fair proportion of the eminent men of the colony, and that a large number of those most distinguished in New England, or the States settled from New England, trace their origin directly or collaterally to this spot. In proof of this assertion, besides the names already given, I might repeat those of Roger Sherman, Strong, Dewey, Wolcott, Hawthorne, Putnam, Phil-

* Mr. Everett here exhibited in a glass case two sea-biscuits which were brought over by Mr. Robert Pierce, and have been carefully preserved in his family to the present day.

lips, Breck, Minot, Moseley, Withington, Robinson, and many others.

So, too, it would be easy to show, from the contents of our ancient records, if the limits of the occasion permitted it, that the character of Dorchester, as a town, was at all times sustained upon the solid basis on which the fathers had placed it. When we bear in mind the great power and influence of the church in the early days, as a species of moral and spiritual government, outside and above the municipal organization, and exercising a paramount control far beyond the strict bounds of ecclesiastical affairs, we shall be prepared to admit, that the steadiness of our progress and the general prosperity which the town has enjoyed, are owing, in no small degree, to the diligent labors, faithful services, and excellent characters of its clergy, an unbroken line of pious, learned, and devoted men. The whole period, from the emigration to Connecticut in 1636 to the resignation of Mr. Bowman in 1773, is covered by the lives of Mather, Flint, Danforth, and Bowman, who with Messrs. Burr and Wilson, both colleagues of Mather, make up the list. It would not become me to speak of Mr. Bowman's successor,* a near relative of my own; while the memory of Dr. Harris, the last pastor of the first, and of Dr. Codman, the first pastor of the second Dorchester church, is too recent to require a tribute. It would not perhaps be easy to find a town, which has been more highly favored in a succession of ministers modelled upon the true type of a New England pastor, in whom a well-digested store of human and divine learning, directed by a sound practical judgment, was united with an all-controlling sense of the worth of spiritual things; while the austerity of manners required by the taste of the former age was sustained by spotless purity of life, and habitually softened by offices of charity and words of love. Notwithstanding the dissensions with which the churches of New England, in the course of two centuries, were too often agitated, and the consequent frequent disturbance of the friendly relations of minister and

* Rev. Moses Everett.

people, I do not know that there is one of the ministers of Dorchester who may not be considered as having adorned his office, and as having exercised a kindly and healing influence on the church and the community.

With respect to the great reproach of our puritan fathers, that of intolerance, too well founded as we must all admit and lament, I cannot find that our ancient town was above or below the standard of the age. It was an age which sincerely believed itself in direct alliance with the Supreme Being. The colonial government for two generations had all the essential features of a theocracy. Every event, from the sickness or death of the minister of a village church, to that of a foreign potentate, a winter's storm or a summer's drought, canker worms in the spring and frosts in the autumn, a heresy invading in the church, a *quo warranto* threatening the charter, an Indian or a European war, was the occasion of a fast, and was "improved" in a spiritual application. We use the same language as our forefathers in this respect. The difference between us and them, I fear, is, that they believed what they said, with a more profound conviction. But while their lofty faith gave a high tone to their characters, its influence was not in all respects favorable to the happiness of their lives, the wisdom of their counsels, or the charity of their opinions. Our poor natures are not strong enough to support the idea of a direct personal union with the Infinite. We are too prone to do wrong, to be trusted with the consciousness of fancied infallibility; too ignorant, to be safely animated with the conviction that we have grasped the whole truth. The annals of Dorchester, however, present a few noble examples of charity and toleration beyond the age. When the statute against the Quakers was enacted in 1658, a statute which reproduced the worst features of the cruel law against non-conformists of 1593, Thomas Clark, with one other deputy, voted against it. He was a Dorchester man, though removed to Boston, which he represented at that time; and Nicholas Upsall, also of Dorchester, was fined, imprisoned, and eventually banished, for deeds of mercy toward that persecuted sect.

In all the important political events of the times, the town of Dorchester bore its part, often a conspicuous one. A very striking illustration of this fact may be seen in the Memorial addressed to the colonial legislature in 1664, and signed by the principal inhabitants of the town.* The New England colonies, though by no means what can be called a military people, had been led by circumstances to a large experience of the hardships and perils of war. This grew at first out of the necessity of protecting themselves against the native tribes; which they were obliged to do, entirely without aid from the mother country. I do not recollect that, under the first charter, a dollar or a man was sent from England to the colonies, to aid in their defence against the Indians, the French, or the Dutch. Under the new charter, and with the increase of population both in the French and British colonies, American interests acquired a greatly increased importance; and the colonies, as a matter of course, were involved in all the wars of Europe. A considerable military and naval force was always kept up, and the royal navies and armies were recruited for foreign service in New England. In this way, the flower of our youth, for three successive generations, were engaged in a series of sanguinary but now almost forgotten conflicts on the inland frontier, the banks of the St. Lawrence, in Cape Breton, in Martinico and Cuba, and on the Spanish Main.

Besides what was done still earlier, the New England colonies raised two thousand men in 1690 for that fatal expedition against Canada, of whom one thousand perished; "not vagrants," says Dummer, "picked up in the streets and pressed into the war, but heads of families, artificers, robust young men, such as no country can spare, and least of all, new settlements." † Expeditions of this kind, sometimes prosperous, more frequently attended with the most distressing sacrifices, not merely of property but of life, recur too frequently even

* This interesting paper was published in the New England Genealogical Register, Vol. V. p. 393, with valuable notices of the signers.

† Defence of the New England Charters, p. 17.

to be enumerated here. I mention only those which are alluded to in our town histories. In 1740, five companies of one hundred men each, as the excellent Mr. James Blake, for so many years the faithful town clerk of Dorchester, relates, "went from this province to war with Spain. They went to Jamaica, to Admiral Vernon, and so to Carthagena and Cuba." Mr. Blake adds, "we hear many or most of them are dead." Let us hope that the town clerk of Dorchester will never again have to make precisely that record. Three thousand men were raised in New England for the memorable expedition against Louisburg in 1745. "Most that went from hereabouts," says Father Blake, "that I knew, either died there, or in their passage home, or soon after they came home. 'T is said there died of our New England forces about five hundred." This expedition, as you are well aware, was planned by Gov. Shirley. The governor's stately mansion still stands upon our borders; the iron cross, brought from the market-place at Louisburg, adorns the library of Harvard College. But no monument is reared to the brave men who fell in these distant expeditions; no memorial remains of those who came back to their native villages, with wounds and diseases brought from the camp. On one mouldering stone only, in our ancient graveyard, we read that it covers a person who "died in his majesty's sarvice."

> "The Indian's shaft, the Britòn's ball,
> The sabre's thirsting edge,
> The hot-shell shattering in its fall,
> The bayonet's rending wedge
> There scattered death;—yet seek the spot,
> No trace thine eye can see,
> No altar; and they need it not,
> Who leave their children free."*

The great expedition against the Havana, in 1762, was on the point of sinking under the climate and the protracted resistance of the Spaniards. "A thousand languishing and

* Holmes.

impatient looks," says the historian, "were cast *on the reinforcements from America.*" None, however, as yet appeared; and the exhausted army was left to its own resources. Many fell into despair and died, overcome with fatigue and the anguish of disappointment. These reinforcements at length arrived in two divisions. Some of the vessels composing the first, were wrecked in the Bahama passage; of the second, a part were intercepted by the French; but those who escaped, "arrived seasonably and rendered excellent service." On the 14th day of August, 1762, after a murderous siege of two months and eight days, under a burning tropical sun, in midsummer, the royal forces of England, with her brave provincial allies, marched together through the battered wall of the Havana.* This was an era in history; it was the last time in which England and her North American colonies stood side by side on the battle field. Their next meetings were fifteen years later at Lexington and Concord, at Bunker Hill and Dorchester Heights; — No, not on Dorchester Heights; it was not deemed expedient by the royal forces to meet them there.

In 1763, the temple of Janus was shut, and there was peace throughout Christendom. England had gained an empire in the war; Canada had been acquired by her, and, with her elder American colonies, spread out before her one vast field for the promotion of human happiness and the culture of a high civilization. By the hand of Chatham she might have sowed protection, and reaped grateful allegiance. From the lips of Burke she might have sowed conciliation, and reaped union and love. But by the counsels of Grenville and North she sowed taxation, and reaped revolt. In 1764, she sowed the wind (a crop which never comes up in regular drills); she came for the harvest in 1775, and, lo! the whirlwind; reaper, sickle, and sheaves swept before the tempest; the fountains of the great deep broken up; and the very soil itself, the rock-ribbed continent, torn from the British empire by the convulsion!

* Annual Register for 1762, Chap. VIII.

In the struggle, which began with the passage of the Stamp-act, Dorchester was in no degree behind the metropolis. In 1765 she instructed her representative, Col. John Robinson, "to use the utmost of his endeavors, with the great and general court to obtain the repeal of the late parliamentary act, (always earnestly asserting our rights as free-born Englishmen,) and his best skill in preventing the use of stamped paper in this government." But though resolutely bent on resisting the obnoxious and tyrannical act, they would nevertheless manifest to him their "utter abhorrence of all routs, riots, tumults, and unlawful assemblies; and if the laws now in being are not sufficient to suppress such high misdemeanors, that you would use your skill and interest in making such laws as would answer such a salutary purpose." (Dorchester Rec. III. 293.) When, in consequence of the dissolution of the general court in 1768, a convention of the Province was recommended by Boston, Dorchester voted "to choose one person to act as a committee in convention, with such committee as may be sent from other towns in the province, in order that such measures may be consulted and advised, as his majesty's service and the peace and safety of his subjects in this province may require." As a further measure to promote his majesty's service and the peace and safety of the province, the next vote passed at the same meeting was, that a "place be built under the roof of the meeting-house at the east end thereof, to keep the town's stock of powder in." (Rec. III. 333.) In 1770, Dorchester resolved not to purchase any articles of the traders in Boston, who had violated the non-importation agreement, and resolved that "whereas a duty has been laid on foreign tea, we will not make use of it in our families, except in case of sickness, till the duty is repealed." (Rec. III. 352.) On the 4th of June, 1773, Dorchester responded to the solemn exposition of the rights of America, drawn up by a committee of twenty-one of the citizens of Boston. The resolutions of this town were nine in number, expressed with perspicuity and force, and the representatives of Dorchester are instructed "to join in any motion or motions in a constitutional way,

to obtain not only redress of the aforementioned grievances, but of all others, and that they in nowise consent to give up any of our rights, whether from nature or by compact." (Rec. III. 380.)

At the close of 1773, the great question of taxation, out of which sprung the independence of America, was brought to a practical issue in reference to the duty on tea. When attempts were made to persuade Lord North not to introduce the obnoxious article into the colonies, his answer was, "It is of no use making objections, for the king will have it so. The king means to try the question;" and the question was tried in Boston and its vicinity.* As soon as information was received that two or three cargoes of tea were speedily to arrive in Boston, the consignees were called upon, by a committee of the citizens in town meeting assembled, to resign their trust. This they refused to do; and the further management of affairs was left by the citizens to the committee of correspondence. On Monday, November 22d, 1773, the committees of Dorchester, Roxbury, Brookline, and Cambridge, met the Boston Committee in the Selectmen's room in Faneuil Hall. At this conference of the five committees, it was unanimously voted to prevent the landing and sale of the tea, and to address a letter on the subject to all the towns in the province. On Sunday, the 28th, the "Dartmouth," the first of the tea ships, arrived. On the following day, Samuel Adams invited the committees of Dorchester and the three other towns, to meet the committee and citizens of Boston in Faneuil Hall. This is the memorable meeting that was adjourned to the Old South church, at which it was resolved that the tea should be sent back to England. On the 30th, a meeting was held in Dorchester, at which it was resolved, that "should this country be so unhappy, as to see a day of trial for the recovery of its rights, by a last and solemn appeal to Him who gave them, we should not be behind the bravest of our patriotic brethren, and that we will at all times be ready to assist our neighbors and friends, when they shall

* Bancroft's History, Vol. VI. p. 465, 472.

need us, though in the greatest danger." (Rec. III. 407.) In the course of a few days, two more ships arrived; the committee of the six towns (for Charlestown had now been added) were in continual conference. The consignees were urged to send back the tea; the collector would not clear the vessels till the tea was discharged; the governor refused a permit to pass the castle, unless the ships were cleared. No peaceable solution of the problem remained, and on the night of the 16th December, a party of persons, disguised as Mohawk Indians, boarded the ships and threw into the water three hundred and forty-two chests of tea.

One of these chests, partly emptied, and buoyant, was borne by the tide to Dorchester neck, and there picked up on the morning of the 17th, by a person who saw it on the marshes and "thought it no harm." He was speedily required to surrender the article, and it was only after apology made in public town meeting, that he was forgiven for his indiscretion. (Rec. III. 414.)

The destruction of the tea, I need hardly say, occasioned the Boston port-bill, and the occupation of the town by a greatly increased military force. These measures on the part of the government were met by the organization of measures of resistance, military and political, on the part of the colonies. On the 24th of August, 1774, delegates were chosen by Dorchester, to attend the celebrated meeting at Dedham, of all the towns in the county of Suffolk, not as yet divided. A month later, instructions were given to Capt. Lemuel Robinson to represent the town in the general court to be held at Salem. The writs for the meeting having been recalled by General Gage, Capt. Robinson was authorized to meet the representatives of the other towns IN GENERAL PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, to "act upon such matters as might come before that body, in such a manner as may appear to him conducive to the true interest of this town and province, and most likely to preserve the liberties of all America." (Rec. III. 435.) The persons elected, to the number of ninety, assembled at Salem on the 5th of October, notwithstanding the recall of the writs. Having waited in vain for

the appearance of the governor to administer the usual oaths, they organized themselves into a convention the next day, with John Hancock as chairman, and Benjamin Lincoln as clerk. A committee was appointed to consider the proclamation of the governor, and on their report the following day, (October 7, 1774,) it was voted, that "the members aforesaid do now resolve themselves into a PROVINCIAL CONGRESS." This body adjourned the same day to Concord, and afterwards held its meetings at Watertown. Its formation followed, by one month, the meeting of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, and it was, I believe, the first regularly organized body assembled in any of the States, and assuming legislative powers of a revolutionary character.

Among its acts was one which may be considered of itself as forming, as far as Massachusetts is concerned, a precise date to the revolution in the government, regarded as a political measure; I mean the recommendation to the towns to pay their quota of the province tax not to the receiver for the crown, but to a treasurer appointed by this Provincial Congress. Dorchester, on the 27th December, 1774, complied with this recommendation, and resolved that "the collectors of this town pay the province tax, now in their hands or yet to be collected, to Henry Gardner, Esq., of Stow," a gentleman of sterling probity and a true patriot, prematurely removed from the stage of life; whose grandson, a native son of Dorchester, the chief magistrate of the Commonwealth, honors us with his presence on this occasion.

By another act equally decisive, the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts made military preparation for the approaching crisis. The enlistment of twenty thousand men was recommended, and officers of the seven years' war designated for the command.

In pursuance of this recommendation, Dorchester, on the 10th March, 1775, resolved that "the whole of the inhabitants of this town assemble on a certain day, those who are liable to do military duty with arms and ammunition *according to law*, in order to be reviewed, and to see whether any members of them will enlist and hold themselves in readiness as

minute-men; and those in the alarm list to choose officers to command them." (Rec. III. 442.)

On the 19th of April the all-important blow was struck; the blow which severed the fated chain whose every link was bolted by an act of Parliament, whose every rivet was closed up by an order in council, — which bound to the wake of Europe the brave bark of our youthful fortune, destined henceforth and for ever to ride the waves alone, — the blow which severed that fated chain was struck. The blow was struck, which will be felt in its consequences to ourselves and the family of nations, till the seventh seal is broken from the apocalyptic volume of the history of empires. The consummation of three centuries was completed. The life-long hopes and heart-sick visions of Columbus, poorly fulfilled in the subjugation of the plumed tribes of a few tropical islands, and the partial survey of the continent; cruelly mocked by the fetters placed upon his noble limbs by his own menial and which he carried with him into his grave, were at length more than fulfilled, when the new world of his discovery put on the sovereign robes of her separate national existence, and joined, for peace and for war, the great Panathenaic procession of the nations. The wrongs of generations were redressed. The cup of humiliation drained to the dregs by the old puritan confessors and non-conformist victims of oppression, — loathsome prisons, blasted fortunes, lips forbidden to open in prayer, earth and water denied in their pleasant native land, the separations and sorrows of exile, the sounding perils of the ocean, the scented hedgerows and vocal thickets of the "old countrie" exchanged for a pathless wilderness ringing with the war-whoop and gleaming with the scalping-knife; the insolence of colonial rule, checked by no periodical recurrence to the public will; governors appointed on the other side of the globe that knew not Joseph; the patronizing disdain of undelegated power; the legal contumely of foreign law, wanting the first element of obligation, the consent of the governed expressed by his authorized representative; and at length the last unutterable and burning affront and shame, a mercenary soldiery en-

camped upon the fair eminences of our cities, ships of war with springs on their cables moored in front of our crowded quays, artillery planted open-mouthed in our principal streets, at the doors of our houses of assembly, their morning and evening salvos proclaiming to the rising and the setting sun, that we are the subjects and they the lords, — all these hideous phantoms of the long colonial night swept off by the first sharp volley on Lexington Green.

Well might Samuel Adams exclaim, as he heard it, "Oh, what a glorious morning is this!" glorious, but as is too often the case with human glories, the germ and the fruit of sorrow, sanctified with tears and sealed with blood. Precious lives are to be sacrificed, great trials public and private to be endured, seven years of war are to desolate the land, patriot armies are to march with bloody feet over ice-clad fields, a cloud of anxiety must hang over the prospects of one generation of the young, while another of the aged go down to the grave before the vision is fulfilled: — but still glorious at home and abroad, — glorious for America, and, strange as the word may sound, glorious even for England! Lord Chatham "rejoiced" that America had resisted. Surely Chatham never rejoiced in the shame of England; he rejoiced that America had resisted, because she resisted on the great principles of constitutional liberty. Burke, in the early stages of the contest, wrote these golden words: "We view the establishment of the British Colonies on principles of liberty, as that which is to render this kingdom venerable to future ages. In comparison of this we regard all the victories and conquests of our warlike ancestors or of our own times as barbarous and vulgar distinctions, in which many nations whom we look upon with little respect or value, have equalled if not exceeded us. THIS IS THE PECULIAR GLORY OF ENGLAND!" * All the victories and conquests of our warlike ancestors or of our own times — Plantagenets and Tudors; Crecy, Poictiers, Agincourt; Dunkirk and Calais; Jamaica and Gibraltar; the Cromwells and the Blakes; the Williams and the Georges;

* Burke's Works, Vol. II. 403.

the triumphs of Marlborough at the gates of France, the thunders of Clive on the banks of the Ganges; all, in Burke's judgment, barbarous distinctions, vulgar fame, compared with "the peculiar glory" of founding a colonial empire on the principles of liberty!

Of the great events which influenced the result of the Revotion, few are more important than that which took place within our limits. At Lexington and Concord the great appeal to arms was irrevocably made. As the alarm of that day spread through the country, the men of Dorchester hastened to the field. They stood side by side with their countrymen, from every part of New England, when the great question of the capacity of a patriotic militia to contend with veteran troops was decided at Bunker Hill. But the occupation of our Heights produced a distinct strategic result, not inferior in importance to any other in the whole war. It was literally *victoria sine clade;* a noble victory achieved without the effusion of blood.

But there is another circumstance which must ever clothe the occupation of Dorchester Heights with an affecting interest. It was the first great military operation of Washington in the revolutionary war; not a battle, indeed, but the preparation for a battle on the grandest scale, planned with such skill and executed with such vigor, as at once to paralyze the army and navy of the enemy, and force him, without striking a blow, to an ignominious retreat. Washington was commissioned as Commander in Chief of the American Armies on the day the battle of Bunker Hill was fought. The siege of Boston had been already formed; and those noble lines of circumvallation, twelve miles in compass, of which some faint remains may still be traced, had been drawn along the high grounds of Charlestown, Cambridge, Roxbury, and Dorchester. An adventurous expedition against Quebec had failed; partial collisions had taken place whereever there were royal forces throughout the country; but nothing decisive was brought about, and a feverish excitement pervaded the continent. Congress was still conducting the war without a constitutional existence; and all eyes and

hearts were turned to the army and to Washington. Men at a safe distance and with nothing at stake, are prone to judge severely the conduct of those who are at the post of responsibility and danger. Washington himself felt the delicacy and the hazards of his position; the importance of sustaining the expectations of the country; the necessity of decisive results. But his army was without discipline or experience, save a few veterans of the seven years' war, without adequate supplies of any kind, composed of men who had left their homes at a moment's warning and were impatient to return, weakened by camp diseases and the small-pox, with a stock of powder so scanty, that stratagem was resorted to by the commander to conceal the deficiency even from his officers.

Thus the summer and the autumn wore away, and every week increased the public impatience and added to the embarrassments of Washington. His private letters at this time are filled with the most touching remarks on his distressed condition. In a letter to Colonel Reed, of the 14th of January, 1776, he says, "The reflection on my situation and that of this army, produces many an unhappy hour, when all around me are wrapped in sleep. Few people know the predicament we are in on a thousand accounts; fewer still will believe, if any disaster happens to these lines, from what cause it flows. I have often thought how much happier I should have been, if, instead of accepting the command under such circumstances, I had taken my musket on my shoulder and entered the ranks; or, if I could have justified the measure to posterity and my own conscience, had retired to the back country and lived in a wigwam."

At length, however, the reënlistment of the army was completed; advance lines were thrown up, ordnance captured at Ticonderoga had been transported by Knox with prodigious effort across the country, ammunition had been taken by Manly in his prize ships, shells were furnished from the royal arsenal at New York. It was Washington's wish to cross the ice to Boston, to carry the town by assault, and destroy the royal army. The ice, however, did not make till the

middle of February; and it was decided, by a council of war, that the town could not be assaulted with success.

It was then resolved to repeat, on a grander scale, with full preparation and ample means, the hasty operation which had brought on the battle of Bunker Hill, the preceding summer. It was determined first to occupy the heights of Dorchester, and as soon as an impregnable position was secured there, to establish batteries on Nook Hill and the other rising grounds nearest Boston. As the fleet in the harbor was within range of the heights and the town was commanded from the hills below, the occupation of these points would of necessity compel the enemy to take the risk of a decisive action, or to evacuate the town.

Washington, though preferring the bolder measure of crossing on the ice, yielded to the decision of his council, and threw his whole soul into the work. A plan for a grand combined movement was matured. The heights of Dorchester were to be occupied on the night of the 4th of March, in order that the anticipated battle might be fought on the anniversary of the ever-memorable 5th of March, 1770. As soon as the conflict was engaged on the heights, Putnam was to cross from Cambridge with a body of four thousand men, land in two divisions in Boston, and, forcing his way through the town, burst open the fortifications on the neck, and thus admit a division of the American army from Roxbury. To distract and occupy the attention of the enemy, the town was severely bombarded from Somerville, East Cambridge, and Roxbury, during the nights of the 2d, 3d, and 4th of March.

I am told by professional men that these dispositions evince consummate military skill; and are among the facts which show that Washington, too often compelled by his situation to pursue the Fabian policy, possessed a talent for military combinations that entitles him to a place beside the the greatest captains of the last century.

The 4th of March, the day so long and anxiously expected, at length arrives. The troops are put in motion in the evening, from the American lines at Roxbury and Dorchester.

An advanced guard of eight hundred men precedes; the carts with intrenching tools come next, with the main body, twelve hundred strong, under General Thomas; the whole followed by a train of three hundred wagons loaded with fascines, gabions, and bundles of hay. They crossed Dorchester neck without being perceived, and reached their destination in two divisions, one for each of the heights. Bundles of hay were placed on the side of the causeway, at the most exposed parts, as a protection in case the enemy should discover and attempt to interrupt the movement. Under this shelter, parties from the American army passed several times during the night, without being perceived, though it was bright moonlight. This was owing, no doubt, to the cannonade and bombardment of the town from the opposite quarter, by which also the whole surrounding country was thrown into a state of painful expectation and alarm. The operations were conducted by Gridley, an experienced engineer of the old French war. He was aided by Colonel Putnam, in laying out and executing the works, which before morning, though incomplete, were adequate against grapeshot and musketry.

Washington was present on the heights. In the strictness of military duty, the presence of the commander-in-chief of the army was not required on the ground, on such an occasion; but the operation was too important to be trusted entirely to subordinates. Accompanied by Mr. James Bowdoin, then a young man of twenty-two, afterwards your respected fellow-citizen, and the representative of Dorchester in the Convention of Massachusetts which adopted the Constitution of the United States, Washington, whose head-quarters were at Cambridge, repaired, on this eventful night, to Dorchester Heights.* He has left no record descriptive of the scene, or of his thoughts and emotions at what he must have regarded, at that time, as the most eventful hour of his life, and the most critical moment of the war. "The moon shining in its full lustre" (they are the words of Washing-

* Eulogy on Hon. James Bowdoin, by Rev. Dr. Jenks, p. 19, 20; Addresses and Speeches, by Hon. R. C. Winthrop, p. 109.

ton), revealed every object through the clear cold air of early March, with that spectral distinctness, with which things present themselves to the straining eye, at a great juncture. All immediately around him intense movement, but carried on in deathlike silence; nothing heard but the incessant tread of busy feet, and the dull sound of the mattock upon the soil, frozen so deep as to make it necessary to place the chief reliance on the fascines and gabions. Beneath him, the slumbering batteries of the castle; the roadstead and harbor filled with the vessels of the royal fleet, motionless except as they swung round at their moorings at the turn of the midnight tide; the beleaguered city, occupied by a powerful army and a considerable non-combatant population, startled into unnatural vigilance by the incessant and destructive cannonade, but yet unobservant of the great operations in progress so near them; the surrounding country, dotted with a hundred rural settlements, roused from the deep sleep of a New England village by the unwonted tumult and glare.

It has been stated, in some well-authenticated cases of persons restored after drowning, where life has been temporarily extinguished in the full glow of health, with the faculties unimpaired by disease and in perfect action, that, in the last few minutes of conscious existence, the whole series of the events of the entire life comes rushing back to the mind, distinctly but with inconceivable rapidity; that the whole life is lived over again in a moment. Such a narrative, by a person of high official position in a foreign country, and perfect credibility, I have read. We may well suppose that at this most critical moment of Washington's life, a similar concentration of thought would take place, and that the events of his past existence as they had prepared him for it, — his training while yet a boy in the wilderness, his escape from drowning and the rifle of the savage on his perilous mission to Venango, the shower of iron hail through which he rode unharmed on Braddock's field, would now crowd through his memory; that much more also the past life of his country, the early stages of the great conflict now brought to its crisis, and still more solemnly the possibilities of the future for himself and

for America, would press upon him; the ruin of the patriotic cause if he failed at the outset; the triumphant consolidation of the Revolution if he prevailed; with higher visions of the hopeful family of rising States, their auspicious growth and prosperous fortunes, hovering like a dream of angels in the remoter prospect; — all this, attended with the immense desire of honest fame (for we cannot think even Washington's mind too noble to possess the "last infirmity"), the intense inward glow of manly heroism about to act its great part on a sublime theatre, — the softness of the man chastening the severity of the chieftain, and deeply touched at the sufferings and bereavements about to be caused by the conflict of the morrow; the still tenderer emotions that breathed their sanctity over all the rest; the thought of the faithful and beloved wife who had followed him from Mount Vernon, and of the aged mother whose heart was aching in her distant Virginia home for glad tidings of "George, who was always a good boy," — all these pictures, visions, feelings, pangs; — too vast for words, too deep for tears, — but swelling, no doubt, in one unuttered prayer to Heaven, we may well imagine to have filled the soul of Washington at that decisive hour, as he stood upon the heights of Dorchester, with the holy stars for his camp-fire, and the deep folding shadows of night, looped by the hand of God to the four quarters of the sky, for the curtains of his tent.*

* This imagery was partly suggested to me by a noble stanza in Gleim's Ode on the victory gained by Frederic the Great, at Lowositz, dimly retained in a recollection of forty years. Since the Address was delivered, my friend, Prof. Felton, has, at my request, with the kind aid of Dr. Beck, helped me to the original, which is as follows: —

"Auf einer Trommel sass der Held,
Und dachte seine Schlacht;
Den Himmel über sich zum Zelt,
Und um sich her die Nacht."

In English as follows: —

Upon a drum the hero sat,
And thought upon his fight;
The heaven above him for his tent,
And all around the night.

The morning of the 5th of March dawned, and the enemy beheld with astonishment, looming through a heavy mist, the intrenchments thrown up in the night. Gen. Howe wrote to the minister that they must have been the work of at least twelve thousand men. In the account given by one of his officers, and adopted in the Annual Register, it is said that the expedition with which these works were thrown up, with their sudden and unexpected appearance, "recalled to the mind those wonderful stories of enchantment and invisible agency, which are so frequent in the eastern romances."

General Howe, like a gallant commander, immediately determined on the perilous attempt to dislodge the Americans before their intrenchments should be rendered impregnable. A powerful detachment, led by Lord Percy, dropped down to the castle in the afternoon, to rendezvous there, and thence cross over to Dorchester Point, and storm the heights. A heavy gale (a "dreadful storm," it is called, in the British account) scattered the barges, and prevented the embarkation of the troops. This delay gave the Americans time to perfect their works, barrels filled with earth were placed round the heights, an *abattis* of trees was disposed around the foot of the hill, a reinforcement of two thousand men was ordered to the support of General Thomas, and every preparation made for a decisive conflict.*

It was soon understood that the royal commander, not deeming it safe to take the risk of an engagement, had determined to evacute Boston. To prevent the destruction of the town, Washington was willing that they should leave it unmolested. Finding, however, after some days, that no apparent movement was made for this purpose, he determined without further delay to occupy Nook Hill and the other elevations fronting and commanding the town. This produced the desired effect, and General Howe was at length compelled to acknowledge the inability of a powerful land and naval force, under veteran leaders, to maintain themselves against untried levies whom they were accustomed to regard with contempt,

* Heath's Memoirs, p. 40.

led by officers from whom they affected even to withhold the usual titles of military command. He was obliged to acquiesce in an engagement with the selectmen of Boston, tacitly sanctioned by "Mr. Washington," that his army should be allowed to embark without being fired upon, on condition that they would not burn the town.*

Thus, on the 17th of March, 1776, an effective force of many thousand men evacuated the town, and with a powerful fleet and a numerous train of transports, sailed for Halifax. Putnam, with a detachment of the American army, took possession of Boston. The beloved commander himself made his entry into the town the following day, and the first great act of the drama of the Revolution was brought to a triumphant close, on that old Dorchester Neck which, before the foundation of Boston, our fathers selected as a place for settlement.

This event diffused joy throughout the Union, and contributed materially to prepare the public mind for that momentous political measure, of which we this day commemorate the seventy-ninth anniversary. That civil government, however human infirmities mingle in its organization, is, in its ultimate principle, a Divine ordinance, will be doubted by no one who believes in an overruling Providence. That every people has a right to interpret for itself the will of Providence, in reference to the form of government best suited to its condition, subject to no external human responsibility, is equally certain, and is the doctrine which lies at the basis of the Declaration of Independence. But what makes a people,—what constitutes this august community, to which we give that name; how many persons—how few; bound to each other by what antecedent ties of physical descent, of common language, of local proximity, of previous political connection? This is a great question, to which no answer, that I know, has yet been given; to which, in general terms, perhaps, none can be given. Physiologists have not yet found the seat of animal life,—far less of the rational intel-

* Newell's Journal, Mass. Hist. Collections, Fourth Series, Vol. I. 272.

lect or spiritual essence in the individual Man. Who can wonder that it should be still further beyond our ability to define the mysterious laws which, — out of the physical instincts of our nature, the inexplicable attractions of kindred and tongue, the persuasions of reason, the social sympathies, the accidents as we call them of birth, the wanderings of nations in the dark ages of the past, the confederacies of peace, the ravages of war, employed by the all-fashioning hand of time, which moulds every thing human according to the eternal types in the divine mind, — work out, in the lapse of centuries, with more than Promethean skill, that wondrous creation which we call A PEOPLE!

The Declaration of Independence which we celebrate to-day, attempted no definition of these mysterious agencies; it assumed their result. It assumed that the late Colonies of England were a People, and entitled to all the rights implied in the name. "When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes that impel them to the separation." Such is the dignified and solemn commencement of the great instrument by which, seventy-nine years ago, with the hearty concurrence of the citizens of Dorchester, the Continental Congress of America, renouncing allegiance to the British government, asserted the Independence of these United States.* They left, — they were com-

* The Council of Massachusetts directed (July 17, 1776) that a copy of the Declaration should be sent to each minister of every denomination in the State, to be read to his congregation, and then handed to the town clerks, "who are required to record the same in their respective town or district books, there to remain as a perpetual memorial thereof." It is found in Dorchester Records, III. p. 461–5.

It is a matter of interest to compare the Declaration of the Independence of the United States of America, of the 4th July, 1776, with that of the States General of the United Provinces of Holland, of the 26th of July,

pelled to leave it to the bloody arbitrament of war, to decide whether they were rebellious colonies to be lawfully reduced by force, or a sovereign people rightfully struggling to be free.

Happy for humanity would it be, if this question could find a peaceful and practical solution. It will, in the coming centuries, perhaps in times near at hand, be a frequently recurring question. Extensive colonial dependencies exist in various parts of the world, subject to the powers of Western Europe. Such is the case with half the continent of North America; with all the West India Islands, with a single exception; with an immense region of southern Africa; with the vast territory of India, and with most of the islands of the Indian Archipelago; and with the whole Australian world. There is no reason to doubt that, in the lapse of time, these colonial dependencies will grow up in population, in wealth, in intelligence, and in all the elements of political life, to the stature of a perfect State. How devoutly is it to be wished that principles of public law should be established, regulating the transition of colonies into a condition of Independence, by great constitutional compacts, and not through the gates of bloody revolution!

There is another momentous question which is left undecided in the great declaration; and that is, whether all the inhabitants of British America in their united capacity, and in that alone, formed the "one People" which asserted their independence (which was perhaps the opinion generally entertained by the statesmen of 1776), or whether the inhabi-

1581, by which they asserted their independence of the Spanish Crown. The two Declarations are necessarily altogether different in their details, but as the occasions which produced them are alike, so there is a similarity in their structure, and in the mode of treating the subject, which I hardly think can be mere coincidence. I have a black-letter copy of the original in Dutch, printed at Leyden by the sworn Printer of the State of Holland, in 1581, with this title:—Placcaet vande Staten generael vande ghevnieerde Nederlanden: byden welcken, midts den redenen in't lange in't selfde begrepen, men verclaert den Coninck van Spaegnien vervallen vande Ouerheyt ende Heerschappije van dese voors. Nederlanden, ende verbiet sijnen naem ende zeghel inde selue Landen meer te ghebruycken, etc. A translation is contained in Lord Somers's Tracts, Vol. I. p. 323, Sir Walter Scott's Edition.

tants of the several colonies were each a people who, if it had pleased them, could each have declared its separate independence (as some appear afterwards to have held and to hold); — this was a question not discussed this day seventy-nine years ago. That was a period of high patriotic excitement, of fervid sentiment, of impulsive effort against an impending danger. The metaphysics of state are an after-thought of prosperous and speculative times. But, however these questions may be decided, whatever foundation there may be for the opinion that the inhabitants of each State in the Union are entitled to the name and rights of an independent people; it may be safely affirmed that they cannot at one and the same time be the people of two different States or Territories; although the contrary doctrine seems to prevail to some extent, I trust not widely, in the West, where it has lately been maintained, by the sharp logic of the revolver and the bowie-knife, that the people of Missouri are the people of Kansas!

It would have been a pleasing task, fellow-citizens, had time permitted it, to pursue this rapid glance at the fortunes of our native town, through the period which has elapsed from the Declaration of Independence to the present time. Such a glance would have exhibited, at least since the commencement of this century, a picture of steady growth and almost uninterrupted prosperity, of which few brighter examples can be found in the Commonwealth. It is within this period that my own family associations with Dorchester, and my personal recollections, fall. I seem even now to hear the voice of the same ancient bell which cheered us this morning with its festal peal, as fifty-five years ago it called together the citizens of Dorchester to the meeting-house on yonder hill, to listen to the eulogy on Washington from the lips of one, whom I was called too soon to deplore; and who is not to be named by me, after the lapse of so many years, but with tenderness and veneration.* In this period, under the influ-

* A eulogy on Washington was, at the request of the citizens of Dorchester, delivered on the 22d February, 1800, by my honored father, Oliver Everett, who died 19th December, 1802.

ence of the principles of solid national growth which gave character to the earliest settlements of Massachusetts, and of which, thank heaven, the force is not yet expended; of that love of liberty which prompted the Declaration of Independence; and of that spirit of fraternal affection which produced the last great fruit of the Revolution,—the union of the States under a constitution of confederated republican government,—our country has increased in population, in wealth, in strength, in all that benefits or adorns the societies of men, till it stands the admiration of the world. *O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint!* Happy, too happy, did we but know our blessings. Perfection belongs to nothing human. Times of trial have come upon the country, at different periods; wars abroad and dissensions at home,—alarming junctures of affairs;—and these vicissitudes must be anticipated in time to come as they have happened in time past. But hitherto an unfailing good Providence has carried us through the trials, without which this world would come too near perfection. Let us, my fellow-citizens, on this anniversary of the nation's birth, rescue one day from the cruel dominion of those passions which fill us with bitterness toward each other, and unite in the hope, that we shall still be sustained by the same Almighty arm which bore our fathers over the waters, which supported them under the hardships of the first settlement,—conducted them through the difficulties of the colonial period,—protected them amidst the dangers of the revolutionary struggle,—and has guided their career as an independent State.

Thus, my friends, in the neighborhood of the spot where, in my early childhood, I acquired the first elements of learning at one of those public schools, which are the glory and strength of New England, I have spoken to you imperfectly of the appropriate topics of the day. Retired from public life, without the expectation or the wish to return to it, but the contrary,—grateful for the numerous marks of public confidence which I have received, and which I feel to be beyond my merits,—respecting the convictions of those from

whom I have at any time differed, and asking the same justice for my own, — I confess, fellow-citizens, that few things would better please me than to find a quiet retreat in my native town, where I might pass the rest of my humble career in the serious studies and tranquil pursuits which befit the decline of life, till the same old bell should announce that the chequered scene is over, and the weary is at rest.

# APPENDIX.

---

The more than usual interest of the occasion on which the preceding oration was delivered, has seemed to make it proper to place the following correspondence on record. A detailed account of the proceedings of the day will be found appended to the original edition.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### LETTER TO MR. EVERETT FROM THE CITIZENS OF DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, October 10, 1853.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT,

SIR, — Actuated by motives of public good, and believing in the salutary teachings of national events when contemplated with an inquiring spirit and enlightened judgment — the undersigned, citizens of Dorchester, without distinction of party, are desirous of celebrating the 4th of July, 1854, in a manner that shall prove creditable to that ancient town, instructive to the young, renovating to the aged, and morally profitable to the nation.

Although the occasion is one of annual occurrence, its magnitude increases with every revolution of the great wheel of progress, and the growing and diversified interests of the country are unceasingly presenting new and momentous questions to be studied, illustrated, and explained. The asylum of freedom, and equally the director of progress, America, in her youth, stands in the highly responsible positions of both protector and pioneer; and while it is her ambition to secure an unquestionable efficiency in the one, it is no less her pride to aim at the highest standard of wisdom in the other.

Placed in such fearful relations of responsibility, and held strictly accountable to posterity for the faithfulness with which they perform the sacred duties of citizenship, the American people owe it to the achievements of the past, to the bloody toils and sacrifices of their ancestors; to their hopes and

* Dorchester in 1630, 1776, and 1855; an oration delivered on the fourth of July, 1855, by Edward Everett. Also an account of the proceedings in Dorchester at the celebration of the day. Boston, printed and published by David Clapp, 1855. pp. 158.

aspirations as immortal beings for the advancement of their descendants, and to the universal cause of humanity in the immeasurable future, — so to sanctify and ennoble the great birthday of freedom by constantly associating with it the cheering and weighty events of progress, as to render identical the power of knowledge and the blessings of freedom. The intellect should be trained to acknowledge and to practise the true means of happiness. Such a theme demands a patriot's spirit, a statesman's knowledge, and a master's skill. It is a lesson to be taught to an entire nation, — to the observers of all nations. It is a subject narrowed to no limits of township, commonwealth, or country, but illimitable as the workings in the invisible and unfathomable depths and recesses of the soul.

The humble but ancient town of Dorchester, though once the chief of New England, affords but a slender stock of materials for the scrutinizing historian. Still its annals are not entirely void of national interest. Its early example of town organization, and the zeal of her sons to extend the domain of truth, and to give form to the colonizing spirit in distant sections of the continent, were characteristic indications of its first settlers. Its Heights were made to frown upon an invading foe, and its brave citizens were among the first to resist the acts of British oppression. Its hills were honored by a Bowdoin, and its plains by a Stoughton and an Everett.

In asking you to address the people of Dorchester, and such others as may honor the occasion with their presence, on the 4th of July 1854, the subscribers are not unmindful of your important and laborious position in the councils of the nation, and of those numerous engagements ever incident to the transcendent gifts and acquirements of mind. It is hoped, however, that the place of your nativity may be regarded in the present case with an indulgent and special consideration, — believing, as we do, that whatever and whenever you speak as a statesman, the people of a nation will seek to become acquainted with your counsels.

We have the honor to be, with considerations of respect and esteem, your most obedient servants and fellow-citizens.

Oliver Hall,
Ebenezer Eaton,
Samuel P. Loud,
John Kettell,
Edward King,
Daniel Denny,
David Cummins,
Charles Hood,
Marshall P. Wilder,
Edward Sharp,
John G. Nazro,
Thomas Groom,
Thomas Tremlett,
Nathaniel R. Childs,
Nathan Carruth,
Henry Gardner,
John Barnard,
Wm. Worthington,
Charles Ranstead,
M. O. Barry,
Wm. P. Barnard,
A. C. Dorr,
Wm. H. Richardson,
John H. Sumner,

M. Field Fowler,
Lorenzo Prouty,
Thomas M. Vinson,
Elisha Preston,
E. P. Tileston,
William D. Swan,
Thomas D. Quincy,
Lewis Pierce,
Eleazer J. Bispham,
Darius Brewer,
J. B. Robb,
John H. Robinson,
Ebenezer Clapp,
George Richardson,
John Richardson,
Cornelius Bird,
William Richardson,
Nahum Capen,
Edward Everett Rice,
James Tucker, Jr.
Nath'l E. Tucker,
Wm. E. Vincent,
James Sivret,
Henry J. Gardner,
Eben. Clapp, Jr.
Seth C. Jones,
C. M. Thompson,
E. P. Robinson,
Harvey Howe,
W. A. Gilbert,
Charles Hunt,
Amos Upham,
Charles Bradlee,
Robert Richardson,
Samuel J. Capen,
Joseph Tuttle,
Thomas M. Mosely,
Nath'l W. Tileston,
John C. Brown,
Charles B. Peirce,
Charles Howe,
Elijah Vose,
James Jenkins,
William Clap,
T. J. Vinton,
Samuel Gilbert, Jr.
Charles Emery,
Williams B. Brooks,
Charles H. Pierce,
O. Putnam Bacon,
Otis Wright,
Wm. H. Chamberlain,
Charles Lane,
J. W. Pottle,
Wm. F. Worthington,
Elisha H. Preston,
John Preston, 2d,
Richard Pitts,
O. A. Farwell,
George M. Browne,
John W. Blanchard,
Edmund Wright,
Wm. E. Abbot,
Robert Pierce,
S. B. Pierce,
Robert Vose,
Samuel E. Sawyer,
James W. Sever,
Charles P. Ripley,
Roswell Gleason,
George Haynes,
R. F. Tolman,
Nath'l F. Safford,
Amasa Pray,
Ebenezer Holden,
Robert Codman,
William Tolman,
Benjamin Cushing,
Benjamin Jacobs,
John W. Porter,
Robert Rhodes,
Nathan Holbrook,
John P. Spooner,
Eben Tolman,
George C. Thacher,
John J. May,
D. E. Wadleigh,
Daniel Lane,
John Mears,
Barnabas Davis,

| | |
|---|---|
| James Swan, | Thomas Howe, |
| William Pope, Jr. | Samuel B. Pierce, 2d, |
| J. P. Clapp, | Isaac Clapp, |
| Edward Jarvis, | W. F. Temple, |
| Charles Ansorge, | H. Temple, |
| T. H. Cleaveland, | Cheever Newhall, |
| Wm. R. Austin, | Edward Jones, |
| Augustus Brown, | Wm. M. Jackson, |
| William T. Andrews, | Frederick Nichols, |
| Oliver Downing, | John Fox, |
| James H. Upham, | G. W. Boynton, |
| Enoch Train, | Thomas C. Wales, |
| Samuel Swan, | Nath'l Hall, |
| Dean F. Battles, | Henry Lunt, |
| Bradish Billings, | George W. Porter, |
| John O. B. Minot, | George Yendell, |
| Fred. F. Hassam, | S. S. Curtis, |
| Samuel Hall, | J. H. Pray, |
| E. H. R. Ruggles, | John A. Pray, |
| John Burt, | Wm. H. Pray. |
| Edmund J. Baker, | |

---

## LETTER OF COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.

DORCHESTER, October 10, 1853.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT,

SIR: — We have the honor to present to you a communication, numerously signed by citizens of Dorchester, and respectfully ask that you will give to the subject of it the most favorable consideration consistent with your convictions of duty.

The Committee, in performing the agreeable duty assigned to them, take great pleasure in extending to you the assurance, that could the celebration take place as proposed in the communication now presented, it has the promise of being singularly distinguished by the spirit of unanimity and of patriotism.

With high considerations of respect and true regard, we have the honor to be your most obedient servants,

MARSHALL P. WILDER,<br>
DANIEL DENNY,<br>
WILLIAM T. ANDREWS,<br>
NAHUM CAPEN,<br>
ROBERT CODMAN,<br>
} *Com. of Invitation.*

## MR. EVERETT'S REPLY.

BOSTON, November 30, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: —

You are aware, through my personal communications with Mr. Capen, of the reasons which prevented me, a twelvemonth since, from returning a formal answer to the invitation of a very large number of the citizens of Dorchester, transmitted to me with your letter of the 10th of October, 1853, to deliver an oration on the 4th of July of the present year.

My congressional duties at that time forbade my entering into an engagement for the 4th of July last, and you were pleased to propose the extension of the invitation to the 4th of July, 1855.

I cannot but feel gratified and honored by an invitation proceeding from so large a number of the most respected citizens of the town where I was born and passed my childhood, and at whose schools I received the rudiments of my education. I have been obliged for many years, in consequence of the very great number of applications to address public meetings of every kind, to excuse myself almost altogether; and I might find, in the state of my health and other domestic circumstances, an apology for declining this invitation. But I cannot resist the temptation to avail myself of this opportunity, to address my fellow-citizens of Dorchester, for the first time in my life, and to unite with them in a festival, which, as I infer from the communication with which you have favored me, has been projected with more than usual thoughtful reference to the nature and consequences of the great event commemorated.

With these feelings, gentlemen, I accept with pleasure the invitation which I have received through you from a large number of the citizens of Dorchester, without distinction of party, to deliver an oration before them on the fourth of July next.

I remain, with great respect, gentlemen, sincerely yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER,
DANIEL DENNY, ESQ.
WILLIAM T. ANDREWS, ESQ.
NAHUM CAPEN, ESQ.
ROBERT CODMAN, ESQ.

# BOSTON SCHOOL FESTIVAL.*

---

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, and my Young Friends of both Sexes: —

I really rise with no little diffidence to address you at this time. You have remarked truly, sir, that I never before have had the happiness to be present on an occasion like this. Many years ago in old times, I used to go to the old "school dinner" — a very different affair, my friends, I assure you, from that which has called us together on this occasion. I do not wish to speak disparagingly of former days, or of any thing that was done under the auspices of the city fathers in the olden time, but it used to be a feast of rather an unintellectual character. Eating and drinking, after a laborious day, was the greatest part of the occupation at that time at the school dinner. There was nothing of that which now surrounds us, nothing of the intellectual treats prepared for us in these odes and songs, these flowers from the field of nature, and these fairer flowers, where intellect, and grace, and loveliness are added to the red and white, which

"Nature's own sweet and cunning hand laid on."

I have, however, had much pleasure in complying with the particular request of the committee, that I would be present on this occasion and say a few words to our young friends. Dr. Shurtleff, in desiring me to do so, suggested as a reason, that my connection with the public schools of Boston, which

* Remarks made in Faneuil Hall, on the 23d July, 1855, at the Annual Festival of the Boston Public Schools.

began as a pupil fifty-two years ago, ceases this year as a parent. Having enjoyed their great advantages in my own person, and that of my son, I feel it to be a kind of duty to say a grateful word at parting.

It was, as I have said, sir, fifty-two years last April since I began, at the age of nine years, to attend the reading and writing schools in North Bennett street. The reading school was under *Master* Little, (for "Young America" had not yet repudiated that title,) and the writing school was kept by Master Tileston. Master Little, in spite of his name, was a giant in stature — six feet four, at least — and somewhat wedded to the past. He struggled earnestly against the change then taking place in the pronunciation of *u*, and insisted on our saying *monooment* and *natur*. But I acquired, under his tuition, what was thought in those days a very tolerable knowledge of Lindley Murray's abridgment of English grammar, and at the end of the year could parse almost any sentence in the American Preceptor. Master Tileston was a writing-master of the old school. He set the copies himself, and taught that beautiful old Boston handwriting, which, if I do not mistake, has in the march of innovation (which is not always the same thing as improvement) been changed very little for the better. Master Tileston was advanced in years, and had found a qualification for his calling as a writing-master, in what might have seemed at first to threaten to be an obstruction. The fingers of his right hand had been contracted and stiffened in early life, by a burn, but were fixed in just the position to hold a pen, a penknife, and a rattan! As they were also considerably indurated, they served as a convenient instrument of discipline. A copy badly written or a blotted page was sometimes visited with an infliction which would have done no discredit to the beak of a bald eagle. I speak, sir, from observation not from experience. His long deep desk was a perfect curiosity-shop of confiscated balls, tops, penknives, marbles, and jews-harps; the accumulation of forty years. I desire, however, to speak of him with gratitude, for he put me on the track of an acquisition which has been extremely useful to me in after-

life, — that of a plain, legible hand. I remained at these schools about sixteen months, and, on leaving them, had the good fortune in 1804 to receive the Franklin medal in the English department.

After an interval of about a year, (during which I attended a private school taught by Mr. Ezekiel Webster, a distinguished gentleman of New Hampshire, and on occasion of his absence, by his much more distinguished and ever memorable brother, Daniel Webster, at that time a student of law in Boston,) I went to the Latin school, then slowly emerging from a state of extreme depression. It was kept in School street, where the Horticultural Hall now stands. Those who judge of what the Boston Latin School ought to be from the spacious and commodious building in Bedford street, can form but little idea of the old school-house. It contained but one room, heated in the winter by an iron stove, which sent up a funnel into a curious brick chimney built down from the roof, in the middle of the room, to within seven or eight feet from the floor, being, like Mahomet's coffin, held in the air to the roof I hardly know how, perhaps by bars of iron. The boys had to take their turns in winter in coming early to the school-house, to open it; to make a fire sometimes of wet logs and a very inadequate supply of other combustibles, if such they might be called; to sweep out the room, and, if need be, to shovel a path through the snow to the street. These were not very fascinating duties for an urchin of ten or eleven; but we lived through it, and were perhaps not the worse for having to turn our hand to these little offices.

The standard of scholastic attainment was certainly not higher than that of material comfort in those days. We read pretty much the same books — or books of the same class — in Latin and Greek as are read now, with the exception of the Greek Testament, but we read them in a very cursory and superficial manner. There was no attention paid to the philosophy of the languages, to the deduction of words from their radical elements, to the niceties of construction, still less to prosody. I never made an hexameter or pentameter verse, till years afterwards, when I had a son at school in Lon-

don, who occasionally required a little aid in that way. The subsidiary and illustrative branches were wholly unknown in the Latin School in 1805. Such a thing as a school library, a book of reference, a critical edition of a classic, a map, a blackboard, an engraving of an ancient building, or a copy of a work of ancient art, such as now adorn the walls of our schools, was as little known as the electric telegraph. If our children, who possess all these appliances and aids to learning, do not greatly excel their parents, they will be much to blame.

At this school, in 1806, I had the satisfaction to receive the Franklin medal, which, however, as well as that received at the English School in 1804, during my absence from the country in early life, I was so unfortunate as to lose. I begged my friend, Dr. Shurtleff, a year or more ago, to replace them — these precious trophies of my school-boy days — at my expense, which he has promised to do. He has not yet had time to keep his word; but as, in addition to his other numerous professional and official occupations, he is engaged in editing the Records of the Massachusetts and Plymouth Colonies, in about twenty-five volumes folio, and is bringing out the work at the rate of five or six volumes a year, I suppose I must excuse him for not attending to my medals; although, like Julius Cæsar, the Doctor possesses the faculty of doing three or four things at the same time, and all with great precision and thoroughness. I take this public occasion to bring the matter to his recollection, and I think now, unless he has a much poorer memory than I believe he possesses, he will not forget it.

Mr. Mayor, the schools of Boston have improved within fifty years, beyond what any one will readily conceive, who has not in his own person made the examination. I have made it myself only with reference to the Latin School, but I have no reason to doubt that it is the same with all the others. The support of the schools is justly regarded as the first care of the city government; and the public expenditure upon them is greater in proportion to the population than in any city in the world. I had occasion last week to make a

statement on this subject, to a gentleman from a distant part of the country, and when I informed him that the richest individual in Boston could not, with all his money, procure better schooling for his son than the public schools furnish to the child of the poorest citizen, he was lost in admiration. I do not think the people of Boston themselves value as they ought the privilege which they possess in having that education brought to their doors, for which parents in some other parts of the country are obliged to send their children a hundred or a thousand miles from home; to say nothing of the home-sickness and heart-sickness of the poor children, who, at the age when the affections are tender, are thus banished from the paternal roof; and we may well repeat the inquiry of Cicero: "Ubi enim aut jucundius morarentur quam in patria, aut pudicitius continerentur quam sub oculis parentum, aut minore sumtu quam domi?"

In a word, sir, when the Public Library shall be completed, (and thanks to the liberality of the city government it is making the most satisfactory progress,) which I have always regarded as the necessary supplement to our schools, I do really think that Boston will possess an educational system superior to any other in the world.

Let me, sir, before I sit down, congratulate the boys and girls on their success, who as medal scholars are privileged to be here. The reward they have now received for their early efforts is designed as an incentive to future exertion; without which the Franklin medal will be rather a disgrace than a credit to them. But let them also bear their honors with meekness. Of their school mates of both sexes who have failed to attain these coveted distinctions, some, less endowed with natural talent, have probably made exertions equally if not more meritorious; some have failed through ill-health. Some whom you now leave a good way behind will come straining after you and perhaps surpass you in the great race of life. Let your present superior good fortune, my young friends, have no other effect than to inspire you with considerateness and kind feeling towards your school mates. Let not the dark passions, and base selfish and party feelings which

lead grown men to hate and vilify, and seek to injure each other, find entrance into your young and innocent bosoms. Let these early honors lead you to a more strict observance of the eleventh commandment, toward those whom you have distanced in these school-day rivalries, or who from any cause have been prevented from sharing with you the enjoyments of this hour; and as you may not all know exactly what the eleventh commandment is, I will end a poor speech by telling you a good story.

The celebrated Archbishop Usher was, in his younger days, wrecked on the coast of Ireland, at a place where his person and character were alike unknown. Stripped of every thing, he wandered to the house of a dignitary of the church, in search of shelter and relief, craving assistance as a brother clergyman. The dignitary, struck with his squalid appearance after the wreck, distrusted his tale, and doubted his character; and said that, so far from being a clergyman, he did not believe he could even tell how many commandments there were. "I can at once satisfy you," said the Archbishop, "that I am not the ignorant impostor you take me for. There are eleven commandments." This answer confirmed the dignitary in his suspicions; and he replied with a sneer, "Indeed, there are but ten commandments in my Bible; tell me the eleventh, and I will relieve you." "Here it is," said the Archbishop, "A NEW commandment give I unto you, THAT YE LOVE ONE ANOTHER."

# LAUNCH OF THE DEFENDER.*

MR. McKAY, —

Ladies and Gentlemen: — Although I perceive from the manner in which our host has presented me to you that something is expected from me, yet I must say I think it is an occasion where any thing like a set speech would be not only unusual, but very much out of place. My friend Mr. Kendall, if within the sound of my voice, will bear me witness, that when he proposed to me the gratification of being present on this occasion nothing was said about speech making; and most certainly I find myself here entirely unprepared for any thing formal. By a workman and architect like Mr. McKay, a mere orator must be regarded very much in the light of a land-lubber; and if one should come down here to sport with his tropes and figures on tide water, he would be thought to be playing a superfluous and foolish part. We look to you, Mr. McKay, for entertainment on this occasion. We have not come here, I am sure, to have our ears tickled with figures of rhetoric, but to hear the music of your mallet knocking away the last block, and sending off your beautiful vessel to its destined element.

You were good enough, however, to present me as the friend of that great and good man, whose loss we, as well as the whole country, have so much reason to deplore. For myself, and in behalf of others whom I see around me, I have much pleasure in expressing the great gratification which we have all experienced in witnessing this successful launch. We are

* Remarks made at the residence of Mr. Donald McKay, on the occasion of the launch of the ship "Defender," on the 28th July, 1855.

indebted to you, sir, and also to the owners, for the tribute you have paid to this great man, who is honored by the name your beautiful vessel bears, as the "Defender of the Constitution." It was a pleasing sight to behold his well-represented and majestic figure upon the prow, looking down upon the waters as the vessel glided into its appointed element, as if he commanded them, now that he is gone, as he commanded the hearts of men while living. Sir, it is a just tribute to his patriotism, to his long and faithful, and must I not add, ill-requited services. He did defend the Constitution, not merely as every good citizen is obliged in duty to defend the government under which he lives, but he defended it because it is the guaranty of inestimable blessings, surrounding us on every side. He defended the Constitution of the United States because he felt, as you and I, and all of us feel, that it is a kind of earthly providence, surrounding us alike while we wake and while we sleep, and assuring us an amount of blessings, such as I firmly believe never before were enjoyed by any other people since the creation of this world.

Sir, there is another ground on which it was appropriate to give his well-earned title — "The Defender" — to this noble vessel. Mr. Webster, among other reasons, supported and defended the Constitution of the United States because it spread its ægis over the commerce of the country, — because it was, in fact, the bulwark of commerce. He knew, as we all know, that commerce is the great civilizer of nations; the parent of liberty, of the arts, of refinement. He knew from the history of our own country, how the Constitution of the United States had elevated its commerce from that miserable point of depression in which it existed before the adoption of the Constitution; when three or four gentlemen, Boston merchants, were obliged to raise a subscription for the purpose of building two or three small vessels, because there was not capital enough in one man's hands to build a vessel alone. He recollected that commerce had joined the States together, and he did not forget what the Constitution had done in establishing this harmonious intercourse between the

North and the South, the East and the West. Instead of revolutionary legislation, hostile tariffs, and capricious prohibitions, which broke up the country and divided it into governments in reality foreign towards each other, he knew how much the Constitution had done by abolishing that condition of things, and bringing us all into the prosperous intercourse now existing between the several States.

This noble ship which has just been launched, will soon spread her canvas abroad to the breeze, but as her Commander — a brave man I am sure he will be, to be entrusted with property of so much value — as her Commander stands upon her deck and looks towards his home, and sees his native shores melting in the distance, he may be assured that the best wishes of numerous friends, those around us here and others, will follow him over the deep. He may be sure, too, that to no point however distant can he carry his vessel where the name and fame of the "Defender of the Constitution" will not have preceded him. He can enter no port however distant, where the flag of the Union which his vessel bears will not be a sufficient defence; and, sir, I will say one other thing, although you are present, that there is no port however distant which he can reach, where a ship built by Donald McKay, will not stand "A, No. 1." Yes, sir, and if there were any letter coming before A, or any figure standing higher than 1, the vessels of Donald McKay would be indicated by that letter and that figure.

I was at a little loss, I confess, to comprehend the secret of the great success which has attended our friend and host. Eighty-two ships, I understand, he has built, — all vessels such as we have seen to-day. I do not mean that they were all as large, but they were as well built. Eighty-two vessels! No one else, certainly, has done more than our friend to improve the commercial marine of this country, and it has long seemed to me that there was a mystery about it. But since I have been under this roof to-day I have learned the secret of it; excellent family government, and a good helpmeet to take counsel with and encouragement from. A fair proportion of the credit and praise for this success is, I am sure, due to our

amiable and accomplished hostess. I congratulate also the father of our host, who is present with us, the father of such a son, and the father of such a family. He has, I am told, fourteen sons and daughters, and fifty grandchildren, nine of the latter having been born during the last year. I wish to know, my friends, if you do not call that being a good citizen?

I am told, ladies and gentlemen, that our friend Mr. Train first heard of our host, Mr. McKay, at Windsor Castle, in England, several years ago, and what he then heard led Mr. Train to place that confidence in him which has never failed to this hour. Now as Windsor Castle, the residence of the British monarchs, was the first place of introduction, may we not well regard our friend as the "Sea King of the United States?" I will not, however, take up more of your time, but as a concluding toast I propose that we all drink the health of

*Our host, Mr. Donald McKay:* — A successful voyage to the noble vessel he has launched this morning, and all prosperity to her enterprising owners.

# ABBOTT LAWRENCE.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: —

I HAVE come a considerable distance this morning, (from Newport,) at the request of the committee having charge of the arrangements for this meeting, with scarce any preparation to address you but what consists in a most heartfelt participation in the feeling which calls you together. I come to tell you that already, at a distance from home, the news of Mr. Lawrence's decease excites the same deep sympathy as here. With ample opportunities to witness the great and excellent qualities which made him so respected and valued a member of the community, acting with him confidentially on many important occasions, public and private, I need scarcely add that I have cherished for him feelings of the warmest personal regard, the fruit of a friendly intercourse, commencing with my entrance upon life and continued without a moment's interruption or chill, to the close of his. He was, sir, but one or two years my senior, and I should be wanting in common sensibility if, on this occasion, I did not associate with that sorrowful regret, which is common to us all, the more solemn reflection, that, having walked side by side with him for forty years, — having accompanied him to the brink of the "narrow sea" which "divides that happy land from ours," — in a few years only at most, in the course of nature, that narrow sea will cease to divide us.

It would be an unseasonable and superfluous, though a

* Remarks made at a public meeting of the citizens of Boston, in Faneuil Hall, on the 20th of August, 1855, on occasion of the decease of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence.

grateful task, before this assembly,—composed of the neighbors, the associates, the fellow-citizens of our deceased friend, —to attempt minutely to relate his career or delineate his character. You are acquainted with them from personal observation, and they have already gone forth, on the wings of the press, to the four quarters of the land. You have been accustomed to hold them up and to speak of them as a most happy specimen of the life and qualities, which, without early advantages over the rest of the community, are naturally produced by that equality of condition which prevails in New England, and by those means of common school education, and the facilities which among us attend a virtuous, energetic and industrious young man upon his entrance on the world. You habitually point to him, as a bright example of the highest social position, of commanding influence over others, of overflowing abundance of this world's goods, attained by the calm and steady exercise of homebred virtues and practical qualities, by the energetic and unostentatious pursuit of an industrious career, which are the common birthright of the country; and the greater his praise, who out of these familiar elements of prosperity was able to rear such a rare and noble fabric of success.

Mr. Lawrence, sir, as you well know, belonged to that class of merchants, who raise commerce far above the level of the selfish pursuit of private gain. He contemplated it as a great calling of humanity, having high duties and generous aims; one of the noblest developments of our modern civilization. I know these were his views. I had a conversation with him many years ago, which I shall never forget. I was to deliver an address before one of our young men's associations, and I went to him and asked him what I should say to the young men. "Tell them," said he, "that commerce is not a mercenary pursuit, but an honorable calling. Tell them that the hand of God has spread out these mighty oceans, not to separate but to unite the families of men; and that the various climates of the earth and their different products are designed by Providence to be the foundation of a mutually beneficial intercourse between distant regions."

Mr. Lawrence was justly proud of the character of a Boston merchant, and that character suffered nothing at his hands. His business life extended over two or three of those terrible convulsions, which shake the pillars of the commercial world, but they disturbed in no degree the solid foundations of his prosperity. He built upon the adamantine basis of Probity; beyond reproach, beyond suspicion. His life gave a lofty meaning to the familiar line, and you felt, in his presence, that

"An honest man *is* the noblest work of God."

Far from being ashamed of his humble beginnings, he was proud of them, as the merchant princes of Florence, at the height of their power and when they were giving the law to Italy, preserved upon their houses the cranes by which bales of merchandise were raised to their attics. A young gentleman told me yesterday at Newport, that two or three months ago, Mr. Lawrence took from his waistcoat pocket and exhibited in his presence, a pair of blunt scissors, which had served him for daily use at the humble commencement of his business life. As for his personal integrity, Mr. Chairman, to which you alluded, I am persuaded that if the dome of the State house, which towers over his residence in Park street, had been coined into a diamond, and laid at his feet, as the bribe of a dishonest transaction, he would have spurned it like the dust he trod on. His promise was a sacrament.

Although in early life brought up in a limited sphere, and in the strictness of the old school, which prescribed a somewhat rigid perseverance in one track, Mr. Lawrence was not afraid of bold and novel projects; he rather liked them. He was an early and an efficient friend of the two great business conceptions, creations I may call them, of his day and generation. As much as any one man, more than most, he contributed to realize them, to the inappreciable benefit of the country. When he came forward into life, India cottons, of a coarser and flimsier texture than any thing that has ever been seen in this country by any man under thirty-five years of age, were sold in this market at retail for a quarter of a

dollar a yard. Every attempt to manufacture a better article was crushed by foreign competition, acting upon imperfect machinery, want of skill incident to a novel enterprise, and the reluctance of capital to seek new and experimental investments. Mr. Lawrence felt that this was an unnatural state of things. He believed, if our infant arts could be sustained through the first difficulties, that they would assuredly prosper. He believed the American Union to be eminently calculated for a comprehensive manufacturing system. He saw, in no distant perspective, the great agricultural staple of the South enjoying the advantage of a second and that a home market, by being brought into connection with the mechanical skill and the capital of the North. He saw the vast benefit of multiplying the pursuits of a community, and thus giving play to the infinite variety of native talent. He heard in advance the voice of a hundred streams, now running to waste over barren rocks, but destined hereafter to be brought into accord with the music of the water-wheel and the power-loom. He contemplated a home consumption at the farmer's door, for the products of his corn field, his vegetable garden, and his dairy. These were the views and the principles which led Mr. Lawrence in conjunction with Mr. Jackson, Mr. Francis C. Lowell, Mr. Appleton, and their enlightened associates, to labor for the establishment of the manufactures of the United States. These surely were large and generous views. At the time when his own pursuits and interests were deeply engaged in commerce, entertaining the opinions I have so briefly indicated, he threw himself with characteristic ardor into the new pursuit, and the country is largely indebted to Mr. Lawrence for the noble result. We are now, without any diminution of our agriculture and navigation, but on the contrary with a large increase of both, the second manufacturing country in the world. The rising city which bears his name, on the beautiful banks of the Merrimack, will carry down to posterity no unworthy memorial of his participation in this auspicious work.

The other great conception, or creation, to which I had reference, is the railroad system of the country. For this

also the community is largely indebted to Mr. Lawrence. With respect to the first considerable work of this kind in New England, the Worcester Railroad, I cannot speak with so much confidence of Mr. Lawrence's connection with it, as my friend behind me (Hon. N. Hale); but with regard to the extension of that road westward, I am able to speak from my own information. Mr. Lawrence was one of its earliest and most efficient friends. It is twenty years ago this summer since we had a most enthusiastic and successful meeting in this hall in furtherance of that great enterprise. Mr. Lawrence contributed efficiently to get up the meeting, and took a very active part in the measures proposed by it. It was my fortune to take some part in the proceedings. At the end of my speech, for which he had furnished me valuable materials and suggestions, he said to me, with that beaming smile which we all remember so well, " Mr. Everett, we shall live to see the banks of the Upper Mississippi connected by iron bands with State street." He has passed away too soon for all but his own pure fame; but he lived to see that prophecy fulfilled. I need not tell you, Mr. Chairman, that to these two causes, the manufactures and the net of railroads thrown over the country, New England is greatly indebted for her present prosperity.

There is another cause to which she owes still more, than to any thing that begins and ends in material influences — the cause of education. Of this, also, Mr. Lawrence was an efficient friend. Besides all that he did for the academies and schools of the country, in answer to applications for aid continually made, and as constantly granted in proportion to their merits, he has left that enduring monument of his enlightened liberality, the Scientific School at Cambridge. My friend and former associate in the corporation of Harvard College (Hon. S. A. Eliot) can vouch for the accuracy of what I say on this head. Mr. Lawrence felt that our collegiate seminaries, from the nature of those institutions, made but inadequate provision for scientific education as a preparation for the industrial career. He determined, as far as possible, to remedy the defect. He had felt himself the want of

superior education, and resolved, that, as far as he was able to prevent it, the rising generation of his young countrymen should not suffer the same privation. I had the honor, at that time, to be connected with the University at Cambridge. I conferred with him on this subject from the time when it first assumed distinct shape in his mind, to that of its full development. He saw the necessity of systematic training in the principles of science, in order to meet the growing demands of the country and the age. He saw that it was a period of intense action. He wished our agriculturists, our engineers, our chemists, our architects, our miners, our machinists, — in a word all classes engaged in handling the natural elements, to lay a solid foundation on the eternal basis of science. But his views were not limited to a narrow utilitarianism. He knew the priceless worth of pure truth. He wished that his endowment should contribute to promote its discovery by original researches into the mysteries of nature, and he especially rejoiced in being able to engage for his infant establishment the services of the great naturalist (Professor Agassiz) of the day. These were the objects of the scientific school, — this the manner in which he labored for their promotion. What nobler object for the appropriation of the fruit of his hardly earned affluence could be devised? For material prosperity and all the establishments by which it is augmented and secured may flee away; commerce may pass into new channels; populous cities in the lapse of ages may be destroyed; and strong governments be overturned in the convulsion of empires; but science and truth are as eternal as the heavens, and the memory of him who has contributed to their discovery or diffusion, shall abide till the heavens themselves have departed as a scroll.

In these and other ways, of which I have not time to speak, Mr. Lawrence rendered noble service to the community, but always as a private man. He wished to serve it in no other capacity. He resisted, as much as possible, all solicitations to enter public life. He served a little while in our municipal councils and our State legislature, but escaped from them as

soon as possible. He served two terms in Congress, with honor and good repute. He brought to that market articles with which it is not overstocked; sound reliable practical knowledge, and freedom from electioneering projects. He rendered the most important aid as one of the commissioners on behalf of Massachusetts in the negotiation of the North-Eastern Boundary question. He was offered a seat in General Taylor's Cabinet, which was promptly declined; and when the mission to London was placed at his disposal, he held it long under advisement. While he was deliberating whether to accept the place, he did me the honor to consult me, naturally supposing I could give him particular information as to the duties of the office, and remarking that it would depend in a considerable degree on my report, whether he accepted it. Among many other questions, he asked me "whether there was any real foundation in truth, for the ancient epigrammatic jest, that an ambassador is a person sent to a foreign government to tell lies for his own," * adding that, "if that was the case, his mind was made up; he had never yet told a lie, and was not going to begin at the age of fifty-six." I told him, "I could answer for myself as a foreign minister, that I had never said a word or written a line which, as far as my own character or that of my government was concerned, I should have been unwilling to see in the newspapers the next day;" and this explanation, he said, removed one of his scruples. I encouraged him, of course, to accept the mission; and his brilliant success is known to the country and to Europe; success equal to that of any of his predecessors, living

* This celebrated jest was written by Sir Henry Wotton, in the album of a German friend at Augsburg, Sir Henry being on his way to Venice in 1604, as ambassador in ordinary to that Republic. As expressed originally in Latin, it reads, "Legatus est vir bonus, peregrè missus ad mentiendum reipublicæ causa," which Sir Henry Wotton (says his friend and biographer Walton), "could have been content should have been thus Englished, "an ambassador is an honest man, sent to lie abroad for the good of his country." — But as the play on the words "lie abroad" wholly disappears in the Latin, the jest becomes very reprehensible, and at a later day drew upon its author, a person of great purity of character, — much obloquy. — See Walton's Life of Sir H. Wotton, p. 149.

or dead, however distinguished. His genial disposition, his affable manners, his princely hospitality, his appropriate speeches at public meetings and entertainments, — not studied harangues nor labored disquisitions, but brief, animated, cordial appeals to the good feelings of the audience, — the topics pertinent to the occasions, — the tone cheerful and radiant with good temper, — lively touches on the heart-strings of international sympathy, — these were the manly and honest wiles with which he won the English heart. His own government, (first duty of a foreign minister,) was faithfully served. The government to which he was accredited was conciliated. The business confided to him, (and it is at all times immense,) was ably transacted. The convenience of a host of travelling countrymen promoted. The public in England gratified. What more could be done or desired? His success, as I have said, was fully equal to that of any of his predecessors; — perhaps I ought to use a stronger term.

He came home and returned to private life, the same man. He resumed his place in his happy home, in his counting-house, in the circle of friends, wherever duty was to be performed or good done. To the sacred domain of private life I will not follow him, except to say a word on that trait of his character to which the gentlemen who have preceded me have so feelingly alluded, I mean his beneficence, a topic never to be omitted in speaking of Mr. Lawrence. And here I will say of him, what I heard President John Quincy Adams say of another merchant prince of Boston (Col. Perkins), in the hall of the House of Representatives, that "he had the fortune of a prince, and a heart as much larger than his fortune, as that was than a beggar's." I will say of him what was said of his lamented brother Amos, that "every day of his life was a blessing to somebody." Sir, he gave constantly, by wholesale and retail; and as I venture to affirm without certainly knowing the fact, every day of his life. His bounty sometimes descended in copious showers and sometimes distilled in gentle dews. He gave munificent sums publicly, where it was proper to do so, by way of setting an example to others; and far oftener his benefactions followed humble

want to her retreat, and solaced the misery known only to God and the earthly steward of his bounty. Vast sums were given by him while he lived, which evinced, but, if I mistake not, did not exhaust, his liberality.*

Such he was; so kind, so noble, so complete in all that makes a MAN, and the ultimate source of all this goodness, its vital principle, that which brought all his qualities into harmonious relation, was religious principle; the faith, the hope of the gospel. This is no theme for a place like this, — other lips and another occasion will do it justice, but this it was which gave full tone to his character, and which bore him through the last great trial. This it is which must console us under his irreparable loss, and administer comfort to those with whose sorrow the stranger intermeddleth not.

* Mr. Lawrence, by his will, bequeathed : —

| | |
|---|---|
| To the Scientific School at Cambridge a second sum of . . . | $50,000 |
| For Model Lodging-Houses [the income only to be expended,] . . | 50,000 |
| For the Boston Public Library, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10,000 |
| To the American Bible Society, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5,000 |
| To the American Tract Society, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5,000 |
| To the American Home Missionary Society, . . . . . . . . . | 5,000 |
| To the Franklin Library Association in Lawrence, . . . . . | 5,000 |
| | $130,000 |

Besides $70,600 in private bequests outside of his family.

# OBITUARY NOTICE.*

Our readers are doubtless prepared, by the melancholy announcements of some days past, for the news of the death of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, which event took place at his residence in Park street, on Saturday forenoon, in the sixty-third year of his age, after a severe illness of eleven weeks. Although at different times since his confinement to his house, strong hopes have been entertained of his recovery, encouraged in no small degree by his entire self-possession and command of his mental faculties to the last, it has pleased an all-wise Providence that these hopes should be disappointed.

By this event, Boston has lost one of her most useful and honored citizens. No person was more thoroughly identified with the prosperity of the city, or had done more to promote it. By his untiring energy and sound judgment, aided by the universal confidence in his personal character which he commanded through life, and favored by an overruling good fortune, he rose from humble beginnings to the possession of great wealth, and to a position of high influence in the community and the country at large. The moderation with which he enjoyed and the liberality with which he dispensed his affluence raised him above envy; and the admirable qualities of his well-balanced character made him an object of esteem and regard wherever he was known.

* The following obituary notice (written by Mr. Everett) of Mr. Lawrence, who died Saturday, 18th August, 1855, appeared in the Boston Daily Advertiser of the following Monday.

He had for some time, by general admission, stood at the head of the mercantile profession in Boston. Since the retirement of Col. Perkins from active life, no one contested that position with Mr. Lawrence. With what vigor and judgment he conducted the vast concerns of the commercial house, of which he was the efficient head, need not be stated in this community. The feeble health of his lamented brother, the late Mr. Amos Lawrence, under whom he received his business education, and with whom he was afterwards associated in partnership, threw upon him the chief direction of an establishment, second to few in the world for the extent of its transactions; second to none in standing and character. It is not too much to say, that to the house of A. & A. Lawrence & Co., of which Mr. Abbott Lawrence, though not the senior partner during the lifetime of his brother, was, for the reason stated, the active head and the controlling mind, the mercantile profession in Boston is in no small degree indebted for the good name which it bears throughout the Union and the world.

Mr. Lawrence very early took an interest in American manufactures. At a time when the merchants of the United States generally looked with indifference, if not distrust, upon the attempt to compete with the fabrics of Europe, Mr. Lawrence took a different view of the subject, not from selfish motives, for his interests at that time ran rather in the channels of trade. But he felt the importance of diversifying the pursuits of a community, in order to the full development of the endless variety of its talent. He calculated much on the indomitable energy of the American mind and the matchless skill of the American hand. He saw with impatience the vast water power with which Providence has endowed the country, running to waste; a water power equal in the aggregate to the whole steam power of Great Britain. He regarded it as a practical absurdity of the grossest kind to consume coarse tissues made of the cotton of India, and sold here at twice and thrice the cost for which a vastly better article could be made from the product of our own soil; and he considered it but little less improvident to send our cotton and

our wool to Europe, in order to employ foreign labor in converting them into cloth for our own consumption. On the contrary, he saw benefits far beyond those of a pecuniary nature, in building up a great manufacturing system, which should bring the raw material of the South and the capital and manufacturing skill of the North into a mutually beneficial connection. His own immediate interests and those of his house were, as we have intimated, closely connected with foreign trade; he was, as a merchant, on the high road to wealth. But the large views we have indicated took possession of his mind. He looked to the development of the resources of the whole country, and to the harmonious combination of its remote sectional interests, and saw that it could be effected only by the introduction of manufactures. Notwithstanding the local jealousies and party opposition with which the policy was met, Mr. Lawrence lived to see the manufactures of the country firmly established. He had the satisfaction to witness the fulfilment of all his predictions; to behold the benefits which they confer upon every part of the Union, and to find them able to dispense, and that sooner than could have been anticipated, with the moderate legislative protection reluctantly accorded them.

Nor was Mr. Lawrence a less early and efficient friend of that system of internal communication by railroads, to which, conjointly with her manufactures, New England owes so much of her present prosperity. Especially in the measures which resulted in the construction of our great Western Railroad, Mr. Lawrence took an early and a deep interest. His wise counsel, his powerful influence, and his pecuniary aid were liberally given, at that stage of the enterprise when capitalists who look only to profitable investments and large dividends stood aloof.

Notwithstanding the extent and variety of his business relations and the time and attention which they required, Mr. Lawrence neglected none of the duties which a good citizen owes to the community. He took at all times a lively interest in public affairs, not from ambition for political advancement or a wish for office, (which could only be an inconven-

ience and a sacrifice to him,) but because he felt it incumbent upon him to exert his great influence for the public good. He felt that when men of high character, having a large stake in the community, withhold themselves from all participation in public affairs, their control falls into the hands of incompetent, selfish, and perhaps corrupt men. During the early part of his life, however, he steadily declined office, confining himself to the discharge of the duties of a good citizen, by the emphatic expression of his opinion on all public questions and the earnest support of able, right-thinking, and patriotic men. In later life he became a member of the State Legislature, and for a short period represented this district in the House of Representatives of the United States. Of every public body to which he belonged he was a leading member; exercising a commanding influence on all financial and most other practical questions; a forcible, eloquent, and persuasive, though not a frequent, speaker; a legislator of the class rapidly passing away, who owe their advancement neither to party management, sectional agitation, nor secret machinery; but to merit felt and acknowledged by the community; to the qualification of fitness for the place.

In 1848, Mr. Lawrence was looked to as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. Accidental causes decided the vote of the nominating convention in favor of Mr. Fillmore, a result in which Mr. Lawrence and his friends most cheerfully acquiesced. A place in the cabinet was offered him by General Taylor, and that being declined, the mission to England was placed at his disposal.

With what distinguished success he filled that important and laborious office; how much to the credit of the country; how greatly to the advantage of all persons having business to be transacted with his legation; how much, in particular, to the convenience of travellers, (now a very large class of the community,) how acceptably to the government of the country to which he was accredited and to the people of England generally, with whom his affable manners, his genial disposition and generous hospitality, brought him extensively into connection, is too well known on both sides of the Atlantic to

need comment. Entering upon the office without any experience of its duties in subordinate stations, or that acquaintance with diplomatic functions which may be gathered from books, we have reason to think that they were discharged by him to the entire satisfaction of his government; while it is well known that his general success and popularity as the American Minister at the Court of St. James, were fully equal to those of the most able and distinguished of his predecessors. The tidings of Mr. Lawrence's decease, we are well persuaded, will be received in the highest circles of society in England with a sensibility scarcely inferior to that which it awakens here.

Mr. Lawrence's principles as a public man were those of a liberal conservatism. He did not think that political wisdom consists in disparaging the characters or undermining the work of our fathers. The son of a revolutionary officer, who was one of the foremost on the field, the spirit of 1776 gave tone to the political feelings of the son, and he reverenced the men of that day and their principles and characters. But he understood the law of our social, industrial, and national progress. Great ideas found easy entrance into his mind. He was not startled with bold projects. He formed them himself, and comprehended them when proposed by others. He firmly believed, and frequently expressed the opinion, that if the affairs of the country were wisely conducted, it would move rapidly forward to a state of prosperity, of which all that has hitherto been effected is but the elementary preparation. Of this prosperity he regarded the Union of the States as the essential condition; and he looked with equal anxiety and aversion on every thing which menaced its stability.

Mr. Lawrence valued property as the means of personal independence to himself and of doing good to others. His benefactions, like those of his lamented brother Amos, were almost boundless in number and amount. Every meritorious public object, every benevolent institution, every incorporated charity, every association of a more private nature for the relief of want, we may almost say every individual in the com-

munity standing in need of aid, shared his liberality. No day in the year probably passed without an application and, according to its desert, a successful application to him. Many who read these sentences, will be able to bear witness to their truth. The extent of his bounties was publicly known only in cases where notoriety was necessary; but hundreds of instances, we have reason to think, of good done in secret are known only to those immediately benefited, and to the Being who seeth in secret.

Mr. Lawrence took an especial interest in the cause of education. He looked to substantial training in the various departments of useful knowledge as the great safeguard, humanly speaking, of society. He valued the free schools of New England as prime elements of our prosperity. Besides liberal donations to schools and academies throughout the country, as cheerfully accorded as they were constantly solicited, he made provision by a handsome endowment for an annual distribution of prizes in the Boston schools.

But Mr. Lawrence's views on the subject of education took a higher range. In the year 1847, he founded the scientific school which bears his name, as a separate department of the University at Cambridge. The spacious edifice appropriated to it was built by him, and successive liberal pecuniary endowments were made by him for the support of its professors. This foundation (the first of the kind in the United States) was the embodiment of long and mature reflections, on the importance of the systematic education for those engaged in conducting the great industrial pursuits of the community as engineers, chemists, geologists, architects, machinists, and manufacturers, as well as those who are disposed to aim at the increase of useful knowledge by original researches into the mysteries of organic life. For such an education, it was the object of his generous endowment to provide. The great success which has attended the operations of the school evinces the soundness of Mr. Lawrence's views as to the desirableness of such an institution, as one of the public wants of the country and age, as well as the ability and zeal with which those views have been carried out by the accomplished

and distinguished men, selected at his suggestion or with his approval, as the professors.

In this connection, it will not be thought invidious if we allude to the agency of Mr. Lawrence in inducing Mr. Agassiz to establish his residence in the United States. This eminent naturalist arrived in this country, as a lecturer before the Lowell Institute, precisely at the time when Mr. Lawrence was maturing the project of the Scientific School. The peculiar fitness of Mr. Agassiz for a chair in such an institution did not escape his penetration, and the liberal appropriation, originally intended by him as the endowment of the school, was enlarged with a view to a more adequate provision for the celebrated foreigner just coming among us,—happily no longer to be designated as such. The last days of Mr. Lawrence's life were soothed by the receipt of the interesting letter from Professor Peirce, given in the Daily Advertiser a few days since, and bearing witness to the great success of the Scientific School.

Mr. Lawrence, though not professedly a man of letters, had found time, in the intervals of business, for the acquisition of a great amount of miscellaneous knowledge by a judicious course of reading. His house was filled with books, paintings, and works of art; his conversation was at all times intelligent and instructive; his appreciation of liberal pursuits prompt and cordial.

In manner he was eminently courteous and affable. His kindly disposition found constant expression in a beaming smile, in tones, and words, and acts of cheerfulness, in unaffected sympathy with those around him. His purse, his advice, his encouraging voice were ever at the command of modest worth. His house was the stranger's home; his fireside the favored resort of friendship. Unostentatious hospitality was the presiding genius within his doors. Gloom and austerity were strangers to his countenance. He lived in an atmosphere of good-will; not a languid sentiment, still less an empty profession; but substantial effective good-will, manifested in deeds of beneficence. It might be said of him,

as it was said of his brother Amos, that "every day of his life was a blessing to some one."

We should leave this hasty sketch too imperfect, if we forbore to add, that Mr. Lawrence was a religious man in principle and feeling, in heart and in life; a believer whose Christian profession was exemplified in all his conduct. He was a member of the Brattle street church, and a regular and devout attendant on the ministrations of the gospel. The rules of life which he deduced from the oracles of Divine Truth were seen in his performance of all the personal and social duties. In every relation to others, as a son, a brother, a husband, a father, his life, — now brought to a close, prematurely for all but for himself, — may be safely held up as a model. Gentleness of demeanor, considerateness for the rights and feelings of others, equanimity under the trials of our imperfect nature, and the habit of finding his own happiness in the promotion of the happiness of others, spread sunshine and serenity in his domestic circle. The reality of his Faith and Hope in the promises of the gospel, shone brightly in the unmurmuring resignation with which he supported the weariness and sufferings of the last trying weeks of his life. Not a look of despondency or a word of complaint escaped him. He was ready for the great summons; and at the critical moment when the chances in favor and against his recovery seemed to be equally balanced, he rejoiced that a higher wisdom than his own was to decide the question.

As a member of the community, a citizen of influence, and a tried patriot, there are few among us who could not be better spared at a moment like the present, when firmness, experience, and wisdom are so much needed in our public counsels.

# VEGETABLE AND MINERAL GOLD.*

---

Mr. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen: —

My worthy friend, Mr. Winthrop, who has just taken his seat, was good enough to remark that he was waiting with impatience for me to speak. Far different was my feeling while he was speaking.

I listened not only with patience, but with satisfaction and delight, as I am sure you all did. If he spoke of the embarrassment under which he rose to address such an assembly, an embarrassment which all, however accustomed to public speaking, could not but feel, how much greater must be my embarrassment! He had to contend only with the difficulties natural to the occasion, and with having to follow the eloquent gentleman from Philadelphia, (Mr. McMichael). I have to contend with all that difficulty, and also with the difficulty of following not only *that* gentleman, who delighted us all so much, but my eloquent friend who has just taken his seat.

And when two such gentlemen have passed over the ground, the one with his wide-sweeping reaper, and the other with his keen trenchant scythe, there is nothing left but a gleaning to their successor.

With respect to the kind manner, sir, in which you have been so good as to introduce my name to this company, it is plain that I can have nothing to respond, but to imitate the example of the worthy clergyman upon the Connecticut

* At the public dinner of the United States' Agricultural Society, in Boston, on the 4th of October, 1855, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder in the chair, in reply to a complimentary toast.

River, who, when some inquisitive friend, from a distant part of the country, asked him, somewhat indiscreetly, whether there was much true piety among his flock, said, "Nothing in that way to boast of."

Mr. President, if this were a geological instead of an agricultural society, and if it were your province not to dig the surface, but to bore into the depths of the earth, it would not be surprising if, in some of your excavations, you should strike upon such a fossil as myself. But when I look around upon your exhibition — the straining course — the crowded, bustling ring — the motion, the life, the fire — the immense crowds of ardent youth and emulous manhood, assembled from almost every part of the country, actors or spectators of the scene, I feel that it is hardly the place for quiet, old-fashioned folks, accustomed to quiet, old-fashioned ways. I feel somewhat like the Doge of Genoa, whom the imperious mandate of Louis XIV. had compelled to come to Versailles, and who, after surveying and admiring its marvels, exclaimed, that he wondered at every thing he saw, and most of all at finding himself there.

Since, however, sir, with that delicate consideration toward your "elder brethren," which I so lately had occasion to acknowledge at Dorchester, you are willing to trust yourself by the side of such a specimen of palæontology as myself, I have much pleasure in assuring you that I have witnessed with the highest satisfaction the proof afforded by this grand exhibition, that the agriculture of our country, with all the interests connected with it, is in a state of active improvement. In all things, sir, though I approve a judicious conservatism, it is not merely for itself, but as the basis of a safe progress. I own there are some old things, both in nature, and art, and society, that I like for themselves. I all but worship the grand old hills, the old rivers that roll between them, and the fine old trees bending with the weight of centuries. I reverence an old homestead, an old burying-ground, the good men of olden times. I love old friends, good old books, and I don't absolutely dislike a drop of good old wine for the stomach's sake, provided it is taken from an original

package. But these tastes and sentiments are all consistent with, nay, in my judgment, they are favorable to, a genial growth, progression, and improvement, such as is rapidly taking place in the agriculture of the country. In a word, I have always been, and am now, for both stability and progress; learning, from a rather antiquated, but not yet wholly discredited, authority, "to prove all things, and to hold fast to that which is good." I know, sir, that the modern rule is "try all things, and hold fast to nothing." I believe I shall adhere to the old reading a little longer.

But, sir, to come to more practical, and you will probably think more appropriate topics, I will endeavor to show you that I am no enemy to new discoveries in agriculture or any thing else. So far from it, I am going to communicate to you a new discovery of my own, which, if I do not greatly overrate its importance, is as novel, as brilliant, and as auspicious of great results, as the celebrated discovery of Dr. Franklin; *not* the identity of the electric fluid and lightning, I do n't refer to that; but his other famous discovery; that the sun rises several hours before noon; that he begins to shine as soon as he rises; and that the solar ray is a cheaper light for the inhabitants of large cities, than the candles, and oil, and wax tapers, which they are in the habit of preferring to it. I say, sir, my discovery is somewhat of the same kind; and I really think full as important. I have been upon the track of it for several years; ever since the glitter of a few metallic particles in the gravel washed out of Capt. Sutter's mill-race first led to the discovery of the gold diggings of California; which for some time past have been pouring into the country fifty or sixty millions of dollars annually.

My discovery, sir, is nothing short of this, that we have no need to go or send to California for gold, inasmuch as we have gold diggings on this side of the continent much more productive, and consequently much more valuable, than theirs. I do not of course refer to the mines of North Carolina or Georgia, which have been worked with some success for several years, but which, compared with those of California, are of no great moment. I refer to a much broader vein of aurif-

erous earth, which runs wholly through the States on this side of the Rocky Mountains, which we have been working unconsciously for many years, without recognizing its transcendent importance; and which it is actually estimated will yield, the present year, ten or fifteen times as much as the California diggings, taking their produce at sixty millions of dollars.

Then, sir, this gold of ours not only exceeds the California in the annual yield of the diggings, but in several other respects. It certainly requires labor, but not nearly as much labor to get it out. Our diggings may be depended on with far greater confidence, for the average yield on a given superfices. A certain quantity of moisture is no doubt necessary with us, as with them, but you are not required, as you are in the *placers* of California, to stand up to your middle in water all day, rocking a cradle filled with gravel and gold dust. The cradles we rock are filled with something better. Another signal advantage of our gold over the California gold, is, that after being pulverized and moistened, and subjected to the action of moderate heat, it becomes a grateful and nutritious article of food; whereas no man, not even the long-eared King of Phrygia himself, who wished that every thing he touched might become gold, could masticate a thimbleful of the California dust, cold or hot, to save him from starvation. Then, sir, we get our Atlantic gold on a good deal more favorable terms than we get that of California. It is probable, nay, it is certain, that, for every million dollars' worth of dust that we have received from San Francisco, we send out a full million's worth in produce, in manufactures, in *notions* generally, and in freight; but the gold which is raised from the diggings this side, yields, with good management, a vast increase on the outlay, some thirty fold, some sixty, some a hundred. But, besides all this, there are two discriminating circumstances of a most peculiar character, in which our gold differs from that of California, greatly to the advantage of ours. The first is this: —

On the Sacramento and Feather Rivers, throughout the *placers*, in all the wet diggings and the dry diggings, and in all

the deposits of auriferous quartz, you can get but one solitary exhaustive crop from one locality; and, in getting that, you spoil it for any further use. The soil is dug over, worked over, washed over, ground over, sifted over — in short, turned into an abomination of desolation, which all the guano of the Chincha Islands would not restore to fertility. You can never get from it a second yield of gold, nor any thing else, unless, perhaps, a crop of mullen or stramonium. The Atlantic diggings, on the contrary, with good management, will yield a fresh crop of the gold, every four years, and remain in the interval in condition for a succession of several other good things of nearly equal value.

The other discriminating circumstance is of still more astonishing nature. The grains of the California gold are dead, inorganic masses. How they got into the gravel; between what mountain mill-stones, whirled by elemental storm winds on the bosom of oceanic torrents, the auriferous ledges were ground to powder; by what Titanic hands the coveted grains were sown broadcast in the *placers*, human science can but faintly conjecture. We only know that those grains have within them no principle of growth or reproduction, and that, when that crop was put in, Chaos must have broken up the soil. How different the grains of our Atlantic gold, sown by the prudent hand of man, in the kindly alternation of seed-time and harvest; each curiously, mysteriously organized; hard, horny, seeming lifeless on the outside, but wrapping up in the interior a seminal germ, a living principle! Drop a grain of California gold into the ground, and there it will lie unchanged to the end of time, the clods on which it falls not more cold and lifeless. Drop a grain of our gold, of our blessed gold, into the ground, and lo! a mystery. In a few days it softens, it swells, it shoots upwards, it is a living thing. It is yellow itself, but it sends up a delicate spire, which comes peeping, emerald green, through the soil; it expands to a vigorous stalk; revels in the air and sunshine; arrays itself more glorious than Solomon, in its broad, fluttering, leafy robes, whose sound, as the west wind whispers through them, falls as pleasantly on the husbandman's ear, as the rustle of

his sweetheart's garment; still towers aloft, spins its verdant skeins of vegetable floss, displays its dancing tassels, surcharged with fertilizing dust, and at last ripens into two or three magnificent batons like this, (an ear of Indian corn,) each of which is studded with hundreds of grains of gold, every one possessing the same wonderful properties as the parent grain, every one instinct with the same marvellous reproductive powers. There are seven hundred and twenty grains on the ear which I hold in my hand. I presume there were two or three such ears on the stalk. This would give us one thousand four hundred and forty, perhaps two thousand one hundred and sixty grains as the produce of one. They would yield, next season, if they were all successfully planted, four thousand two hundred, perhaps six thousand three hundred ears. Who does not see that, with this stupendous progression, the produce of one grain in a few years might feed all mankind? And yet with this visible creation annually springing and ripening around us, there are men who doubt, who deny the existence of God. Gold from the Sacramento River, sir! There is a sacrament in this ear of corn enough to bring an atheist to his knees.

But it will be urged, perhaps, sir, in behalf of the California gold, by some miserly "old fogy," who thinks there is no music in the world equal to the chink of his guineas, that, though one crop only of gold can be gathered from the same spot, yet, once gathered, it lasts to the end of time; while (he will maintain) our vegetable gold is produced only to be consumed, and, when consumed, is gone forever. But this, Mr. President, would be a most egregious error both ways. It is true the California gold will last forever unchanged, if its owner chooses; but, while it so lasts, it is of no use; no, not as much as its value in pig-iron, which makes the best of ballast; whereas gold, while it is gold, is good for little or nothing. You can neither eat it, nor drink it, nor smoke it. You can neither wear it, nor burn it as fuel, nor build a house with it; it is really useless till you exchange it for consumable, perishable goods; and the more plentiful it is the less its exchangeable value. Far different the case with our Atlantic

gold; it does not perish when consumed, but, by a nobler alchemy than that of Paracelsus, is transmuted in consumption to a higher life. "Perish in consumption," did the old miser say? "Thou fool, that which thou sowest is not quickened *except* it die." The burning pen of inspiration, ranging heaven and earth for a similitude, to convey to our poor minds some not inadequate idea of the mighty doctrine of the resurrection, can find no symbol so expressive as "bare grain, it may chance of wheat or some other grain." To-day a senseless plant, to-morrow it is human bone and muscle, vein and artery, sinew and nerve; beating pulse, heaving lungs, toiling, ah, sometimes, overtoiling brain. Last June, it sucked from the cold breast of the earth the watery nourishment of its distending sap-vessels; and now it clothes the manly form with warm, cordial flesh; quivers and thrills with the five-fold mystery of sense; purveys and ministers to the higher mystery of thought. Heaped up in your granaries this week, the next it will strike in the stalwart arm, and glow in the blushing cheek, and flash in the beaming eye;—till we learn at last to realize that the slender stalk, which we have seen shaken by the summer breeze, bending in the cornfield under the yellow burden of harvest, is indeed the "staff of life," which, since the world began, has supported the toiling and struggling myriads of humanity on the mighty pilgrimage of being.

Yes, sir, to drop the allegory, and speak without a figure, it is this noble agriculture, for the promotion of which this great company is assembled from so many parts of the Union, which feeds the human race, and all the humbler orders of animated nature dependent on man. With the exception of what is yielded by the fisheries and the chase, (a limited, though certainly not an insignificant, source of supply,) Agriculture is the steward which spreads the daily table of mankind. Twenty-seven millions of human beings, by accurate computation, awoke this very morning, in the United States, all requiring their "daily bread," whether they had the grace to pray for it or not, and under Providence, all looking to the agriculture of the country for that daily bread, and the food

of the domestic animals depending on them; a demand, perhaps, as great as their own. Mr. President, it is the daily duty of you farmers to satisfy this gigantic appetite; to fill the mouths of these hungry millions — of these starving millions, I might say, — for if, by any catastrophe, the supply were cut off for a few days, the life of the country — human and brute — would be extinct.

How nobly this great duty is performed by the agriculture of the country, I need not say at this board, especially as the subject has been discussed by the gentleman (Mr. Winthrop) who preceded me. The wheat crop of the United States the present year, is variously estimated at from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five millions of bushels; the oat crop at four hundred millions of bushels; the Indian corn, our precious vegetable gold, at one thousand millions of bushels! a bushel at least for every human being on the face of the globe. Of the other cereal, and of the leguminous crops, I have seen no estimate. Even the humble article of hay, — this poor timothy, herds' grass, and red top, which, not rising to the dignity of the food of man, serves only for the subsistence of the mute partners of his toil, — the hay crop of the United States is probably but little, if any, inferior in value to the whole crop of cotton, which the glowing imagination of the South sometimes regards as the great bond which binds the civilized nations of the earth together.

I meant to have said a few words, sir, on the nature of your institution, and its relations to our common country as a bond of union, but I have lost my voice and strength, and my good friend, who has treated that topic, never yet left any thing to be said by those who come after him. I will only, in sitting down, take occasion to express the great interest I feel in the operations of this association. I see that it is doing, and I have no doubt it will yet do, great good.

I beg, in taking my seat, sir, to tender you my most fervent wishes and hopes for its increased and permanent prosperity and usefulness.

# DANIEL WEBSTER AS A MAN.*

---

Gentlemen, —

I rise in pursuance of the object which has brought us together at this time; the only object, certainly, which, after long retirement from scenes of public festivity, would have induced me to occupy the chair in which you have placed me this evening. We have assembled on this, the anniversary of his birthday, to pay an affectionate tribute to one of the greatest and wisest and purest of the patriots, statesmen, and citizens of America. Still, my friends, I do not rise to pronounce the eulogy of Daniel Webster. That work was performed, at the time of his lamented decease, in almost every part of the country, and by a greater number of the distinguished writers and speakers of the United States than have, in any former instance, with the single exception of Washington, paid this last office of respect to departed worth. It was in many cases performed with extraordinary ability; among others, especially, by gentlemen of more than one profession, who favor us with their presence on this occasion, whose performances, besides doing noble justice to their great theme, will take a permanent place in the literature of the country. In their presence I rise for no such presumptuous purpose; before this company I rise for no such superfluous attempt, as that of pronouncing a formal eulogy on the public character and services of the great man to whose memory we consecrate the evening.

On the contrary, gentlemen, on this occasion and in this

* At a dinner on the 18th January, 1856, the Anniversary of the Birthday of Daniel Webster.

circle of friends, most of whom, in a greater or less degree of intimacy, were individually known to him, and had cultivated kindly personal relations with him, I wish rather to speak of the MAN. Let us to-night leave his great fame to the country's, — to the world's care. It needs not our poor attestation; it has passed into the history of the United States, where it will last and bloom for ever. The freshly remembered presence of the great jurist, invisible to the eye of sense, still abides in our tribunals; the voice of the matchless orator yet echoes from the arches of Faneuil Hall. If ever it is given to the spirits of the departed to revisit the sphere of their activity and usefulness on earth, who can doubt that the shade of Webster returns with anxiety to that Senate which so often hung with admiration upon his lips, and walks by night an unseen guardian along the terrace of the capitol? Of what he was and what he did, and how he spoke and wrote and counselled and persuaded and controlled and swayed, in all these great public capacities, his printed works contain the proof and the exemplification; recent recollection preserves the memory; and eulogy, warm and emphatic, but not exaggerated, has set forth the marvellous record. If all else which in various parts of the country has been spoken and written of him should be forgotten, (and there is much, very much that will be permanently remembered,) the eulogy of Mr. Hillard pronounced at the request of the city of Boston, and the discourse of Mr. Choate delivered at Dartmouth College, — whose great sufficiency of fame it is to have nurtured two such pupils, — have unfolded the intellectual, professional, and public character of Daniel Webster, with an acuteness of analysis, a wealth of illustration, and a splendor of diction, which will convey to all coming time an adequate and vivid conception of the great original.

But, my friends, how little they knew of him, who knew him only as a public man; how little they knew even of his personal appearance, who never saw his countenance except when darkened with the shadows of his sometimes saddened brow, or clothed with the terrors of his deep flashing eye! These at times gave a severity to his aspect, which added not

a little to the desolating force of his invective and the withering power of his sarcasm, when compelled to put on the panoply of forensic or parliamentary war. But no one really knew even his personal appearance who was not familiar with his radiant glance, his sweet expression, his beaming smile, lighting up the circle of those whom he loved and trusted, and in whose sympathy he confided!

Were I to fix upon any one trait as the prominent trait of his character as a man, it would be his social disposition, his loving heart. If there ever was a person who felt all the meaning of the divine utterance, "it is not good that man should be alone," it was he. Notwithstanding the vast resources of his own mind, and the materials for self-communion laid up in the store-house of such an intellect, few men whom I have known have been so little addicted to solitary and meditative introspection; to few have social intercourse, sympathy, and communion with kindred or friendly spirits been so grateful and even necessary. Unless actually occupied with his pen or his books, and coerced into the solitude of his study for some specific employment, he shunned to be alone. He preferred dictation to solitary composition, especially in the latter part of his life, and he much liked, on the eve of a great effort, if it had been in his power to reduce the heads of his argument to writing, to go over them with a friend.

Although it is not my purpose, as I have said, on this occasion to dwell on political topics, I may, in illustration of this last remark, observe that it was my happiness, at his request, to pass a part of the evening of the 25th January, 1830, with him; and he went over to me from a very concise brief the main topics of the speech prepared for the following day — the second speech on Foot's resolution, which he accounted the greatest of his parliamentary efforts. Intense anticipation, I need not remind you, awaited that effort, both at Washington and throughout the country. A pretty formidable personal attack was to be repelled; New England was to be vindicated against elaborate disparagement; and, more than all, the true theory of the Constitution, as hereto-

fore generally understood, was to be maintained against a new interpretation, devised by perhaps the acutest logician in the country; asserted with equal confidence and fervor; and menacing a revolution in the government. Never had a public speaker a harder task to perform; and except on the last great topic, which undoubtedly was familiar to his habitual contemplations, his opportunity for preparation had been most inconsiderable, — for the argument of his accomplished opponent had been concluded but the day before the reply was to be made.

I sat an hour and a half with Mr. Webster the evening before this great effort. The impassioned parts of his speech, and those in which the personalities of his antagonist were retorted, were hardly indicated in his prepared brief. So calm and tranquil was he, so entirely at ease and free from that nervous excitement which is almost unavoidable, so near the moment which is to put the whole man to the proof, that I was tempted, absurdly enough, to think him not sufficiently aware of the magnitude of the occasion. I ventured even to intimate to him, that what he was to say the next day would, in a fortnight's time, be read by every grown man in the country. But I soon perceived that his calmness was the repose of conscious power. The battle had been fought and won within, upon the broad field of his own capacious mind; for it was Mr. Webster's habit first to state to himself his opponent's argument in its utmost strength, and having overthrown it in that form, he feared the efforts of no other antagonist. Hence it came to pass that he was never taken by surprise, by any turn of the discussion. Besides, the moment and the occasion were too important for trepidation. A surgeon might as well be nervous, who is going to cut within a hair's breadth of a great artery. He was not only at ease, but sportive and full of anecdote; and, as he told the senate playfully the next day, he slept soundly that night on the formidable assault of his accomplished adversary. So the great Condé slept on the eve of the battle of Rocroi; so Alexander the Great slept on the eve of the battle of Arbela; and so they awoke to deeds of immortal fame. As I saw

him in the evening, (if I may borrow an illustration from his favorite amusement,) he was as unconcerned and as free of spirit as some here present have often seen him, while floating in his fishing-boat along a hazy shore, gently rocking on the tranquil tide, dropping his line here and there, with the varying fortune of the sport. The next morning, he was like some mighty Admiral, dark and terrible; casting the long shadow of his frowning tiers far over the sea, that seemed to sink beneath him; his broad pendant streaming at the main, the stars and the stripes at the fore, the mizzen, and the peak; and bearing down like a tempest upon his antagonist, with all his canvas strained to the wind, and all this thunders roaring from his broadsides.

Do not wonder, my friends, that I employ these military illustrations. I do so partly because, to the imaginations of most men, they suggest the liveliest conceptions of contending energy and power; partly because they are in themselves appropriate —

> " Peace hath her victories
> Not less renowned than war."

On the two sides of this great parliamentary contest there were displayed as much intellectual power, as much moral courage, as much elevation of soul, as in any campaign, ancient or modern. And from the wars of those old Assyrian kings and conquerors, whose marble effigies, now lying on the floor of Mr. William Appleton's warehouse, after sleeping for twenty-five hundred years on the banks of the Tigris, have, by the strange vicissitudes and changes of human things, been dug up from the ruins of Nineveh and transported across the Atlantic — a wonder and a show, — I say from the wars of Sennacherib and Nimrod himself, whose portraits, for aught I know to the contrary, are among the number, down to that now raging in the Crimea, there never was a battle fought whose consequences were more important to humanity, than the maintenance or overthrow of that constitutional Union which, in the language of Washington, "makes us one people." Yes, better had

Alexander perished in the Granicus, better had Asdrubal triumphed at the Metaurus, better had Nelson fallen at the mouth of the Nile or Napoleon on the field of Marengo, than that one link should part in the golden chain which binds this Union together, or the blessings of a peaceful confederacy be exchanged for the secular curses of border war.

That strong social disposition of Mr. Webster of which I have spoken, of course, fitted him admirably for convivial intercourse. I use that expression in its proper etymological sense, pointed out by Cicero in a letter to one of his friends, and referred to by Mr. Webster in a charming note to Mr. Rush, in which he contrasts the superior refinement of the Roman word *convivium*, living together, with the Greek *symposium*, which is merely drinking together. Mr. Webster entered most fully into the sentiment of Cicero, so beautifully expressed in the letter alluded to: "Sed, mehercule, mi Pœte, extra jocum, moneo te, quod pertinere ad beate vivendum arbitror; ut cum viris bonis, jucundis, amantibus tui vivas. Nihil aptius vitæ; nihil ad beate vivendum accommodatius. Nec id ad voluptatem refero, sed ad communitatem vitæ et victus, remissionemque animorum, quæ maxime sermone efficitur familiari, qui est in convivio dulcissimus, ut sapientius nostri quam Græci; illi *συμπόσια*, aut *σύνδειπνα*, id est compotationes aut concœnationes: nos convivia; quod tum maxime simul vivitur." * Mr. Webster loved to live with his friends, with "good, pleasant men who loved him."

* Epist. ad Divers. IX. 24: — "But, without a joke, my dear Pœtus, I would advise you to spend your time in the society of a set of worthy and cheerful friends; as there is nothing, in my estimation, that more effectually contributes to the happiness of human life. When I say this, I do not mean with respect to the sensual gratifications of the palate, but with regard to that pleasing relaxation of the mind, which is best produced by the freedom of social converse, and which is always most agreeable at the hour of meals. For this reason the Latin language is much happier, I think, than the Greek, in the term it employs to express assemblies of this sort. In the latter they are called by a word which signifies *compotations*, whereas in ours they are more emphatically styled *convivial meetings;* intimating that it is in a communication of this nature, that life is most truly enjoyed." Melmoth, XIII. 9.

This was his delight, alike when oppressed with the multiplied cares of office at Washington, and when enjoying the repose and quiet of Marshfield. He loved to meet his friends at the social board, because it is there that men most cast off the burden of business and thought; there, as Cicero says, that conversation is sweetest; there that the kindly affections have the fullest play. By the social sympathies thus cultivated, the genial consciousness of individual existence becomes more intense. And who that ever enjoyed it can forget the charm of his hospitality, so liberal, so choice, so thoughtful? In the very last days of his life, and when confined to the bed from which he never rose, he continued to give minute directions for the hospitable entertainment of the anxious and sorrowful friends who came to Marshfield.

If he enjoyed society himself, how much he contributed to its enjoyment in others! His colloquial powers were, I think, quite equal to his parliamentary and forensic talent. He had something instructive or ingenious to say on the most familiar occasion. In his playful mood he was not afraid to trifle; but he never prosed, never indulged in commonplace, never dogmatized, was never affected. His range of information was so vast, his observation so acute and accurate, his tact in separating the important from the unessential so nice, his memory so retentive, his command of language so great, that his common table-talk, if taken down from his lips, would have stood the test of publication. He had a keen sense of the ludicrous, and repeated or listened to a humorous anecdote with infinite glee. He narrated with unsurpassed clearness, brevity, and grace, — no tedious, unnecessary details to spin out the story, the fault of most professed *raconteurs*, — but its main points set each in its place, so as often to make a little dinner-table epic, but all naturally and without effort. He delighted in anecdotes of eminent men, especially of eminent Americans, and his memory was stored with them. He would sometimes briefly discuss a question in natural history, relative for instance to climate, or the races, and habits and breeds of the different domestic animals, or the various kinds of our native game, for he knew the secrets of the forest. He

delighted to treat a topic drawn from life, manners, and the great industrial pursuits of the community; and he did it with such spirit and originality as to throw a charm around subjects which, in common hands, are trivial and uninviting. Nor were the stores of our sterling literature less at his command. He had such an acquaintance with the great writers of our language, especially the historians and poets, as enabled him to enrich his conversation with the most apposite allusions and illustrations. When the occasion and character of the company invited it, his conversation turned on higher themes, and sometimes rose to the moral sublime. He was not fond of the technical language of metaphysics, but he had grappled, like the giant he was, with its most formidable problems. Dr. Johnson was wont to say of Burke, that a stranger who should chance to meet him under a shed in a shower of rain would say, "this was an extraordinary man." A stranger, who did not know Mr. Webster, might have passed a day with him in his seasons of relaxation, without detecting the jurist or the statesman, but he could not have passed a half an hour with him, without coming to the conclusion that he was one of the best informed of men.

His personal appearance contributed to the attraction of his social intercourse. His countenance, frame, expression, and presence arrested and fixed attention. You could not pass him unnoticed in a crowd; nor fail to observe in him a man of high mark and character. No one could see him and not wish to see more of him, and this alike in public and private. Notwithstanding his noble stature and athletic development in after-life, he was in his childhood frail and tender. In an autobiographical sketch taken down from his dictation, he says: "I was a weak and ailing child and suffered from almost every disease that flesh is heir to. I was not able to work on the farm." This it was, which determined his father, though in straitened circumstances, to make the effort to send Daniel to college; because, as some said, "he was not fit for any thing else." His brother Joe, "the wit of the family," remarked that "it was necessary to send Dan to school to make him equal to the rest of the boys."

It was a somewhat curious feature of New England life at that time, not wholly unknown now, that it was thus owing to his being "a weak and ailing child," that Mr. Webster received in youth the benefit of a college education. This inversion of the great law of our nature, which requires in a perfect man "a sound mind in a sound body," was, I suppose, occasioned by the arduous life required to be led by the industrious yeoman in a new country. Whatever was the cause, in a large family of sons the privilege of a "public education," as it was called, was usually reserved for the narrow-chested, pale-faced Benjamin of the flock, the mother's darling. In consideration of showing symptoms of tendency to pulmonary disease, he was selected for a life of hard study and sedentary labor, flickered awhile in the pulpit, and too often crept before he was fifty to a corner of his own churchyard.

Mr. Webster, by the blessing of Providence, overcame the infirmities of his childhood, and although not long subjected to the hardships of the frontier, grew up in the love of outdoor life, and all the manly and healthful pursuits, exercises, and sports of the country. Born upon the verge of civilization, — his father's house the furthest by four miles on the Indian trail to Canada, — he retained to the last his love for that pure fresh nature in which he was cradled. The dashing streams, which conduct the waters of the queen of New Hampshire's lakes to the noble Merrimac; the superb group of mountains (the Switzerland of the United States) among which those waters have their sources; the primeval forest, whose date runs back to the twelfth verse of the first chapter of Genesis, and never since creation yielded to the settler's axe; the gray buttresses of granite which prop the eternal hills; the sacred alternation of the seasons, with its magic play on field and forest and flood; the gleaming surface of lake and stream in summer; the icy pavement with which they are floored in winter; the verdure of spring, the prismatic tints of the autumnal woods, the leafless branches of December, glittering like arches and corridors of silver and crystal in the enchanted palaces of fairy land; sparkling in the morning

sun with winter's jewelry, diamond and amethyst, and ruby and sapphire;* the cathedral aisles of pathless woods, — the mournful hemlock, the "cloud-seeking" pine, — hung with drooping creepers, like funeral banners pendent from the roof of chancel or transept over the graves of the old lords of the soil; — these all retained for him to the close of his life an undying charm.

But though he ever clung with fondness to the wild mountain scenery amidst which he was born and passed his youth, he loved nature in all her other aspects. The simple beauty to which he had brought his farm at Marshfield, its approaches, its grassy lawns, its well-disposed plantations on the hill-sides, unpretending but tasteful, and forming a pleasing interchange with his large corn fields and turnip patches, showed his sensibility to the milder beauties of civilized culture. He understood, no one better, the secret sympathy of nature and art, and often conversed on the principles which govern their relations with each other. He appreciated the infinite bounty with which nature furnishes materials to the artistic powers of man, at once her servant and master; and he knew not less that the highest exercise of art is but to imitate, interpret, select, and combine the properties, affinities, and proportions of nature; that in reality they are parts of one great system: for nature is the Divine Creator's art, and art is rational man's creation. The meanest weed and the humblest zoophyte are most wondrous works of a more than human art, and a chronometer or an electric telegraph is no dead machine, but a portion of the living and inscrutable powers of nature — magnetism, cohesion, elasticity, gravitation, — combined in new forms, and skilfully arranged conditions, boxed up and packed away, if I may so express it, for his convenience and service, by the creative skill of man.

But not less than mountain or plain he loved the sea. He

* The appearances here described were exhibited with unusual brilliancy by the trees in many parts of New England, about the time this speech was made.

loved to walk and ride and drive upon that magnificent beach which stretches from Green Harbor all round to the Gurnet. He loved to pass hours, I might say days, in his little boat. He loved to breathe the healthful air of the salt water. He loved the music of the ocean, through all the mighty octaves deep and high of its far-resounding register ; from the lazy plash of a midsummer's ripple upon the margin of some oozy creek to the sharp howl of the tempest, which wrenches a light-house from its clamps and bolts, fathom deep in the living rock,* as easily as a gardener pulls a weed from his flower border. There was, in fact, a manifest sympathy between his great mind and this world-surrounding, deep heaving, measureless, everlasting, infinite deep. His thoughts and conversation often turned upon it and its great organic relations with other parts of nature and with man. I have heard him allude to the mysterious analogy between the circulation carried on by veins and arteries, heart and lungs, and the wonderful interchange of venous and arterial blood, — that miraculous complication which lies at the basis of animal life, — and that equally complicated and more stupendous circulation of river, ocean, vapor, and rain, which from the fresh currents of the rivers fills the depths of the salt sea ; then by vaporous distillation carries the waters which are under the firmament up to the cloudy cisterns of the waters above the firmament ; wafts them on the dripping wings of the wind against the mountain sides ; precipitates them to the earth in the form of rain ; and leads them again through a thousand channels, open and secret, to the beds of the rivers, and so back to the sea. He loved to contemplate the profusion of life in the ocean, from the scarcely animated gelatinous spark, which lights up the bow of the plunging vessel with its spectral phosphorescent gleam, through the vast varieties of fish that form so important a part of the food of man, up to the mighty monsters which wallow through its depths, from which they are dragged by the skill and courage of the whale-

* Alluding to the destruction of the Light-house on Minot's Ledge, not far from Marshfield, on the 17th of April, 1851.

man, to light our dwellings; — a species of industry, by the way, first practised in this country in the waters of the old colony, and along this very beach and the adjoining shores.* Few persons, not professed men of science, were as well acquainted as Mr. Webster with the natural history of the sea. And then the all-important functions of the ocean in reference to the civilization and social progress, to the commercial and political relations of nations; — you can easily see, my friends, by how many points of attraction a mind like his would be led to meditate on these subjects.

I remember with great distinctness a drive which I took with him upon that noble beach to which I have just alluded, in the summer of 1849. It was a rainy morning, and we were in an open chaise. Heavy clouds alternately lifting and sinking, hung over the water, and the wind was chilly for the season, from the north-east, but he enjoyed the drive. The state of public affairs was interesting at the commencement of a new administration, but not a word was said of politics. He talked principally of the scene before us, of the sea, dwelling upon some of the topics to which I have alluded. He did not like the epithet "barren," applied to the sea in Homer, as usually translated, and was gratified with the suggestion that there were other interpretations of the word more elevated and full of meaning. As we drove off the beach, being compelled to do so by the shower, he said, "when I am at Franklin, I think there is nothing like the rivers and mountains, and when I come to Marshfield, it seems to me there is nothing like the sea. There is certainly something in it which fills the mind, and which defies expression. Upon the whole, Byron was right: —

> "There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
> There is a rapture in the lonely shore,
> There is society where none intrudes
> By the deep sea, and music in its roar.

* North American Review, XXXVII. 100; Mass. Hist. Coll., First Series, III. 157.

I love not man the less, but nature more
For these our interviews, in which I steal
From all I may be and have been before,
To mingle with the universe, and feel
What I can ne'er express, but cannot all conceal."

Mr. Webster's keen relish for the beauties of nature gave a freshness to his perception of her every-day occurrences, which, in consequence of their familiarity, are looked upon by most persons with indifference. Witness that beautiful letter on "the Morning" which has found its way into the papers. Surely never was such a letter written before by a statesman in active political life just starting on a tour of observation. Spending but a single day in Richmond, he rises at four o'clock to survey the city in the gray of the morning, and returning to his lodgings at five o'clock, addresses that admirable letter to his friend and relative, Mrs. J. W. Paige, of Boston: —

"It is morning, and a morning sweet, fresh, and delightful. Everybody knows the morning in its metaphorical sense, applied to so many objects and on so many occasions. . . . But the morning itself few people, inhabitants of cities, know any thing about. Among our good people of Boston, not one in a thousand sees the sun rise once in a year. They know nothing of the morning. Their idea of it is, that it is that part of the day which comes along after a cup of coffee and a beef-steak, or a piece of toast. With them morning is not an issuing of light, a new bursting forth of the sun, a new waking up of all that has life from a sort of temporary death, to behold again the works of God, the heavens and the earth. . . . The first faint streaks of light, the earliest purpling of the east which the lark springs up to greet, and the deeper and deeper coloring into orange and red, till at length the glorious sun is seen, 'regent of day,' — this they never enjoy, for they never see.

"Beautiful descriptions of the sun abound in all languages, but they are the strongest perhaps in those of the East, where the sun is so often an object of worship. King David speaks of taking to himself the 'wings of the morning.' This is highly poetical and beautiful. The wings of the morning are the beams of the rising sun. Rays of light are wings. It is thus said that 'the sun of righteousness shall arise with healing in his wings;' a rising sun which shall scatter life and health and joy throughout the universe." . . .

"I know the morning, I am acquainted with it, and I love it, fresh and sweet as it is, a daily new creation breaking forth and calling all that have life and breath and being, to new adoration, new enjoyment, and new gratitude."

But Mr. Webster's mind was eminently practical, and it was by no means through his taste and feelings alone that he entered into this intimate communion with nature. He allied himself to it by one of the chief pursuits of his life. Notwithstanding the engrossing nature of his professional and official duties, he gave as much time and thought to agriculture as is given by most persons to their main occupation. His two extensive farms at Franklin and Marshfield, the former the much loved place of his birth, the latter, the scarcely less favored resort of which he became possessed in middle life, were carried on under his immediate superintendence, — not the nominal supervision of amateur agriculturists, leaving every thing, great and small, to a foreman; but a minute and intelligent supervision given to particulars, to the work of every week, and where it was possible every day; when at home by actual direction, and when absent by regular and detailed correspondence. In the large mass of Mr. Webster's letters, there is no subject more frequently treated or with greater interest than this, in his correspondence with his foremen and others in relation to his farms. Brought up on a New England farm, he knew something from the associations of his early days of old-fashioned husbandry; and in later life, observation, experiment, and books had kept him up with the current of all the recent improvements.

With every department of husbandry, — the qualities of the soil, the great art of enriching it, to which modern chemistry has given such extension; the succession of crops and their comparative adaptation to our soil and climate; the varieties of animals, and their preference for draft, flesh, and the dairy; the construction and use of agricultural implements, — with all these subjects, in all their branches and details, he appeared to me as familiar as with the elementary principles of his profession. His knowledge of them was practical as well as theoretical, derived in part from experience, and actually applied by him in the management of his own farms. He had an especial fondness for fine live-stock, and possessed admirable specimens of it, European and American. This taste never deserted him. On one of the

last days of his life, he caused himself to be moved to a favorite bay window, and after he had been employed with his friend and secretary (Mr. G. J. Abbot) in dictating a part of his will, he directed three favorite yoke of Styrian oxen to be driven up to his window, and having entered into a particular description of their age, breed, and history, gave directions for their being weighed and measured the following day. No subject attracted more of his attention in England than farming. The only public speech made by him in that country, of which a report has been preserved, was that made at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Oxford. His first public address on his return to this country, delivered in the State House in Boston, contained the results of his observations on the agriculture of England.* Many of you, my friends, must have heard Mr. Webster converse on agricultural topics. I recollect on one occasion to have heard him explain the conditions which determine the limits within which the various cereal grains can be cultivated to advantage in Europe and America; unfolding the doctrine of isothermal lines, in connection with the various grains, some of which require a long summer and some a hot summer. His remarks on this subject, evidently thrown off without premeditation, would have enriched the pages of a scientific journal. On another occasion I remember to have heard him state with precision the descent of a favorite native breed of horses, with all the characteristic points of a good animal; and on another, the question relative to the indigenous origin of Indian corn. I name these familiar instances, which now occur to me, among the recollections of the social board. Several of you, my friends, could greatly enlarge the list.

In fact, whether as a citizen, a patriot, or a practical philosopher, Mr. Webster's mind was powerfully drawn to agriculture. Could he have chosen his precise position in life, I think it would have been that of an extensive landholder, conducting the operations of a large farm. At Oxford he said — " Whatever else may tend to enrich and beautify

* Webster's Works, Vol. I. 435, 443.

society, that which feeds and clothes comfortably the mass of mankind should always be regarded as the *great foundation of national prosperity*." In the beginning of that address in the State House to which I have referred, he said — "I regard agriculture as the *leading interest* of society. . . . I have been familiar with its operations from my youth, and I have always looked upon the subject with a lively and deep interest." At the meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society at Dedham, (which Mr. Harvey recollects,) he called agriculture "the *main pursuit* of life." Weighty words from such a source! What Mr. Webster considered "the leading interest of society" and "the great foundation of national prosperity," "the main pursuit of life," might well occupy his time, his thoughts, and his profound attention. Before popular bodies he spoke of it in its economical relations; but in narrower circles and on proper occasions he delighted to dwell on its sublime philosophy.

And what worthier theme, my friends, can occupy the most exalted intellect; what subject is so well calculated to task the highest powers of thought? Where in the natural world do we come so near the traces of that ineffable Power, which, in the great economy of vegetation, hangs orchard and grove and forest with the pompous drapery of May, and strips them to their shivering branches in November; which lays out universal nature as we now behold her, cold and fair, in this great winding-sheet of snow, not to sleep the sleep of death, but to waken her again by the concert of birds and warbling brooks and the soft breezes of spring; and which, when man cries to heaven for his daily bread, instead of giving him a stone, smites the marble clods of winter all round the globe with his creative wand, and bids them bring forth grass for the cattle and herb for the service of man, and wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and oil that causeth his face to shine, and bread which strengtheneth the heart of man.

I meant, gentlemen, to have said a word of the delight taken by Mr. Webster in the healthful and invigorating sports of the forest, the field, and the sea; with what keenness and success he followed them, how well he understood them. In

these he found his favorite relaxation from the anxieties of office, and the labors of his profession. They were to him a *diversion*, in the proper sense of the word. They *diverted*, turned away, his mind from the great cares of life, and furnished him an exhilarating occupation, which, without mental strain, stimulated and refreshed his intellectual powers. To these sports he brought all the science and mastery which their nature admits. An apt pupil in the school of old Izaac Walton, he was entirely familiar with the angler's curious lore. The different kinds of fish that fill our waters — their habits, their resorts, their seasons, their relations to each other; the birds which frequent our shores, marshes, and uplands, with every variety of larger game, had been subjected by him to accurate investigation, particularly in reference to their points of resemblance to their European congeners. It was not easy to ask him a question upon any topic of this kind, to which a satisfactory reply was not ready.

I hope, my friends, you will not think I am dwelling on trifles. You all know how deeply the taste for these manly sports entered into Mr. Webster's character. The Americans, as a people, at least the professional and mercantile classes, and the other inhabitants of the large towns, have too little considered the importance of healthful, generous recreation. They have not learned the lesson contained in the very word, which teaches that the worn-out man is *re-created*, made over again, by the seasonable relaxation of the strained faculties. The father of history tells us of an old king of Egypt, Amasis by name, who used to get up early in the morning, (but not earlier than Mr. Webster,) despatch the business and issue the orders of the day, and spend the rest of the time with his friends, in conviviality and amusement. Some of the aged counsellors were scandalized, and strove by remonstrance to make him give up this mode of life. But no, said he, as the bow always bent will at last break, so the man, for ever on the strain of thought and action, will at last go mad or break down. You will find this in the second book of Herodotus, in the one hundred and seventy-third section. Thrown upon a new continent, — eager to do the work

of twenty centuries in two, the Anglo-American population has overworked and is daily overworking itself. From morning to night, from January to December, brain and hands, eyes and fingers, — the powers of the body and the powers of the mind, are kept in spasmodic, merciless activity. There is no lack of a few tasteless and soulless dissipations which are called amusements, but noble, athletic sports, manly out-door exercises, which strengthen the mind by strengthening the body, and bring man into a generous and exhilarating communion with nature, are too little cultivated in town or country.

Let me not conclude, my friends, without speaking of a still more endearing aspect of Mr. Webster's character, I mean the warmth and strength of his kindly natural affections. The great sympathies of a true generous spirit were as strongly developed in him as the muscular powers of his frame or the capacities of his mighty intellect. In all the gentle humanities of life he had the tenderness of a woman. He honored his parents, he loved brother and sister and wife and child, he cherished kinsman, friend, and neighbor, the companions of his boyhood, townsman, aged schoolmaster, humble dependant, faithful servant, and cultivated all the other kindly instincts, if others there be, with the same steadiness, warmth, and energy of soul with which he pursued the great material objects of life. Mere social complacency may have a selfish basis, but Mr. Webster's heart was "full of great love." * Religious conviction is an act of the understanding, but he bowed to the Infinite with the submissiveness of a child. With what tenderness he contemplated the place of his birth; how fondly he pointed to the site of the humble cottage where he first drew the breath of life; how he valued the paternal trees that shaded it; how his heart melted through life at the thought of the sacrifices made by his aged parent, — the hard-working veteran of two wars, — to procure him an education; how he himself toiled till midnight with his pen in the least intellectual employment to secure that advantage to his older brother; how he cherished

* Spenser.

the fond sympathies of husband and father, how he sorrowed over the departed; how he planted his grief, if I may say so, in the soil of Marshfield, in designating the trees by the names of his beloved son and daughter; how beautiful the dedications in which he has consigned his friendships and his loves to immortality; how sublime and touching the pathos of his last farewells; how saint-like the meditations of his departing spirit! How can I attempt to do justice to topics like these, whose sacredness shrinks from the most distant approach to public discussion! These were the pure fountains from which he drew not merely the beauty but the force of his character, every faculty of his mind and every purpose of his will, deriving new strength and fervor from the warmth of his heart.

But some one may ask, is this bright picture, like the portraits of Queen Elizabeth, without a shade; were there no spots upon the disc of this meridian sun? Was he at length

> "That faultless monster which the world ne'er saw,"

or did he partake the infirmities of our common humanity? Did this great intellectual, emotional, and physical organization, amidst the strong action and reaction of its vast energies, its intense consciousness of power, its soaring aspirations, its hard struggles with fortune in early life, its vehement antagonisms of a later period, the exhilarations of triumph, the lassitude of exertion, did it never, under the urgent pressure of the interests, the passions, the exigencies of the hour, diverge in the slightest degree from the golden mean, in which cloistered philosophy places absolute moral perfection? To this question, which no one has a right to put but an angel, whose serene vision no mote distempers; to which no one will expect a negative answer, but a Pharisee, with a beam in his eye big enough for the cross-tree of a synagogue, I make no response. I confine myself to two reflections: first, that, while contemporary merit is for the most part grudgingly estimated, the faults of very great men, placed as they are upon an eminence where nothing can be concealed, and

objects of the most scrutinizing hostility, personal and political, are like the spots on the sun, to which I have compared them, seen for the most part through telescopes that magnify a hundred, a thousand times; and second, that in reference to questions that strongly excite the public mind, the imputed error is as likely to be on the side of the observer as of the observed. We learn from the Earl of Rosse, that the most difficult problem in practical science is to construct a lens which will not distort the body it reflects. The slightest aberration from the true curve of the specular mirror is enough to quench the fires of Sirius and break the club of Hercules. The motives and conduct, the principles and the characters of men buried deep in the heart, are not less likely to be mistaken than the lines and angles of material bodies. The uncharitableness of individuals and parties will sometimes confound a defect in the glass with a blemish in the object. A fly hatched from a maggot in our own brain creeps into the tube, and straightway we proclaim that there is a monster in the heavens, which threatens to devour the sun.

Such, my friends, most inadequately sketched, in some of his private and personal relations, was Mr. Webster; not the jurist, not the senator, not the statesman, not the orator, but the man; and when you add to these amiable personal traits, of which I have endeavored to enliven your recollections, the remembrance of what he was in those great public capacities, on which I have purposely omitted to dwell, but which it has tasked the highest surviving talent to describe, may we not fairly say that, in many respects, he stood without an equal among the men of his day and generation? Besides his noble presence and majestic countenance, in how many points, and those of what versatile excellence, he towered above his fellows! If you desired only a companion for an idle hour, a summer's drive, an evening ramble, whose pleasant conversation would charm the way, was there a man living you would sooner have sought than him? But if, on the other hand, you wished to be resolved on the most diffi-

cult point of constitutional jurisprudence or public law, to whom would you have propounded it sooner than to him? If you desired a guest for the festive circle, whose very presence, when ceremony is dropped and care banished, gave life and cheerfulness to the board, would not your thought, while he was with us, have turned to him? And if your life, your fortune, your good name were in peril; or you wished for a voice of patriotic exhortation to ring through the land; or if the great interests of the country were to be explained and vindicated in the senate or the cabinet; or if the welfare of our beloved native land, the union of the States, peace or war with foreign powers, all that is dear or important for yourselves and your children were at stake, did there live the man, nay, did there *ever* live the man, with whose intellect to conceive, whose energy to enforce, whose voice to proclaim the right, you would have rested so secure? Finally, if, through the "cloud" of party opposition, sectional prejudice, personal "detraction," and military availabilities which catch the dazzled fancies of men, he could have "ploughed his way," at the meridian of his life and the maturity of his faculties, to that position which his talents, his patriotism, and his public services so highly merited, is there a fair man of any party, who, standing by his honored grave, will not admit that, beyond all question, he would have administered the government with a dignity, a wisdom, and a fidelity to the Constitution, not surpassed since the days of Washington?

Two days before the decease of Daniel Webster, a gentle and thoughtful spirit touched to the finest issues, (Rev. Dr. Frothingham,) who knew and revered him, as who that truly knew him did not, contemplating the setting sun as he "shed his parting smile" on the mellow skies of October, and anticipating that a brighter sun was soon to set, which could rise no more on earth, gave utterance to his emotions in a chaste and elevated strain, which I am sure expresses the feelings of all present: —

"Sink, thou autumnal sun!
The trees will miss the radiance of thine eye,
Clad in their Joseph-coat of many a dye,
The clouds will miss thee in the fading sky;
But now in other climes thy race must run,
This day of glory done.

"Sink thou of nobler light!
The land will mourn thee in its darkling hour,
Its heavens grow gray at thy retiring power,
Thou shining orb of mind, thou beacon-tower!
Be thy great memory still a guardian might
When thou art gone from sight."

# RECEPTION AT PHILADELPHIA.*

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, —

I beg you to believe me duly sensible of the honor done me by this reception. A unanimous vote of the councils of this great and patriotic city, an address like that just pronounced by the honored chief of her magistracy, a concourse of my fellow-citizens such as that which I see before me — these are distinctions which call loudly for my most grateful acknowledgments. They would do so under any circumstances; but when I reflect that (as you, sir, have been pleased to remark,) a reception like this is rarely given to a private citizen, in which character alone I appear before you, I feel that the hour is one to be ever remembered with gratitude.

I am fully aware, sir, that these distinguished municipal courtesies are usually awarded only to persons in high official station, or to those who are marked out by the public opinion of the country, as the just expectants of its favors. I am neither, sir; wearied with the labors and cares, and satiated with the honors, which have fallen to my lot, I desire to pass the residue of my humble career in those pursuits and avocations which befit the down-hill of life, leaving all the distinctions of public life to those who bear its burdens and court its rewards.

But it is no affected humility which leads me to ascribe

* Reply to a complimentary address of his Honor R. T. Conrad, the Mayor of Philadelphia, in behalf of the City Council, in Independence Hall, on the 5th of April, 1856.

this flattering reception, not to any relation in which I stand to the country, or your prosperous and hospitable city, but to the accidental circumstances, which have placed my visit to you in momentary association with the brightest name in the history, not merely of the American Union, but of the civilized world. You honor not me, but my errand. In that association I may without arrogance accept your courtesies. They are but a new expression of your reverence for the name of Washington, which to some extent ennobles all it touches. Men in high office write their own names upon their letters, and thus frank them to the furthest borders of the country. We private citizens have but to stamp ours with the image of Washington, and they will travel as fast and as far as those of secretaries and senators.

It adds inexpressibly, Mr. Mayor, to the value of these courtesies so kindly tendered to me, that they are offered in Independence Hall, whose name will ever stand side by side with that of Faneuil Hall, on the brightest page of the history of freedom. This hall, this venerated hall, in the times that tried men's souls, witnessed the consummation of an act already felt to be the most important in the progress of free institutions, and one which wraps up in its bosom consequences yet to be unfolded of inestimable importance, not merely to ourselves, but to mankind.

I hold it to be certain, that, if the manifold political evils which afflict the societies of men in the elder world are to be remedied, and if any mode of settling national controversies without a resort to war is to be devised, it must be by the development and application of the two great ideas, solemnly inaugurated in this hall on the 4th of July, 1776, namely, the ideas of representative government and confederate union. Whenever, throughout the civilized world, the first of these great ideas shall be so applied, not only in theory but in practice, as to bring every citizen, however humble, into vital union with every other, thus forming one harmonious whole; and whenever great and kindred States, retaining their separate sovereignties for all their local interests, shall be willing to unite for the designated objects of common concernment,

in well-balanced confederacies cemented by constitutional compacts, then, and not till then, the political millennium is at hand. When that day shall come, sir, the nations of the East and the nations of the West will alike turn their faces to Independence Hall. Regenerated Europe will renew her youth, by the streams of life drawn from her daughter's bosom, and the rising republics of the Pacific will gratefully acknowledge the exemplar of their hopeful institutions.

I have not the voice nor the strength, Mr. Mayor, after the effort of last evening, to make any thing that can be called a speech; but among the memories which cluster around this hall, there are some to which, as a dutiful son of Massachusetts, I must give utterance. Here, on the 15th of June, 1775, George Washington was unanimously chosen to the chief command of the armies of United America, on the earnest recommendation of John Adams. Massachusetts had her own troops, her own generals, in the field. The patriot army which held the forces of Great Britain closely besieged in Boston, were commanded by a Massachusetts major-general. There hangs his likeness, Mr. Mayor, (pointing to the portrait of General Ward); but with prophetic discernment inspired by patriotic disinterestedness, John Adams urged the appointment of the Virginia colonel over the Massachusetts major-general; and on the 15th of June, 1775, under these auspices and in this hall, Washington was called to the command of "all the continental forces raised or to be raised in defence of American liberty."

But the 17th of June was a day of brighter and dearer fame, with which this hall also is intimately associated. On the very day, probably at the very hour, when Warren fell on Bunker Hill, the commission of Washington was reported and adopted in this hall. Providence was pleased, on that day, to hold an even balance with the rising liberties of the country. While the lifeblood of Warren was ebbing away, Washington was clothed with his country's panoply. Oh! that the hero-victim, in his parting hour, could have caught a glimpse of the hero-chieftain of the Revolution! Oh! that

the dying agonies of the patriot son of Massachusetts could have been cheered by the auspicious vision of the patriot son of Virginia!

Again, the next year and on days to be for ever remembered in the annals of liberty, the great declaration, drafted by Jefferson, was sustained in this hall by John Adams, styled by the illustrious author of that immortal state-paper, the "Colossus of debate;" and when, on the glorious 4th of July, it was formally adopted, and ordered to be signed by every member of the body, John Hancock, its president, a Boston merchant, wrote his name in those clear, bold characters with which you are so well acquainted, in order that "John Bull might read it without spectacles, and if he pleased, double the price put on his head."

Forgive me, sir, a citizen of Massachusetts and of Boston, for alluding to these recollections with a feeling of local pride. They are not the only kindly association between Boston and Philadelphia. Franklin, Franklin! What citizen of Boston can enter this hall — this city — and not think of Franklin? I am not going to contest him with you, Mr. Mayor. A much valued friend (Hon. W. B. Reed) cautioned me against doing so, the day of my arrival. He was born in Boston; his parents are buried there; he got what little education he had at our free schools; he learned his trade of his brother, a Boston printer. When he ran away from us, you received him with a single dollar in his pocket; he grew up among you the statesman, the philosopher, the patriot; his ashes rest in your soil. Sir, we will not quarrel about him, as the citizens of Greece did about Homer. There is enough of him for both of us, and for ten Bostons and ten Philadelphias beside; and if the earth itself were too narrow for his renown, it will forever shine in the heavens whose lightnings, — which have since become, partly through the genius of another American philosopher, the "flaming ministers" of human thought, — he robbed of their terrors.

But, sir, I forbear; I should trespass too largely on your time, should I attempt to do justice to all the recollections

which crowd upon me in this venerable hall. I will close where I began, with my warm thanks for this honorable reception, and with my best wishes for the continued prosperity of your noble city, and for the personal welfare of every one of my fellow-citizens who honors me with his attendance on this occasion.

# MR. DOWSE'S LIBRARY.*

I RISE, Mr. President, to express the satisfaction which I am sure we all feel, at the very important and interesting communication just made from the chair. After what has been so well said and so judiciously done by yourself and the gentleman (Mr. Livermore), to whose friendly offices the society is so much indebted on this occasion, I do not feel as if any thing further were necessary than to confirm your proceedings. At any rate, sir, I did not come to the meeting prepared to take the lead, in reference to any measures which it may be thought proper for the society to adopt. I had been led to suppose that that duty would devolve upon a distinguished gentleman (President Quincy), to whom, on account of his longer acquaintance with Mr. Dowse and his noble library, it more appropriately belongs. Deprived as we are of his presence, I rise with great cheerfulness to submit the only motion to you, which seems to be required by the occasion. Before doing so, sir, I will observe, that I have for more than thirty years had the good fortune to enjoy the friendship of Mr. Dowse, and to be well acquainted with the riches of his library. Twenty-five years ago I stated in a public address, that I considered it for its size the most valuable library of English books with which I was acquainted. A quarter of a century has since past, during the greater part

* Remarks made at a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston, on the 5th of August, 1856, called for the purpose of accepting the donation of Mr. Dowse's Library, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, the President of the Society, in the chair.

of which Mr. Dowse has continued to increase the number of his books and the value of his library by new acquisitions; and it now amounts, as our president informs us, to about five thousand volumes. Many of these are books of great rarity, such as are usually found only in the collections of the curious. A still greater number, in fact a large proportion, are books of great intrinsic value, which is by no means sure to be the case with bibliographical rarities. In a word, sir, it is a choice library of the standard literature of our language. Most of these books, where there was more than one edition, are of the best edition. They are all in good condition, — that has ever been a rule with Mr. Dowse; and very much the larger part of them are in elegant, some in superb, bindings. It is, in truth, a collection reflecting equal credit on the judgment, taste, and liberality of its proprietor.

We have a guaranty for the value of his library, in the inducement which led Mr. Dowse, very early in life, to commence its formation, and which has never deserted him. His interest in books is not, like that of some amateur collectors, limited to their outsides. He has loved to collect books because he has loved to read them; and I have often said that I do not believe there is a library in our neighborhood better *read* by its owner than that of Mr. Dowse.

Mr. Dowse may well be called a public benefactor, sir, and especially for this, that he has shown, by a striking example, that it is possible to unite a life of diligent manual labor with refined taste, intellectual culture, and those literary pursuits which are commonly thought to require wealth, leisure, and academical education. He was born and brought up in narrow circumstances. He had no education but what was to be got from a common town school seventy years ago. He has worked all his life at a laborious mechanical trade; and never had a dollar to spend but what he had first earned by his own manual labor. Under these circumstances he has not only acquired a handsome property, — not an uncommon thing under similar circumstances in this country, — but he has expended an ample portion of it in surrounding himself with a noble collection of books, — has found leisure to

acquaint himself with their contents, — has acquired a fund of useful knowledge, — has cultivated a taste for art, and thus derived happiness of the purest and highest kind, from those goods of fortune which too often minister only to sensual gratification and empty display.

I rejoice, sir, that our friend has adopted an effectual method of preventing the dispersion of a library, brought together with such pains and care and at so great an expense. Apart from the service he is rendering to our society, which, as one of its members, I acknowledge with deep gratitude, he is rendering a great service to the community. In this way, he has removed his noble collection from the reach of those vicissitudes to which the possessions of individuals and families are subject. There is no other method by which this object can be obtained. I saw the treasures of art and taste collected at Strawberry Hill, at untold expense, during a lifetime, by Horace Walpole, scattered to the four winds. The second best private library I ever saw, (Lord Spencer's is the best,) was that of the late Mr. Thomas Grenville, the son of George Grenville, of stamp act memory. He intended that it should go to augment the treasures of taste and art at Stowe, to whose proprietor (the Duke of Buckingham) he was related. In a green old age — little short of ninety — he had some warning of the crash which impended over that magnificent house; and by a codicil to his will, executed but a few months before his death, he gave his invaluable collection to the British Museum. In the course, I think, of a twelvemonth from that time, every thing that could be sold at Stowe was brought to the hammer.

Mr. Dowse has determined to secure his library from these sad contingencies, by placing it in the possession of a public institution. Here it will be kept together, — appreciated as it deserves, — and conscientiously cared for. While it will add to the importance of our society and increase our means of usefulness, it will share that safety and permanence to which the Massachusetts Historical Society, under the laws of the Commonwealth, is warranted in looking forward.

Finally, sir, I rejoice that our friend has taken this step

when he has and as he has; and has thus put it in our power to convey to him the assurance of our heartfelt gratitude; of our high sense of the value of his gift; and of the fidelity with which, regarding it as a great trust, it shall be preserved and used, so as best to promote the wise and liberal objects of the donation.

In taking my seat, sir, I beg leave to submit the motion, that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to consider and report immediately what measures it may be expedient for the society to adopt, in reference to the communication from the president.

---

After some conversation, this resolution was adopted, and the following persons were named of the committee: Hon. Edward Everett, Chief Justice Shaw, Hon. Judge White, Hon. Nathan Appleton, and Rev. Dr. Lothrop.

The committee retired, and after a short time reported the following resolutions: —

*Whereas*, It has this day been announced to the Massachusetts Historical Society by the president, at a special meeting of said Society convened for that purpose, that the venerable Thomas Dowse of Cambridge, has, during the past week, presented to the Society his whole noble collection of rare and valuable books, a catalogue of which was at the same time laid upon the table by the president, upon the single condition that they shall be preserved together for ever, in a separate room, and shall only be used in said room. Now, therefore,

*Resolved*, unanimously, by the Massachusetts Historical Society, that they highly approve of the acts of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, their president, in his conferences and dealings with our distinguished benefactor, Mr. Dowse, in reference to this munificent donation, and that they do adopt, ratify, and confirm all his assurances and acts in receiving the said donation, in the name, and for the use and benefit of the Society; and that the said donation is gratefully accepted by the Society, upon the terms prescribed by the liberal and enlightened donor, and that said collection shall be sacredly preserved together in a room by itself, to be used only in said room.

*Resolved*, That the collection of books thus presented and accepted, shall be known always as the Dowse Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and that an appropriate book-plate be procured, with this or a similar inscription to be placed in each volume of the collection.

*Resolved*, That this Society entertain the deepest sense of the liberality and munificence of Mr. Dowse in making such a disposition of the library, which he has collected with such care and at such cost during a long lifetime, as shall secure it for the benefit of posterity, and for the honor of his native State, and that they offer to Mr. Dowse in return, their most grateful and heart-felt acknowledgments for so noble a manifestation of his confidence in the society, and of his regard for the cause of literature and learning.

*Resolved*, That the Massachusetts Historical Society respectfully and earnestly ask the favor of Mr. Dowse, that he will allow his portrait to be taken for the Society, to be hung for ever in the room which shall be appropriated to his library, so that the person of the liberal donor may always be associated with the collection which he so much loved and cherished, and that the form as well as the name of so wise, and ardent, and munificent a patron of learning and literature, may be always connected with the result of his labors, at once as a just memorial of himself, and an animating example to others.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions duly attested by all the officers of the Society, be communicated to Mr. Dowse by the president, with the cordial wishes of every member that the best blessings of heaven may rest upon the close of his long, honorable, and useful life.

# THE USES OF ASTRONOMY.*

Fellow-Citizens of Albany, —

Assembled as we are under your auspices in this ancient and hospitable city, for an object indicative of a highly advanced stage of scientific culture, it is natural in the first place to cast an historical glance at the past. It seems almost to surpass belief, though an unquestioned fact, that more than a century should have passed away, after Cabot had discovered the coast of North America for England, before any knowledge was gained of the noble river on which your city stands, and which was destined by Providence to determine in after-times the position of the commercial metropolis of the continent. It is true that Verazzano, a bold and sagacious Florentine navigator in the service of France, had entered the Narrows in 1524, which he describes as a very large river, deep at its mouth, which forced its way through steep hills to the sea. But though he, like most of the naval adventurers of that age, was sailing westward in search of a shorter pas-

* A Discourse delivered at Albany, on occasion of the Inauguration of the Dudley Observatory, in that city, on the 28th of August, 1856. The original edition contained the following dedication: —

To Mrs. Blandina Dudley, to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and to the citizens of Albany generally, this Discourse, delivered on their invitation and in their presence, and published at the request of the committee of arrangements for the Inauguration of the Dudley Observatory, is, with the best wishes for the complete success of that noble enterprise, respectfully dedicated by Edward Everett.

sage to India, he left this part of the coast without any attempt to ascend the river; nor can it be gathered from his narrative that he believed it to penetrate far into the interior.

Near a hundred years elapsed, before that great thought acquired substance and form. In the spring of 1609, the heroic but unfortunate Hudson, one of the brightest names in the history of English maritime achievement, but then in the employment of the Dutch East India Company, in a vessel of eighty tons, bearing the very astronomical name of the "Half-moon," having been stopped by the ice in the polar sea, in the attempt to reach the East by the way of Nova Zembla, struck over to the coast of America in a high northern latitude. He then stretched down south-westwardly to the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, (of which he had gained a knowledge from the charts and descriptions of his friend, Capt. Smith,) — thence returning to the North, entered Delaware Bay, — standing out again to sea arrived on the 2d of September in sight of the "high hills" of Neversink, pronouncing it "a good land to fall in with, and a pleasant land to see," and on the following morning, sending his boat before him to sound the way, passed Sandy Hook, and there came to anchor, on the 3d of September, 1609; two hundred and forty-seven years ago, next Wednesday. What an event, my friends, in the history of American population, enterprise, commerce, intelligence, and power, — the dropping of that anchor at Sandy Hook!

Here he lingered a week, in friendly intercourse with the natives of New Jersey, while a boat's company explored the waters up to Newark Bay. And now the great question. Shall he turn back like Verazzano, or ascend the stream? Hudson was of a race and in an employ, not prone to turn back, by sea or by land. On the 11th of September, he raised the anchor of the "Half-moon," passed through the Narrows, beholding on both sides "as beautiful a land as one can tread on;" and floated cautiously and slowly up the noble stream, the first ship that ever rested on its bosom. He passed the Palisades, nature's dark basaltic Malakoff; forced

the iron gateway of the Highlands, and anchored on the 14th, near West Point; swept onward and upward the following day by grassy meadows and tangled slopes, hereafter to be covered with smiling villages; — by elevated banks and woody heights, the destined site of future towns and cities, — *tot egregias urbes*, — of Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Catskill; — on the evening of the 15th arrived opposite "the mountains which lie from the river side," where he found "a very loving people and very old men;" and the day following reached the spot, hereafter to be honored by his own illustrious name. One more day wafts him up between Schodac and Castleton, and here he landed and passed a day with the natives, — greeted with all sorts of barbarous hospitality, — the land "the finest for cultivation he ever set foot on," the natives so kind and gentle that, when they found he would not remain with them over night, and feared that he left them, — poor children of nature, — because he was afraid of their weapons, he, whose quarter-deck was heavy with ordnance, they "broke their arrows in pieces and threw them in the fire." On the following morning, with the early flood-tide, on the 19th of September, 1609, the Half-moon "ran higher up two leagues above the Shoals," and came to anchor in deep water, near the site of the present city of Albany. Happy, if he could have closed his gallant career, on the banks of the stream which so justly bears his name, and thus have escaped the sorrowful and mysterious catastrophe which awaited him in the Arctic waters, the next year!

But the discovery of your great river and of the site of your ancient city is not the only event, which renders the year 1609 memorable in the annals of America and the world. It was one of those years, in which a sort of sympathetic movement toward great results unconsciously pervades the races and the minds of men. While Hudson was exploring this mighty river and this vast region for the Dutch East India Company, Champlain, in the same year, carried the lilies of France to the beautiful lake which bears his name on your northern limits; — the languishing establishments of

England in Virginia were strengthened by the second charter granted to that colony; — the little church of Robinson removed from Amsterdam to Leyden, from which, in a few years, they went forth, to lay the foundations of New England on Plymouth Rock; — the seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, after that terrific struggle of forty years, (the commencement of which has just been embalmed by an American historian,* in a record worthy of the great event,) wrested from Spain the virtual acknowledgment of their independence in the Twelve Years' truce; — and James the First, in the same year, granted to the British East India Company their first permanent charter; corner-stone of an empire destined in two centuries to overshadow the East.

One more incident is wanting to complete the list of the memorable occurrences which signalize the year 1609, and one most worthy to be remembered by us on this occasion. Contemporaneously with the events which I have enumerated, — eras of history, dates of empire, the starting point in some of the greatest political, social, and moral revolutions in our annals, — an Italian astronomer, who had heard of the magnifying glasses which had been made in Holland, by which distant objects could be brought seemingly near, caught at the idea, constructed a telescope, and pointed it to the heavens. Yes, my friends, in the same year in which Hudson discovered your river and the site of your ancient town, and in which Robinson made his melancholy Hegira from Amsterdam to Leyden, Galileo Galilei, with a telescope, the work of his own hands, discovered the phases of Venus and the satellites of Jupiter; and now, after the lapse of less than two centuries and a half, on a spot then imbosomed in the wilderness, the covert of some of the least civilized of all the races of men, we are assembled, descendants of the Hollanders, descendants of the Pilgrims, in this ancient and prosperous city, to inaugurate the establishment of a first class Astronomical Observatory.

One more glance at your early history. Three years after

* J. Lathrop Motley.

the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth (for I delight to trace these kindly synchronisms), Fort Orange was erected, in the centre of what is now the business part of the city of Albany, and a few years later, the little hamlet of Beverswyck began to nestle under its walls. Two centuries ago, my Albanian friends, this very year, your forefathers assembled, not certainly to inaugurate an observatory, but to lay the foundations of a new church in the place of the rude cabin which had hitherto served them in that capacity. It was built at the intersection of Yonker's and Handelaar's, better known to you as State and Market streets. Public and private liberality coöperated in the important work. The authorities at the fort gave fifteen hundred guilders; — the Patroon of that early day, with a liberality coeval with the name and the race, contributed a thousand; — while the inhabitants, for whose benefit it was erected, whose numbers were small, and their resources smaller, subscribed twenty beavers, "for the purchase of an oaken pulpit in Holland." Whether the largest part of this subscription was bestowed by some liberal benefactress, tradition has not informed us. It has however informed us, as I learned a few hours since from Mr. Brodhead, that the corner-stone of the little church was laid by the Rev. Rutger Jacobsen; and that his daughter married Jan Jansen Bleecker, from whom is lineally descended Mrs. Blandina Bleecker Dudley, to whom we are so largely indebted for this day's celebration.

Nor is the year 1656 memorable in the annals of Albany alone. In that same year your imperial metropolis, which had then recently been incorporated as a city by the name of New Amsterdam, was first carefully surveyed by official authority, and found to contain one hundred and twenty houses and one thousand inhabitants.* In eight years more New Netherland becomes New York; Fort Orange, with its dependent hamlet, assumes the name of Albany; — a century of various fortune succeeds, — the scourge of French and

* These historical notices, relative to the discovery of the river by Hudson and the foundation of Albany, are for the most part abridged from Mr. Brodhead's excellent history of New York

Indian war is rarely absent from the land, — every shock of European policy vibrates with electric rapidity across the Atlantic, but the year 1756 finds a population of three hundred thousand in your growing province. Albany, however, may still be regarded almost as a frontier settlement. Of the twelve counties into which the province was divided a hundred years ago, the county of Albany comprehended all that lay north and west of the city; and the city itself contained but about three hundred and fifty houses.

One more century; another act in the great drama of empire; another French and Indian war beneath the banners of England; a successful revolution, of which some of the most momentous events occurred within your immediate neighborhood; a union of States; a constitution of federal governments; your population carried to the St. Lawrence and the great Lakes, and their waters poured into the Hudson; your territory covered with a network of canals and railroads, filled with life, and action, and power, with all the works of peaceful art and prosperous enterprise, with all the institutions which constitute and advance the civilization of the age, its population exceeding that of the Union at the date of the Revolution, your own numbers twice as large as those of the largest city of that day, you have met together, my friends, just two hundred years since the erection of the little church of Beverswyck, to dedicate a noble temple of science, and to take a becoming public notice of the establishment of an institution destined, as we trust, to exert a beneficial influence on the progress of useful knowledge at home and abroad, and through that on the general cause of civilization.

You will observe that I am careful to say the progress of science "at home and abroad;" for the study of astronomy in this country, like that of many other branches of natural science, has long since, I am happy to add, passed that point where it is content to repeat the observations and verify the results of European research. It has boldly and successfully entered the field of original investigation, discovery, and speculation; and there is not now a single department of the science in which the names of American observers and math-

ematicians are not cited by our brethren across the water, side by side with the most eminent of their European contemporaries. Gibbon, after his magnificent enumeration of the seven appearances of the comet of 1680, adds, "at the eighth period, in the year two thousand two hundred and fifty-five, the calculations of Bernouilli, Newton, and Halley, may perhaps be verified by the astronomers of some future capital in the Siberian or American wilderness." * It is a somewhat singular circumstance, that at a date nearly four hundred years in advance of that assumed by Gibbon, the two largest refracting telescopes in the world are found, the one in Russia and the other in America; and in either country a degree of astronomical skill equal to the highest operations of the science.

This state of things is certainly recent. During the colonial period, and in the first generation after the Revolution, no department of science was, for obvious causes, very extensively cultivated in America, — astronomy perhaps as much as the kindred branches. The improvement in the quadrant, commonly known as Hadley's, had already been made at Philadelphia by Godfrey in the early part of the last century, and the beautiful invention of the collimating telescope was made at a later period by Rittenhouse, an astronomer of distinguished repute. The transits of Venus of 1761 and 1769 were observed in different parts of the country; orreries, a favorite scientific toy in the last century, were constructed in Philadelphia and Boston; and some respectable scientific essays are contained, and valuable observations are recorded, in the early volumes of the transactions of the Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston and Cambridge. But in the absence of a numerous class of men of science to encourage and aid each other, in a state of the country as yet too poor to extend a liberal patronage to the expensive arts, without observatories and without valuable instruments, little of importance could be expected in the higher walks of astronomical research.

* Gibbon's Decline and Fall, ch. xliii.

The greater the credit due for the achievement of an enterprise commenced in the early part of the present century, and which would reflect honor on the science of any country and any age, I mean the translation and commentary on Laplace's *Mécanique Céleste*, by Bowditch; a work whose merit I am myself wholly unable to appreciate, but which I have been led to think places the learned translator and commentator on a level with the ablest astronomers and geometers of the day. This work may be considered as opening a new era in the history of American science. The country was still almost wholly deficient in instrumental power; but the want was generally felt by men of science, and the public mind in various parts of the Union began to be turned towards the means of supplying it. In 1825, President John Quincy Adams brought the subject of a National Observatory before congress. Political considerations prevented its being favorably entertained at that time; and it was not till 1842, and as an incident of the exploring expedition, that an appropriation was made for a *dépot* for the charts and instruments of the navy. On this modest basis has been reared the National Observatory at Washington; an institution which has already taken and fully sustains an honorable position among the scientific establishments of the age.

Besides the institution at Washington, fifteen or twenty observatories have, within the last few years, been established in different parts of the country, some of them on a modest scale for the gratification of the scientific taste and zeal of individuals, others on a broad foundation of expense and usefulness. In these establishments, public and private, the means are provided for the highest order of astronomical observation, research, and instruction. There is already in the country an amount of instrumental power (to which addition is constantly making), and of mathematical skill on the part of our men of science, adequate to a manly competition with their European contemporaries in astronomy and the branches of science, theoretical and applied, con-

nected with it. The proceedings of the present meeting of the American Association fully justify this remark. The fruits are already before the world in the triangulation of several of the States, in the great work of the coast survey, in the numerous scientific surveys of the interior of the continent, in the astronomical department of the exploring expedition, in the more recent scientific expedition to Chili; — in the brilliant hydrographical labors of the observatory at Washington; in the published observations of Washington and Cambridge; in the general character of the contents of the journal conducted by the Nestor of American Science, now in its eighth lustrum, of the Sidereal Messenger, and the Astronomical Journal; in the National Ephemeris; in the great chronometrical expeditions to determine the longitude of Cambridge, better ascertained than that of Paris was till the last year (1855); in the prompt rectification of the errors in the predicted elements of Neptune, in its identification with Lalande's missing star, and in the calculation of its ephemeris; in the discovery of the satellite of Neptune, of the eighth satellite of Saturn, and of the innermost of its rings; in the establishment, both by observation and theory, of the non-solid character of Saturn's rings; in the recent remarkable speculations on the nature of the zodiacal light; in the separation and measurement of many double and triple stars, amenable only to superior instrumental power; in the immense labor already performed in preparing Star Catalogues, and in numerous accurate observations of standard stars; in the diligent and successful observation of the meteoric showers; in an extensive series of magnetic observations; in the discovery of an asteroid and ten or twelve telescopic comets (the latter not the achievement of the stronger sex alone); in the resolution of nebulæ, which have defied every thing in Europe but Lord Rosse's great Reflector; in the application of electricity to the measurement of differences in longitude, in the corrected ascertainment of the velocity of the electro-magnetic fluid, and its truly wonderful uses in recording astronomical observations. These

are but a portion of the achievements of American astronomical science within fifteen or twenty years, and fully justify the most sanguine anticipations of its further progress.

How far our astronomers may be able to pursue their researches, will depend upon the resources of our public institutions, and the liberality of wealthy individuals in furnishing the requisite means. With the exception of the observatories at Washington and West Point, little can be done or expected to be done by the government of the Union or the States; but in this, as in every thing else connected with the patronage of art and science, the great dependence, and may I not add the safe dependence, as it ever has been, must continue to be upon the bounty of enlightened, liberal, and public-spirited individuals.

It is by a signal exercise of this bounty, my friends, that we are called together to-day. The munificence of several citizens of this ancient city, among whom the first place is due to the generous lady, whose name has with great propriety been given to the institution, has furnished the means for the foundation of the Dudley Observatory at Albany. On a commanding elevation, on the northern edge of the city, liberally given for that purpose by the head of a family (Van Rensselaer) in which the patronage of science is hereditary, a building of ample dimensions has been erected, upon a plan which combines all the requisites of solidity, convenience, and taste. A large portion of the expense of the structure has been defrayed by Mrs. Blandina Dudley, to whose generosity, and that of several other public-spirited individuals, the institution is also indebted for the provision which has been made for an adequate supply of first-class instruments, executed and to be executed by the most eminent makers in Europe and America; and which, it is confidently expected, will yield to none of their class in any observatory in the world.*

With a liberal supply of instrumental power; established

* For this description of the Dudley Observatory I am indebted to a valuable article on American Observatories, by Professor Loomis, in Harper's Magazine for June, 1856, p. 49.

in a community to whose intelligence and generosity its support may be safely confided, and whose educational institutions are rapidly realizing the conception of a university; countenanced by the gentleman who conducts the United States Coast Survey with such scientific skill and administrative energy, and by the men of science generally in the United States; committed to the immediate supervision of an astronomer (Dr. B. A. Gould), to whose distinguished talent has been added the advantage of a thorough scientific education in the most renowned universities of Europe, and who, as the editor of the American Astronomical Journal, has shown himself to be fully qualified for the high trust; — under these favorable circumstances, the Dudley Observatory at Albany now takes its place among the scientific foundations of the country and the world.

It is no affected modesty which leads me to express the regret that this interesting occasion could not have taken place under somewhat different auspices. I feel that the duty of addressing this great and enlightened assembly, comprising so much of the intelligence of the community and of the science of the country, ought to have been elsewhere assigned; that it should have devolved upon some one of the eminent persons, many of whom I see around me, to whom you have been listening the past week,* who as observers and geometers could have treated the subject with a master's power; astronomers, whose telescopes have penetrated the depths of the heavens, or mathematicians, whose analysis unthreads the maze of their wondrous mechanism. If, instead of commanding, as you easily could have done, qualifications of this kind, your choice has rather fallen on one, making no pretensions to the honorable name of a man of science, — but whose delight it has always been to turn aside from the dusty and thankless paths of active life, for an interval of recreation in the green fields of sacred nature in all her kingdoms, — it is, I presume, because you have desired, on an occasion of this kind, necessarily of a popular character, that

* This discourse was delivered on the last day of the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Albany.

those views of the subject should be presented which address themselves to the general intelligence of the community, and not to its select scientific circles. For astronomy, perhaps to a greater extent than any other department of natural science, exhibits phenomena, which, while they task the highest powers of philosophical research, are also well adapted to arrest the attention of minds barely tinctured with scientific culture, and even to touch the sensibilities of the wholly uninstructed observer. The profound investigations of the chemist into the ultimate constitution of material nature, the minute researches of the physiologist into the secrets of animal life, the transcendental logic of the geometer bristling in a notation, the very sight of which terrifies the uninitiated, are lost on the common understanding. But the unspeakable glories of the rising and the setting sun; the serene majesty of the moon, as she walks in full-orbed brightness through the heavens; the soft witchery of the morning and the evening star; the imperial splendors of the firmament on a bright unclouded night; the comet, whose streaming banner floats over half the sky, — these are objects which charm and astonish alike the philosopher and the peasant, — the mathematician who weighs the masses and defines the orbits of the heavenly bodies, and the untutored observer who sees nothing beyond the images painted upon the eye.

An astronomical observatory, in the general acceptation of the word, is a building erected for the reception and appropriate use of astronomical instruments, and the accomodation of the men of science employed in making and reducing observations of the heavenly bodies. These instruments are mainly of three classes, to which I believe all others of a strictly astronomical character may be referred.

1st. The instruments by which the heavens are inspected, with a view to discover the existence of those celestial bodies which are not visible to the naked eye, (beyond all comparison more numerous than those which are,) and to observe the magnitude, shapes, and other sensible qualities, both of those which are, and those which are not thus visible, to the unaided sight. The instruments of this class are designated

by the general name of Telescope; and are of two kinds;—the refracting telescope, which derives its magnifying power from a system of convex lenses; and the reflecting telescope, which receives the image of the heavenly body upon a concave mirror.

2d. The second class of instruments consists of those, which are designed principally to measure the angular distances of the heavenly bodies from each other, and their time of passing the meridian. The transit instrument, the meridian circle, the mural circle, the heliometer, and the sextant, belong to this class. The brilliant discoveries of astronomy are for the most part made with the first class of instruments;—its practical results wrought out by the second.

3d. The third class contains the clock, with its subsidiary apparatus for measuring the time and marking its subdivisions, with the greatest possible accuracy;—indispensable auxiliary of all the instruments, by which the positions and motions of the heavenly bodies are observed, and measured, and recorded.

The telescope may be likened to a wondrous Cyclopean eye, endued with superhuman power, by which the astronomer extends the reach of his vision to the further heavens, and surveys galaxies and universes, compared with which the solar system is but an atom floating in the air. The transit may be compared to a measuring rod which he lays from planet to planet and from star to star, to ascertain and mark off the heavenly spaces, and transfer them to his note-book. The clock is the marvellous apparatus by which he equalizes and divides into nicely measured parts a portion of that unconceived infinity of duration, without beginning and without end, in which all existence floats as on a shoreless and bottomless sea.

In the contrivance and the execution of these instruments, the utmost stretch of inventive skill and mechanical ingenuity has been put forth. To such perfection have they been carried, that a single second of magnitude or space is rendered a distinctly visible and appreciable quantity. "The arc of a circle," says Sir J. Herschel, "subtended by one second, is less

than the two hundred thousandth part of the radius, so that on a circle of six f et in diameter, it would occupy no greater linear extent than $\frac{1}{5700}$ part of an inch; a quantity requiring a powerful microscope to be *discerned* at all." * The largest body in our system, the sun, whose real diameter is 882,000 miles, subtends, at a distance of 95,000,000 miles, but an angle of a little more than 32′; while so admirably are the best instruments constructed, that both in Europe and America, a satellite of Neptune, an object of comparatively inconsiderable diameter, has been discovered at a distance ot 2,850,000,000 of miles.

The object of an Observatory, erected and supplied with instruments of this admirable construction and at proportionate expense, is, as I have already intimated, to provide for an accurate and systematic survey of the heavenly bodies, with a view to a more correct and extensive acquaintance with those already known, and as instrumental power and skill in using it increase, to the discovery of bodies hitherto invisible, and in both classes of objects to the determination of their distances, their time of passing the meridian, their relations to each other, and the laws which govern their movements.

Why should we wish to obtain this knowledge? What inducement is there to expend large sums of money in the erection of observatories, in furnishing them with costly instruments, and in the support of the men of science employed in making, discussing, and recording, for successive generations, these minute observations of the heavenly bodies?

In an exclusively scientific treatment of this subject, an inquiry into its utilitarian relations would be superfluous, — even wearisome. But on an occasion like the present, you will not, perhaps, think it out of place, if I briefly answer the questions what is the use of an astronomical observatory, and what benefit may be expected from the operations of such an establishment in a community like ours?

I. In the first place, then, we derive from the observations

* Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy, § 131.

of the heavenly bodies which are made at an observatory, our only adequate measures of time and our only means of comparing the time of one place with the time of another. Our artificial timekeepers, — clocks, watches, and chronometers, — however ingeniously contrived and admirably fabricated, are but a transcript, so to say, of the celestial motions, and would be of no value without the means of regulating them by observation. It is impossible for them under any circumstances to escape the imperfection of all machinery, the work of human hands; and the moment we remove with our timekeeper east or west, it fails us. It will keep home time alone, like the fond traveller who leaves his heart behind him. The artificial instrument is of incalculable utility, but must itself be regulated by the eternal clock-work of the skies.

This single consideration is sufficient to show how completely the daily business of life is affected and controlled by the heavenly bodies. It is they and not our main-springs, our expansion balances, and our compensation pendulums, which give us our time. To reverse the line of Pope, —

> 'Tis with our watches as our judgments; none
> Go just alike, but each believes his own; —

But for all the kindreds and tribes and tongues of men, — each upon their own meridian, — from the Arctic pole to the equator, from the equator to the Antarctic pole, the eternal sun strikes twelve at noon, and the glorious constellations, far up in the everlasting belfries of the skies, chime twelve at midnight; — twelve for the pale student over his flickering lamp, twelve amid the flaming wonders of Orion's belt, if he crosses the meridian at that fated hour; — twelve by the weary couch of languishing humanity, twelve in the star-paved courts of the empyrean; — twelve for the heaving tides of the ocean; twelve for the weary arm of labor; twelve for the toiling brain; twelve for the watching, waking, broken heart; twelve for the meteor which blazes for a moment and expires; twelve for the comet whose period is measured by centuries; twelve for every substantial, for every imaginary thing, which exists in the sense, the intellect, or

the fancy, and which the speech or thought of man, at the given meridian, refers to the lapse of time.

Not only do we resort to the observation of the heavenly bodies for the means of regulating and rectifying our clocks, but the great divisions of day and month and year are derived from the same source. By the constitution of our nature the elements of our existence are closely connected with the celestial times. Partly by his physicial organization, partly by the habit, — second nature, — of the race from the dawn of creation, man as he is, and the times and seasons of the heavenly bodies, are part and parcel of one system. The first great division of time, the *day-night* (nychthemerum), for which we have no precise synonyme in our language, with its primal alternation of waking and sleeping, of labor and rest, is a vital condition of the existence of such a creature as man. The revolution of the *year*, with its various incidents of summer and winter and seed-time and harvest, is not less involved in all our social, material, and moral progress. It is true that at the poles and on the equator, the effects of these revolutions are variously modified or wholly disappear; but as the necessary consequence, human life is extinguished at the poles, and on the equator attains only a languid or feverish development.* Those latitudes only, in which the great motions and cardinal positions of the earth exert a mean influence, exhibit man in the harmonious expansion of his powers. The lunar period, which lies at the foundation of the *month*, is less vitally connected with human existence and development; but is proved by the experience of every age and race to be eminently conducive to the progress of civilization and culture.

But indispensable as are these heavenly measures of time to our life and progress, and obvious as are the phenomena on which they rest, yet, owing to the circumstance, that, in the economy of nature, the day, the month, and the year are not exactly commensurable, some of the most difficult questions in practical astronomy are those, by which an accurate

* Guyot Earth and Man, p. 231, et seq.

division of time, applicable to the various uses of man, is derived from the observation of the heavenly bodies. I have no doubt, that, to the Supreme Intelligence which created and rules the universe, there is a harmony, hidden to us, in the numerical relation to each other of days, months, and years; but in our ignorance of that harmony, their practical adjustment to each other is a work of difficulty. The great embarrassment which attended the reformation of the calendar, after the error of the Julian period had, in the lapse of centuries, reached ten (or rather twelve) days, sufficiently illustrates this remark. It is most true that scientific difficulties did not form the chief obstacle. Having been proposed under the auspices of the Roman Pontiff, the protestant world, for a century and more, rejected the new style. It was in various places the subject of controversy, collision, and bloodshed.* It was not adopted in England till nearly two centuries after its introduction at Rome; and in the country of the Struves and the Pulkova equatorial, they persist at the present day, for civil purposes, in adding eleven minutes and twelve seconds to the length of the tropical year.

Connected with the use of astronomy in all determinations of time, is its application to the purposes of history and chronology. The want of reliable historical eras has involved many portions of ancient history, especially oriental history, in the greatest confusion. Almost the only events in very remote times, of which the date can be ascertained with precision, are those, which can be referred to eclipses. Thus the battle between the Lydian and the Median armies narrated by Herodotus is, by the eclipse of the sun, supposed to have been predicted by Thales, ascertained to have happened on the 30th of September, 610, B. C. The delay of Nicias to embark from Sicily, a delay which proved "a sentence of death to the Athenian army," was caused by an eclipse of the moon on the 27th of August, 413, B. C., and the date of Alexander's passage of the Tigris, before the mighty battle of Arbela, is determined by a similar eclipse of the moon on the

* Stern's Himmelskunde, p. 72.

20th of September, 331, B. C.* These dates are ascertained by modern astronomy with as much precision as if they had happened yesterday; and without its aid, no event in profane oriental history, as ancient as the seventh century before our Saviour, could be fixed within a generation.

II. The second great practical use of an Astronomical Observatory is connected with the science of Geography. The first page of the history of our continent illustrates this connection. Profound meditation on the sphericity of the earth was one of the main reasons which led Columbus to undertake his momentous voyage; and his thorough acquaintance with the astronomical science of that day was, in his own judgment, what enabled him to overcome the almost innumerable obstacles which attended its prosecution.† In return, I find that Copernicus, in the very commencement of his immortal work,‡ appeals to the discovery of America as completing the demonstration of the sphericity of the earth. Much of our knowledge of the figure, size, density, and position of the earth as a member of the solar system is derived from this science, and it furnishes us the means of performing the most important operations of practical geography. Latitude and longitude, which lie at the basis of all descriptive geography, are determined by observation. No map deserves the name, on which the position of important points has not been astronomically determined. Some even of our most important political and administrative arrangements depend upon the coöperation of this science. Among these I may mention the land-system of the United States, and the determination of the boundaries of the country.

I believe that till it was done by the federal government, a uniform system of mathematical survey had never in any country been applied to an extensive territory. Large grants and sales of public land took place before the Revolution and in the interval between the peace and the adoption of the constitution; but the limits of these grants and sales were

* Herodotus, I. 74; Grote, III. 313; VII. 432; XII. 205.

† Humboldt, Histoire de la Géographie, etc. Tom. I. p. 17.

‡ Copernicus, de Revolutionibus orbium cœlestium, fol. 2.

ascertained by sensible objects, by trees, streams, rocks, hills, and by reference to adjacent portions of territory, previously surveyed. The uncertainty of boundaries thus defined was a never-failing source of litigation. Large tracts of land in the Western country granted by Virginia, under this old system of special and local survey, were covered with conflicting claims, and the controversies to which they gave rise formed no small part of the business of the Federal Courts after their organization. But the adoption of the present land system brought order out of chaos. The entire public domain is now scientifically surveyed before it is offered for sale; it is laid off into ranges, townships, sections, and smaller divisions with unerring accuracy, resting on the foundation of base and meridian lines; — and I have been informed that under this system, scarce a case of contested location and boundary has ever presented itself in court. The general land-office contains maps and plans, in which every quarter-section of the public land is laid down with mathematical precision. The superficies of half a continent is thus transferred in miniature to the bureaus at Washington; — while the local land-offices contain transcripts of these plans, copies of which are furnished to the individual purchaser. When we consider the tide of population annually flowing into the public domain, and the immense importance of its efficient and economical administration, the utility of this application of astronomy will be duly estimated.*

I will here venture to repeat an anecdote which I heard lately from a son of the late Hon. Timothy Pickering. Mr. Octavius Pickering, on behalf of his father, had applied to Mr. David Putnam of Marietta, to act as his legal adviser, with respect to certain land claims in the Virginia military district, in the State of Ohio. Mr. Putnam declined the agency. He had had much to do with business of that kind, and found it beset with endless litigation. "I have never," he adds, "succeeded but in a single case, and that was a location and survey made by General Washington before the Revolution, and

* See an article on the Public Lands by the author of this address, American Almanac for 1832, p. 145.

I am not acquainted with any surveys, except those made by him, but what have been litigated."

At this moment, a most important survey of the coast of the United States is in progress; an operation of the utmost consequence, in reference to the geography, commerce, navigation, and hydrography of the country. The entire work, I need scarce say, is one of practical astronomy. The scientific establishment which we this day inaugurate is looked to for important coöperation in this great undertaking, and will no doubt contribute efficiently to its prosecution.

Astronomical observation furnishes by far the best means of defining the boundaries of States, when the lines are of great length and run through unsettled countries. Natural indications like rivers and mountains, however distinct in appearance, are in practice subject to unavoidable error. By the treaty of 1783, a boundary was established between the United States and Great Britain, depending partly on the course of rivers and upon the highlands dividing the waters which flow into the Atlantic Ocean from those which flow into the St. Lawrence. It took twenty years to find out which river was the true St. Croix, that being the starting point. England then having made the extraordinary discovery that the Bay of Fundy is not a part of the Atlantic Ocean, forty years more were passed in the unsuccessful attempt to re-create the Highlands which this strange doctrine had annihilated; and just as the two countries were on the verge of a war, the controversy was settled by compromise. Had the boundary been accurately described by lines of latitude and longitude, no dispute could have arisen. No dispute arose as to the boundary between the United States and Spain, and her successor, Mexico, where it runs through untrodden deserts, and over pathless mountains, along the forty-second degree of latitude. The identity of rivers may be disputed as in the case of the St. Croix; the course of mountain chains is too broad for a dividing line; the division of streams, as experience has shown, is uncertain, but a degree of latitude is written on the heavenly sphere; and nothing but an observation is required to read the record.

But scientific elements, like sharp instruments, must be handled with care. A part of our boundary between the British Provinces ran upon the forty-fifth degree of latitude; and about forty years ago, an expensive fortress was commenced by the government of the United States at Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain, on a spot intended to be just within our limits. When the line came to be more carefully surveyed, the fortress turned out to be on the wrong side; we had been building a fortification for our neighbor. But in the general compromises of the treaty of Washington by the Webster and Ashburton Treaty of the 9th of August, 1842, the fortress was left within our limits.*

Errors still more serious had nearly resulted a few years since in a war with Mexico. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, of the 2d of February, 1848, the boundary line between the United States and that country was in part described by reference to the town of El Paso, as laid down on a specified map of the United States, of which a copy was appended to the treaty. This boundary was to be surveyed and run by a joint commission of men of science. It soon appeared that errors of two or three degrees existed in the projection of the map. Its lines of latitude and longitude did not conform to the topography of the region; so that it was impossible to execute the text of the treaty. The famous Mesilla Valley was a part of the debatable ground, and the sum of ten millions of dollars paid to the Mexican government, for that and for an additional strip of territory on the south-west, was the smart-money which expiated the inaccuracy of the map; the necessary result perhaps of the want of good materials for its construction. Ten millions of dollars would have gone a good way toward the expense of a National Observatory and of a map of the continent, constructed with entire accuracy.

It became my official duty, in London, a few years ago, to apply to the British government for an authentic statement of their claim to jurisdiction over New Zealand. The official

* Webster's Works, Vol. I. pp. 110, 115.

Gazette for the 2d of October, 1840, was sent me from the Foreign office, as affording the desired information. This number of the Gazette contained the proclamations issued by the lieutenant-governor of New-Zealand, " in pursuance of the instructions he had received from the Marquess of Normanby, one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State," asserting the jurisdiction of his government over the islands of New Zealand, and declaring them to extend " from thirty-four degrees thirty minutes north, to forty-seven degrees ten minutes south latitude." It is scarcely necessary to say, that south latitude was intended in both instances. This error of sixty-nine degrees of latitude, which would have extended the claim of British jurisdiction over the whole breadth of the Pacific, had apparently escaped the notice of that government.

It would be easy to multiply illustrations of the great practical importance of accurate scientific designations drawn from astronomical observation, in various relations connected with boundaries, surveys, and other geographical purposes; but I must hasten to

III. A third important department, in which the services rendered by astronomy are equally conspicuous. I refer to commerce and navigation. It is chiefly owing to the results of astronomical observation, that modern commerce has attained such a vast expansion, compared with that of the ancient world. I have already reminded you that accurate astronomical notions contributed materially to the conception in the mind of Columbus of his immortal enterprise, and to the practical success with which it was conducted. It was mainly his skill in the use of astronomical instruments, imperfect as they were, which enabled him, in spite of the bewildering variations of the compass, to find his way across the ocean.

One of the first practical applications contemplated by Galileo of his discovery of the satellites of Jupiter was the use that might be made of them in ascertaining the longitude at sea.*

* See a noble letter of Grotius to Galileo on this subject; Grotii Epistolæ, No. 654.

With the progress of the true system of the universe towards general adoption, this problem was the object of universal attention. It was the avowed object of the foundation of the Observatory at Greenwich,* and no one subject has received more of the consideration of astronomers than those investigations of the lunar theory, on which the requisite tables of the navigator are founded. The pathways of the ocean are marked out in the sky above: the eternal lights of the heavens are the only Pharos whose beams never fail; which no tempest can shake from its foundation. Within my recollection, it was deemed a necessary qualification for the master and the mate of a merchant-ship, and even for a prime hand, to be able to "work a lunar," as it was called.† The improvements in the chronometer have in practice, to a great extent,

* Grant's History of Physical Astronomy, p. 460.

† The following amusing anecdote is found in Baron Zach's *Correspondence Astronomique*, Vol. IV. p. 62. It is a part of the Baron's account of his visit to *Cleopatra's Barge*, which entered the harbor of Genoa in 1817. The Baron was told by the proprietor and commander of the vessel, that his black cook could find the ship's longitude by observation. "'There he is,' said the young man, pointing to a negro at the stern of the vessel, in his white apron, with a fowl in one hand and a dressing-knife in the other. 'Come here, John,' cried the captain, 'this gentleman is surprised at your calculating the longitude; tell him about it.' *Zach.* What method do you employ in calculating the longitude by lunar distances? *The Cook.* 'It is indifferent to me. I make use of the method of Maskelyne, of Lyons, of Witchell, and of Bowditch; but I prefer Dunthorne, with which I am more familiar and which is shorter.' I could not express my surprise at language like this from a black cook, with a bleeding fowl in one hand and a larding-knife in the other."

Dr. Bowditch, in early life, was supercargo of a vessel trading to the East. His captain being asked, on one occasion, at Manilla, how he had contrived to find his way, in the face of a north-east monsoon, by mere dead reckoning, replied, "that he had a crew of twelve men, every one of whom could take and work a lunar observation as well, for all practical purposes, as Sir Isaac Newton himself, were he alive." During this conversation, Dr. Bowditch sat, "as modest as a maid, saying not a word, but holding his slate pencil in his mouth," while another person remarked that "there was more knowledge of navigation on board that ship, than there was in all the vessels that have floated in Manilla Bay." — Memoir of Dr. Bowditch, by Nathaniel Ingersoll Bowditch, p. 29.

superseded this laborious operation; but Observation remains, and unquestionably will for ever remain, the only dependence for ascertaining the ship's time, and deducing the longitude from comparison of that time with the chronometer.

It may perhaps be thought that astronomical science is brought already to such a state of perfection that nothing more is to be desired, or at least that nothing more is attainable in reference to such practical applications as I have described. This, however, is an idea which generous minds will reject, in this as in every other department of human knowledge. In astronomy, as in every thing else, the discoveries already made, theoretical or practical, instead of exhausting the science, or putting a limit to its advancement, do but furnish the means and instruments of further progress. I have no doubt we live on the verge of discoveries and inventions in every department, as brilliant as any that have ever been made; that there are new truths, new facts, ready to start into recognition on every side; and it seems to me there never was an age since the dawn of time, when men ought to be less disposed to rest satisfied with the progress already made, than the age in which we live; for there never was an age more distinguished for ingenious research, for novel result, and bold generalization.

That no further improvement is desirable in the means and methods of ascertaining the ship's place at sea, no one, I think, will from experience be disposed to assert. The last time I crossed the Atlantic, I walked the quarter-deck with the officer in charge of the noble vessel, on one occasion, when we were driving along before a leading breeze and under a head of steam, beneath a starless sky at midnight, at the rate certainly of ten or eleven miles an hour. There is something sublime, but approaching the terrible, in such a scene; the rayless gloom, the midnight chill, the awful swell of the deep, the dismal moan of the wind through the rigging, the all but volcanic fires within the hold of the ship; — I scarce know an occasion in ordinary life on which a reflecting mind feels more keenly its hopeless dependence on irrational forces beyond its own control. I asked my companion how nearly he could

determine his ship's place at sea under favorable circumstances. Theoretically, he answered, I think, within a mile; practically and usually within three or four. My next question was, How near do you think we may be to Cape Race? — that dangerous headland which pushes its iron-bound, unlighted bastions from the shore of Newfoundland far into the Atlantic, first land-fall to the homewardbound American vessel.* We must, said he, by our last observations and reckoning, be within three or four miles of Cape Race. A comparison of these two remarks, under the circumstances in which we were placed at the moment, brought my mind to the conclusion, that it is greatly to be wished that the means should be discovered of finding the ship's place more accurately, or that navigators would give Cape Race a little wider berth. Still I do not remember that one of the steam-packets between England and America was ever lost upon that formidable point.

It appears to me by no means unlikely, that, with the improvement of instrumental power, and of the means of ascertaining the ship's time with exactness, as great an advance beyond the present state of art and science in finding a ship's place at sea may take place, as was effected by the invention of the reflecting quadrant, the calculation of lunar tables, and the improved construction of chronometers.

In the wonderful versatility of the human mind, the improvement, when it takes place, will very probably be made by paths where it is least expected. The great inducement of Mr. Babbage to attempt the construction of an engine, by which astronomical tables could be calculated, and even printed, by mechanical means and with entire accuracy, was the errors in the requisite tables. Nineteen such errors, in point of fact, were discovered in an edition of Taylor's logarithms printed in 1792; some of which might have led to the most dangerous results in calculating a ship's place. These nineteen errors (of which one only was an error of the press) were pointed out in the Nautical Almanac for 1832. In one

* Since the voyage in question was made (in 1845), a light-house has been built on Cape Race.

of these *errata* the seat of the error was stated to be in cosine of 14° 18′ 3″. Subsequent examination showed that there was an error of one second in this correction, and accordingly in the Nautical Almanac of the next year a new correction was necessary. But in making the new correction of one second, a new error was committed of ten degrees. Instead of cosine 14° 18′ 2″, the correction was printed cosine 4° 18′ 2″, making it still necessary, in some future edition of the Nautical Almanac, to insert an *erratum* in an *erratum* of the *errata* in Taylor's Logarithms.*

In the hope of obviating the possibility of such errors, Mr. Babbage projected his calculating, or, as he prefers to call it, his difference machine. Although this extraordinary undertaking has been arrested in consequence of the enormous expense attending its execution, enough has been achieved to show the mechanical possibility of constructing an engine of this kind, and even one of far higher powers, of which Mr. Babbage has matured the conception, devised the notation, and executed in part the drawings, — themselves an imperishable monument of the genius of the author.

I happened on one occasion to be in company with this highly distinguished man of science, whose social qualities are as pleasing as his constructive talent is marvellous, when another eminent *savant*, Count Strzelecki, just returned from his Oriental and Australian tour, observed that he found among the Chinese a great desire to know something more of Mr. Babbage's calculating machine, and especially whether like their own *swanpan* it could be made to go into the pocket. Mr. Babbage good-humoredly observed, that thus far he had been very much out of pocket with it.†

* Edinburgh Review, Vol. LIX. p. 282.

† Since this discourse was delivered, a calculating machine, invented and constructed by Messrs. George and Edward Schentz of Stockholm, by which the problem of a mechanical computation and printing of tables appears to be successfully solved, has been presented to the Dudley Observatory by John F. Rathbone, Esq. of Albany. For an account of this most astonishing engine, and a specimen of the work which it is capable of performing, see "Specimens of tables calculated, stereomoulded, and printed by Machinery." London, 1857, Preface, p. xv.

Whatever advances may be made in astronomical science, theoretical or applied, I am strongly inclined to think that they will be made in connection with an increased command of instrumental power. The natural order in which the human mind proceeds, in the acquisition of astronomical knowledge, is minute and accurate observation of the phenomena of the heavens, the skilful discussion and analysis of these observations, and sound philosophy in generalizing the results.

In pursuing this course, however, a difficulty presented itself, which for ages proved insuperable, and which to the same extent has existed in no other science, namely, that all the leading phenomena are in their appearance delusive. It is indeed true that in all sciences superficial observation can only lead, except by chance, to superficial knowledge; but I know of no branch in which, to the same degree as in astronomy, the great leading phenomena are the reverse of true, while they yet appeal so strongly to the senses, that sagacious philosophers in antiquity who could foretell eclipses, and who discovered the precession of the equinoxes, still believed that the earth was at rest in the centre of the universe, and that all the hosts of heaven performed a daily revolution about it as a centre.

It usually happens in scientific progress, that when a great fact is at length discovered, it approves itself at once to all competent judges. It furnishes a solution to so many problems, and harmonizes with so many other facts, that all the other *data*, as it were, crystallize at once about it. In modern times we have often witnessed such an impatience, so to say, of great truths to be discovered, that it has frequently happened that they have been found out simultaneously by more than one individual. A disputed question of priority is an event of very common occurrence. Not so with the true theory of the heavens. So complete is the deception practised on the senses, that it failed more than once to yield to the announcement of the truth; and it was only when the visual organs were armed with an almost preternatural instrumental power, that the great fact found admission to the general mind.

It is supposed that in the very infancy of science, Pythagoras or his disciples explained the apparent motion of the heavenly bodies about the earth, by the diurnal revolution of the earth on its axis. But this theory, though bearing so deeply impressed upon it the great seal of truth, *simplicity*, was in such glaring contrast with the evidence of the senses, that it failed of acceptance in antiquity or the middle ages. It found no favor with minds like those of Aristotle, Archimedes, Hipparchus, Ptolemy, or any of the acute and learned Arabian or mediæval astronomers. All their ingenuity and all their mathematical skill were exhausted in the development of a wonderfully complicated and ingenious but erroneous theory. The great master truth, rejected for its simplicity, lay, disregarded, at their feet.

At the second dawn of science, the great fact again beamed into the mind of Copernicus. Now, at least, in that glorious age which witnessed the invention of printing, the great mechanical engine of intellectual progress, and the discovery of America, we may expect that this long hidden revelation, a second time proclaimed, will command the assent of mankind. But the sensible phenomena were still too strong for the theory; — the glorious delusion of the rising and the setting sun could not be overcome. Tycho de Brahe furnished his observatory with instruments superior in number and quality to all that had been collected before; but the great instrument of discovery, which, by augmenting the optic power of the eye, enables it to penetrate beyond the apparent phenomena and to discern the true constitution of the heavenly bodies, was wanting at Uranienburg. The observations of Tycho, as discussed by Keppler, conducted that most fervid, powerful, and sagacious mind to the discovery of some of the most important laws of the celestial motions; but it was not till Galileo, at Florence, had pointed his telescope to the sky, that the Copernican system could be said to be firmly established in the scientific world.*

* It is another interesting coincidence of events in the year 1609, that Keppler's works *de Motu Martis* and *Astronomia Nova*, in which his two first

On this great name, my friends, assembled as we are to dedicate a temple to instrumental astronomy, we may well pause for a moment.

There is much, in every way, in the city of Florence, to excite the curiosity, to kindle the imagination, and to gratify the taste. Sheltered on the north by the vine-clad hills of Fiesole, whose Cyclopean walls carry back the antiquary to ages before the Roman, before the Etruscan, power, the flowery city (Fiorenza) covers the sunny banks of the Arno with its stately palaces. Dark and frowning piles of mediæval structure, a majestic dome the prototype of St. Peter's, basilicas which enshrine the ashes of some of the mightiest of the dead, the stone where Dante stood to gaze on the *campanile*, the house of Michael Angelo still occupied by a descendant of his lineage and name, — his hammer, his chisel, his dividers, his manuscript poems, all as if he had left them but yesterday; — airy bridges, which seem not so much to rest on the earth as to hover over the waters they span; — the loveliest creations of ancient art, rescued from the grave of ages again to "enchant the world;" — the breathing marbles of Michael Angelo, the glowing canvas of Raphael and Titian; — museums filled with medals and coins of every age from Cyrus the younger, and gems and amulets and vases from the sepulchres of Egyptian Pharaohs coeval with Joseph, and Etruscan Lucumons that swayed Italy before the Romans; — libraries stored with the choicest texts of ancient literature; — gardens of rose and orange and pomegranate and myrtle; — the very air you breathe languid with music and perfume, — such is Florence. But among all its fascinations addressed to the sense, the memory, and the heart, there was none to which I more frequently gave a meditative hour during a year's residence, than to the spot where Galileo Galilei sleeps beneath the marble floor of Santa Croce; no building on which I gazed with greater reverence, than I did upon the modest mansion at Arcetri, villa at once and prison, in which that venerable sage, by

laws are propounded, appeared in this year. I am indebted for this suggestion to Dr. B. A. Gould.

command of the Inquisition, passed the sad closing years of his life; the beloved daughter on whom he had depended to smooth his passage to the grave laid there before him; the eyes with which he had discovered worlds before unknown, quenched in blindness: —

> Ahimè! quegli occhi si son fatti oscuri,
> Che vider più di tutti i tempi antichi,
> E luce fur dei secoli futuri.

That was the house "where," says Milton, (another of those of whom the world was not worthy,) "I found and visited the famous Galileo, grown old, — a prisoner to the Inquisition, for thinking on astronomy, otherwise than as the Dominican and Franciscan licensers thought."* Great heavens! what a tribunal, what a culprit, what a crime. Let us thank God, my friends, that we live in the nineteenth century. Of all the wonders of ancient and modern art,—statues and paintings, and jewels and manuscripts, the admiration and the delight of ages, — there was nothing which I beheld with more affectionate awe, than that poor rough tube, a few feet in length, the work of his own hands, that very "optic glass" through which the "Tuscan Artist" viewed the moon,

> "At evening from the top of Fesolé
> Or in Valdarno, to descry new lands,
> Rivers, or mountains, in her spotty globe:"

that poor little spy-glass (for it is scarcely more) through which the human eye first distinctly beheld the surface of the moon, — first discovered the phases of Venus, the satellites of Jupiter, and the seeming handles of Saturn, — first penetrated the dusky depths of the heavens, — first pierced the clouds of visual error, which from the creation of the world involved the system of the universe.

There are occasions on life in which a great mind lives years of rapt enjoyment in a moment. I can fancy the emotions of

* Milton's Prose Works, Vol. I. p. 313.

Galileo, when first raising the newly constructed telescope to the heavens, he saw fulfilled the grand prophecy of Copernicus, and beheld the planet Venus crescent like the moon. It was such another moment as that when the immortal printers of Mentz and Strasburg received the first copy of the Bible into their hands, the work of their divine art; — like that when Columbus, through the gray dawn of the 12th of October, 1492, (Copernicus, at the age of eighteen, was then a student at Cracow,*) beheld the shores of San Salvador; —like that when the law of gravitation first revealed itself to the intellect of Newton; like that when Franklin saw by the stiffening fibres of the hempen cord of his kite, that he held the lightning in his grasp; — like that when Leverrier received back from Berlin the tidings that the planet predicted by him was found.

Yes, noble Galileo, thou art right, *E pur si muove.* "It does move." Bigots may make thee recant it; but it moves nevertheless. Yes, the earth moves, and the planets move, and the mighty waters move, and the great sweeping tides of air move, and the empires of men move, and the world of thought moves, ever onward and upward to higher facts and bolder theories. The Inquisition may seal thy lips, but they can no more stop the progress of the great truth propounded by Copernicus and demonstrated by thee, than they can stop the revolving earth!

Close now, venerable sage, that sightless, tearful eye; it has seen what man never before saw; — it has seen enough. Hang up that poor little spy-glass; it has done its work. Not Herschel nor Rosse has comparatively done more. Franciscans and Dominicans deride thy discoveries now, but the time will come when from two hundred observatories in Europe and America the glorious artillery of science shall nightly assault the skies, but they shall gain no conquests in those glittering fields before which thine shall be forgotten. Rest in peace, great Columbus of the heavens, like him scorned, persecuted, broken-hearted; in other ages, in distant

* Kopernik et ses Travaux, par Jean Czynski, p. 29.

hemispheres, when the votaries of science, with solemn acts of consecration, shall dedicate their stately edifices to the cause of knowledge and truth, thy name shall be mentioned with honor!

It is not my intention, in dwelling with such emphasis upon the invention of the telescope, to ascribe undue importance, in promoting the advancement of science, to the increase of instrumental power. Too much, indeed, cannot be said of the service rendered by its first application in confirming and bringing into general repute the Copernican system; but for a considerable time, little more was effected by the wondrous instrument, than the gratification of curiosity and taste by the inspection of the planetary phases, and the addition of the rings and satellites of Saturn to the solar family. Newton, prematurely despairing of any further improvement in the refracting telescope, applied the principle of reflection, and the nicer observations now made, no doubt hastened the maturity of his great discovery of the law of gravitation; but that discovery was the work of his transcendent genius and consummate skill.

With Bradley in 1741, a new period commenced in instrumental astronomy, not so much of discovery as of measurement.* The superior accuracy and minuteness, with which the motions and distances of the heavenly bodies were now observed, resulted in the accumulation of a mass of new materials both for tabular comparison and theoretical speculation. These materials formed the enlarged basis of astronomical science between Newton and Sir William Herschel. His gigantic reflectors introduced the astronomer to regions of space before unvisited, extended beyond all previous conception the range of the observed phenomena, and with it proportionably enlarged the range of constructive theory. The discovery of a new primary planet and its attendant sat-

* Dr. Bowditch, in his admirable article in the North American Review, Vol. XX. p. 310. The value of Bradley's observations may be estimated from the labor bestowed upon their reduction by Bessel as late as 1818, in his "fundamenta astronomiæ pro anno MDCCLV, deducta ex observationibus *viri incomparabilis* James Bradley."

ellites was but the first step of his progress into the labyrinth of the heavens. Contemporaneously with his observations, the French astronomers, and especially La Place, with a geometrical skill scarcely if at all inferior to that of its great author, resumed the whole system of Newton, and brought every phenomenon observed since his time within its laws. Difficulties of fact, with which he struggled in vain, gave way to more accurate observations, and problems that defied the power of his analysis yielded to the modern improvements of the calculus.

But there is no *ultima Thule* in the progress of science. With the recent augmentations of telescopic power, the details of the nebular theory, proposed by Sir W. Herschel with such courage and ingenuity, have been drawn in question. Many — most — of those milky patches in which he beheld what he regarded as cosmical matter, as yet in an unformed state, — the rudimental material of worlds not yet condensed, — have been resolved into stars as bright and distinct as any in the firmament. I well recall the glow of satisfaction, with which on the 22d of September, 1847, being then connected with the University at Cambridge, I received a letter from the venerable director of the observatory there, beginning with these memorable words: "You will rejoice with me that the great nebula in Orion has yielded to the powers of our incomparable telescope! . . . It should be borne in mind, that this nebula, and that of Andromeda [which has been also resolved at Cambridge], are the last strong-holds of the nebular theory." *

But if some of the adventurous speculations built by Sir William Herschel on the bewildering revelations of his telescope have been since questioned, the vast progress which has been made in sidereal astronomy, (to which, as I understand, the Dudley Observatory will be particularly devoted,) the discovery of the parallax of the fixed stars, the investigation of the interior relations of binary and triple systems of stars, the theories for the explanation of the extraordinary, not to say

* Annals of the Observatory of Harvard College, p. cxxi.

fantastic, shapes discerned in some of the nebulous systems, — whirls and spirals radiating through spaces as vast as the orbit of Neptune,* — the glimpses at systems beyond that to which our sun belongs, — these are all splendid results, which may fairly be attributed to the school of Herschel, and will forever insure no secondary place to that name in the annals of science.†

In the remarks which I have hitherto made, I have had mainly in view the direct connection of astronomical science with the uses of life and the service of man. But a generous philosophy contemplates the subject in higher relations. It is a remark, as old at least as Plato, and is repeated from him more than once by Cicero, that all the liberal arts have a common bond and relationship.‡ The different sciences contemplate as their immediate object the different departments of animate and inanimate nature; but this great system itself is but one. Its various parts are so interwoven with each other, that the most extraordinary relations and unexpected analogies are constantly presenting themselves; and arts and sciences seemingly the least connected render to each other the most effective assistance.

The history of electricity, galvanism, and magnetism, furnishes the most striking illustration of this remark. Commencing with the meteorological phenomena of our own atmosphere, and terminating with the observation of the remotest heavens, it may well be adduced on an occasion like the present. Franklin demonstrated the identity of lightning and the electric fluid. This discovery gave a great impulse to electrical research, with little else in view but the means of protection from the thundercloud. A purely accidental circumstance led the physician Galvani at Bologna to trace the

* See the remarkable memoir of Professor Alexander, "on the origin of the forms and the present condition of some of the clusters of stars, and several of the Nebulæ." — Gould's Astronomical Journal, Vol. III. p. 95.

† For an analysis of the progressive views of Sir W. Herschel on the Sidereal system, see *Etudes d' Astronomie Stellaire,* par F. G. W. Struve, pp. 23–44.

‡ Archias, § 1; de Oratore, Lib. III. § 21.

mysterious element, under conditions entirely novel, both of development and application. In this new form it became, in the hands of Davy, the instrument of the most extraordinary chemical operations; and earths and alkalis, touched by the creative wire, started up into metals, that float on water and kindle in the air. At a later period, the closest affinities are observed between electricity and magnetism, on the one hand; while on the other, the relations of polarity are detected between acids and alkalis. Plating and gilding henceforth become electrical processes. In the last applications of the same subtle medium, it has become the messenger of intelligence across the land and beneath the sea; and is now employed by the astronomer to ascertain the difference of longitudes, to transfer the beats of the clock from one station to another, and to record the moment of his observations with automatic accuracy. How large a share has been borne by America in these magnificent discoveries and applications, among the most brilliant achievements of modern science, will sufficiently appear from the repetition of the names of Franklin, Henry, Morse, Walker, Mitchel, Locke, and Bond.

It has sometimes happened, whether from the harmonious relations to each other of the different departments of science, or from rare felicity of individual genius, that the most extraordinary intellectual versatility has been manifested by the same person. Although Newton's transcendent talent did not blaze out in childhood, yet as a boy he discovered great aptitude for mechanical contrivance. His water-clock, self-moving vehicle, and mill were the wonder of the village; the latter propelled by a living mouse. Sir David Brewster represents the accounts as differing, whether the mouse was made to advance "by a string attached to its tail," or by "its unavailing attempts to reach a portion of corn placed above the wheel." It seems more reasonable to conclude that the youthful discoverer of the law of gravitation intended, by the combination of these opposite attractions, to produce a balanced movement. It is consoling to the average mediocrity of the race to perceive in these sportive essays, that the mind of Newton passed through the stage of boyhood. But emerg-

ing from boyhood, what a bound it made as from earth to heaven! Soon after commencing Bachelor of arts, at the age of twenty-four, he untwisted the golden and silver threads of the solar spectrum; simultaneously, or soon after, conceived the method of fluxions; and arrived at the elemental idea of universal gravity, before he had passed to his Master's degree.* Master of arts, indeed! That degree, if no other, was well bestowed. Universities are unjustly accused of fixing science in stereotype. That diploma is enough of itself to redeem the honors of academical parchment from centuries of learned dulness and scholastic dogmatism.

But the great object of all knowledge is to enlarge and purify the soul, to fill the mind with noble contemplations, and to furnish a refined pleasure. Considering this as the ultimate end of science, no branch of it can surely claim precedence of astronomy. No other science furnishes such a palpable embodiment of the abstractions which lie at the foundation of our intellectual system; the great ideas of time, and space, and extension, and magnitude, and number, and motion, and power. How grand the conception of the ages on ages required for several of the secular equations of the solar system; of distances, from which the light of a fixed star would not reach us in twenty millions of years;† of magnitudes, compared with which the earth is but a football; of starry hosts, suns like our own, numberless as the sands on the shore; of worlds and systems shooting through the infinite spaces, with a velocity compared with which the cannon-ball is a way-worn, heavy-paced traveller!

Much however, as we are indebted to our observatories for elevating our conceptions of the heavenly bodies, they present, even to the unaided sight, scenes of glory which words are too feeble to describe. I had occasion, a few weeks since, to take the early train from Providence to Boston; and for this purpose rose at two o'clock in the morning. Every thing around was wrapt in darkness and hushed in silence, broken only by

* Sir David Brewster's Life of Newton, chapter III.

† Nichol's Architecture of the Heavens, p. 160.

what seemed at that hour the unearthly clank and rush of the train. It was a mild, serene, midsummer's night, — the sky was without a cloud, — the winds were whist. The moon, then in the last quarter, had just risen, and the stars shone with a spectral lustre but little affected by her presence. Jupiter, two hours high, was the herald of the day; the Pleiades, just above the horizon, shed their sweet influence in the east; Lyra sparkled near the zenith; Andromeda veiled her newly-discovered glories from the naked eye in the south; the steady pointers, far beneath the pole, looked meekly up from the depths of the north to their sovereign.

Such was the glorious spectacle as I entered the train. As we proceeded, the timid approach of twilight became more perceptible; the intense blue of the sky began to soften; the smaller stars, like little children, went first to rest; the sister-beams of the Pleiades soon melted together; but the bright constellations of the west and north remained unchanged. Steadily the wondrous transfiguration went on. Hands of angels, hidden from mortal eyes, shifted the scenery of the heavens; the glories of night dissolved into the glories of the dawn. The blue sky now turned more softly gray; the great watch-stars shut up their holy eyes; the east began to kindle. Faint streaks of purple soon blushed along the sky; the whole celestial concave was filled with the inflowing tides of the morning light, which came pouring down from above in one great ocean of radiance; till at length, as we reached the Blue Hills, a flash of purple fire blazed out from above the horizon, and turned the dewy tear-drops of flower and leaf into rubies and diamonds. In a few seconds, the everlasting gates of the morning were thrown wide open, and the lord of day, arrayed in glories too severe for the gaze of man, began his state.

I do not wonder at the superstition of the ancient Magians, who in the morning of the world went up to the hill-tops of Central Asia, and, ignorant of the true God, adored the most glorious work of his hand. But I am filled with amazement, when I am told, that, in this enlightened age and in the heart of the Christian world, there are persons who can witness this

daily manifestation of the power and wisdom of the Creator, and yet say in their hearts, "there is no God."

Numerous as are the heavenly bodies visible to the naked eye, and glorious as are their manifestations, it is probable that in our own system there are great numbers as yet undiscovered. Just two hundred years ago this year, Huygens announced the discovery of one satellite of Saturn, and expressed the opinion that the six planets and six satellites then known, and making up the perfect number of *twelve*, composed the whole of our planetary system.* In 1729, an astronomical writer came to the conclusion that there might be other bodies in our system, but that the limit of telescopic power had been reached, and no further discoveries were likely to be made.† The orbit of one comet only had been definitively calculated. Since that time the power of the telescope has been indefinitely increased; — two primary planets of the first class, ten satellites,‡ and forty-three small planets (Aug. 1856), revolving between Mars and Jupiter, have been discovered; the orbits of six or seven hundred comets, some of brief period, have been ascertained; — and it has been computed that hundreds of thousands of these mysterious bodies wander through our system. There is no reason to think that all the primary planets which revolve about the sun have been discovered. An indefinite increase in the number of asteroids may be anticipated; while outside of Neptune, between our sun and the nearest fixed star, supposing the attraction of the sun to prevail through half the distance, there is room for ten more primary planets, succeeding each other at distances increasing in a geometrical ratio. The first of these will unquestionably be discovered as soon as the perturbations of Neptune shall have been accurately observed; — and with maps of the heavens, on which the smallest telescopic stars

* Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, New Series, Vol. III. p. 282.

† Admiral Smyth's Celestial Cycle, Vol. I. p. 198.

‡ This computation of the number of satellites discovered since 1729 assumes six as the number of those of Uranus. See J. R. Hind's Solar System, p. 175.

are laid down, any one of them may be discovered much sooner.*

But it is when we turn our observation and our thoughts from our own system to the systems which lie beyond it in the heavenly spaces, that we approach a more adequate conception of the vastness of Creation. All analogy teaches us that the sun which gives light to us is but one of those countless stellar fires which deck the firmament, and that every glittering star in that shining host is the centre of a system, as vast and as full of subordinate luminaries as our own. Of these suns, — centres of planetary systems, — thousands are visible to the naked eye, millions are discovered by the telescope. Sir John Herschel, in the account of his operations at the Cape of Good Hope,† calculates that about five and a half millions of stars are visible enough to be *distinctly counted* in a twenty foot reflector in both hemispheres. He adds that "the actual number is much greater, there can be little doubt." His illustrious father estimated, on one occasion, that 125,000 stars passed through the field of his forty foot reflector in a quarter of an hour. This would give 12,000,000 for the entire circuit of the heavens, in a single telescopic zone; and this estimate was made under the assumption that the nebulæ were masses of luminous matter not yet condensed into suns.

These stupendous calculations, however, form but the first column of the inventory of the universe. Faint white specks are visible even to the naked eye of a practised observer in different parts of the heavens. Under high magnifying powers, several thousands of such spots are visible, — no longer, however, faint white specks, but many of them resolved by powerful telescopes into vast aggregations of stars, each of which may with propriety be compared with the milky way of our system. Many of these nebulæ, however, resisted the power of Sir Wm. Herschel's great reflector, and were accordingly still regarded by him as masses of unformed, luminous

* Leverrier, *Compte Rendu*, 5th of Oct. 1846, p. 659. Proceedings of American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. I. p. 178.

† Results of Astronomical Observations made during the years 1834–8, at the Cape of Good Hope, p. 381.

matter. This, till a few years since, was perhaps the prevailing opinion, — and the nebular theory filled a large space in modern astronomical science. But with the increase of instrumental power, especially under the mighty grasp of Lord Rosse's gigantic reflector and the great refractors at Pulkova and Cambridge, the most irresolvable of these nebulæ have given way; and the better opinion now is, that every one of them is a galaxy, like our own milky way, composed of millions of suns. In other words, we are brought to the bewildering conclusion, that thousands of these misty specks, the greater part of them too faint to be seen by the naked eye, are, not each a universe like our solar system, but each a "swarm" of universes of unappreciable magnitude.* The mind sinks overpowered by the contemplation. We repeat the words, but they no longer convey distinct ideas to the understanding.

But these conclusions, however vast their comprehension, carry us but another step forward in the realms of sidereal astronomy. A proper motion in space of our sun and of the fixed stars, as we call them, has long been believed to exist. Their vast distances only prevent its being more apparent. The great improvement which has taken place in instruments of measurement within the last generation has not only established the existence of this motion, but has pointed to the region in the starry vault, around which our whole solar and stellar system, with its myriad of attendant planetary worlds, appears to be performing a mighty revolution. If, then, we assume that outside of the system to which we belong, and in which our sun is but a star like Aldebaran or Sirius, the different nebulæ of which we have spoken, thousands of which spot the heavens, constitute each a distinct family of universes, we must, following the guide of analogy, attribute to each of them also, beyond all the revolutions of their individual attendant planetary systems, a great revolution, comprehending the whole; while the same course of analogical reasoning would lead us still further onward, and in the last analysis, require us to assume a transcendental connection between all these mighty systems, — a universe of universes, circling

* Humboldt's Cosmos, Vol. III. p. 44, Otté's Translation.

round in the infinity of space, and preserving its equilibrium by the same laws of mutual attraction which bind the lower worlds together.*

It may be thought, that conceptions like these are calculated rather to depress than to elevate us in the scale of being; that, banished as he is by these contemplations to a corner of creation, and there reduced to an atom, man sinks to nothingness in this infinity of worlds. But a second thought corrects the impression. These vast contemplations are well calculated to inspire awe, but not abasement. Mind and matter are incommensurable. An immortal soul, even while clothed in "this muddy vesture of decay," is, in the eye of God and reason, a purer essence than the brightest sun that lights the depths of heaven. The organized human eye, instinct with life and spirit, which, gazing through the telescope, travels up to the cloudy speck in the handle of Orion's sword, and bids it blaze forth into a galaxy as vast as ours, stands higher in the order of being than all that host of luminaries. The intellect of Newton, which discovered the law that holds the revolving worlds together, is a nobler work of God than a universe of universes of unthinking matter.

If, still treading the loftiest paths of analogy, we adopt the supposition, — to me, I own, the grateful supposition, — that the countless planetary worlds which attend these countless suns are the abodes of rational beings like man, instead of bringing back from this exalted conception a feeling of insignificance, as if the individuals of our race were but poor atoms in the infinity of being, I regard it, on the contrary, as a glory of our human nature, that it belongs to a family which no man can number, of rational natures like itself. In the order of being they may stand beneath us, or they may stand above us; *he* may well be content with his place who is made "a little lower than the angels." †

* For popular views of the present state of science in the department of sidereal astronomy, see Sir John Herschel's Outlines, Part III.; Himmelskunde volksfässlich bearbeitet von M. A. Stern, pp. 258–319; and Etudes d' astronomie stellaire, par F. G. W. Struve.

† For some interesting views of the controversy which had its origin in

Finally, my friends, I believe there is no contemplation better adapted to awaken devout ideas than that of the heavenly bodies; no branch of natural science which bears clearer testimony to the power and wisdom of God than that to which you this day consecrate a temple. The heart of the ancient world, with all the prevailing ignorance of the true nature and motions of the heavenly orbs, was religiously impressed by their survey. There is a passage in one of those admirable philosophical treatises of Cicero, composed in the decline of life, as a solace under domestic bereavement and patriotic concern at the impending convulsions of the State, in which, quoting from some lost work of Aristotle, he treats the topic in a manner which almost puts to shame the teachings of Christian wisdom: —

"Praeclare ergo Aristoteles, 'si essent,' inquit, qui sub terra semper habitavissent, bonis et illustribus domiciliis quæ essent ornata signis atque picturis, instructaque rebus iis omnibus, quibus abundant ii qui beati putantur, nec tamen exissent unquam supra terram; accepissent autem fama et auditione, esse quoddam numen et vim Deorum; deinde aliquo tempore, patefactis terræ faucibus, ex illis abditis sedibus evadere in hæc loca quæ nos incolimus, atque exire potuissent; cum repente, terram, et maria, cœlumque vidissent; nubium magnitudinem, ventorumque vim cognovissent, aspexissentque solem, ejusque tum magnitudinem pulchritudinemque, tum etiam efficientiam cognovissent, quod is diem efficeret, toto cœlo luce diffusa; cum autem terras nox opacasset, tum cœlum totum cernerent astris distinctum et ornatum, lunæque luminum varietatem tum crescentis tum senescentis, eorumque omnium ortus et occasus, atque in æternitate ratos immutabilesque cursus; hæc cum viderent, profecto et esse Deos, et hæc tanta opera Deorum esse arbitrarentur." *

"Nobly does Aristotle observe, that, if there were beings who had always lived under ground, in convenient, nay, mag-

the ingenious Essay "of the Plurality of Worlds," see Professor Baden Powell's "Essays on the Spirit of the Inductive Philosophy, the Unity of Worlds, and the Philosophy of Creation."

* Cicero de Natura Deorum, Lib. II. § 30.

nificent dwellings, adorned with statues and pictures, and every thing which belongs to prosperous life, but who had never come above ground, — who had heard, however, by fame and report, of the being and power of the gods, — if at a certain time, the portals of the earth being thrown open, they had been able to emerge from those hidden abodes to the regions inhabited by us; when suddenly they had seen the earth, the seas, and the sky; had perceived the vastness of the clouds and the force of the winds; had contemplated the sun, his magnitude and his beauty, and still more his effectual power, that it is he who makes the day by the diffusion of his light through the whole sky; and when night had darkened the earth, should then behold the whole heavens studded and adorned with stars, and the various lights of the waxing and waning moon, the risings and the settings of all those heavenly bodies, and their courses fixed and immutable in all eternity; when, I say, they should see these things, truly they would believe that there are gods, and that these so great things are their works."

There is much by day to engage the attention of the observatory; the sun, his apparent motions, his dimensions, the spots on his disc, (to us the faint indications of movements of unimagined grandeur in his luminous atmosphere,) a solar eclipse, a transit of the inferior planets, the mysteries of the spectrum; all phenomena of vast importance and interest. But night is the astronomer's accepted time; he goes to his delightful labors when the busy world goes to its rest. A dark pall spreads over the resorts of active life; terrestrial objects, hill and valley, and rock and stream, and the abodes of men disappear; but the curtain is drawn up which concealed the heavenly hosts. There they shine and there they move, as they moved and shone to the eyes of Newton and Galileo, of Keppler and Copernicus, of Ptolemy and Hipparchus; yea, as they moved and shone when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy. All has changed on earth; but the glorious heavens remain unchanged. The plough passes over the site of mighty cities, the homes of powerful nations are desolate, the languages

they spoke are forgotten; but the stars that shone for them are shining for us; the same eclipses run their steady cycle; the same equinoxes call out the flowers of spring and send the husbandman to the harvest; the sun pauses at either tropic as he did when his course began; and sun and moon, and planet and satellite, and star and constellation and galaxy, still bear witness to the power, the wisdom, and the love of Him who placed them in the heavens, and upholds them there.

# MR. GEORGE PEABODY.*

MR. PRESIDENT: —

I SUPPOSE you have called upon me to respond to this interesting toast,† chiefly because, a few years ago, I filled a place abroad, which made me in some degree the associate of your distinguished guest, in the kindly office of promoting good-will between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Norman race, (for I do not think it matters much by which name you call it,) "the fair mother and the fairer daughter," to which the toast alludes. At all events, I had much opportunity, during my residence in England, to witness the honorable position of Mr. Peabody in the commercial and social circles of London; his efforts to make the citizens of the two countries favorably known to each other; and generally that course of life and conduct, which has contributed to procure him the well-deserved honors of this day, and which shows that he fully enters into the spirit of the sentiment just propounded from the chair.

To the prayer of that sentiment, Sir, I fully respond, desiring nothing more ardently in the foreign relations of the country, than that these two great nations may be rivals only in their efforts to promote the welfare and improvement of mankind. They have already done, and they are

* Speech at the dinner given in honor of George Peabody, Esq., by the citizens of the old town of Danvers, on the 9th of October, 1856.

† The following is the toast, to which Mr. Everett was called upon to reply: — "England and America, *Pulchra mater, pulchrior filia*, long may they flourish in the bonds of peace, rivals only in their efforts to civilize and christianize the world."

now doing much, at home and abroad, to promote that end by the arts of peace. Whenever they coöperate they can sweep every thing before them; — when they are at variance, and pull opposite ways, it is the annihilation of much of the moral power of both. Whenever England and America combine their influence in promoting a worthy object, it moves forward like a vessel propelled by the united force of wind and steam; but when they are in conflict with each other, it is like the struggle of the toiling engine against the opposing tempest. It is well if the laboring vessel holds her own; there is danger if the steam prevails that she may be crowded under the mountain waves, or, if the storm gains the mastery, that she may drift upon the rocks.

It is very obvious to remark, on this occasion, and on this subject, while you are offering a tribute of respect to a distinguished man of business, that these two great nations, which are doing so much for the advancement of civilization, are the two leading commercial nations of the world; and that they have carried navigation and commerce to a height unknown before. And this consideration, Sir, will serve to justify you and your fellow-citizens, if they need justification, for the honors you are bestowing upon the guest of the day, as it will the other communities in different parts of the country, which have been desirous of joining in similar public demonstrations of respect. Without wishing to disparage the services which command your respect and gratitude, in the walks of political, military, or literary life, it is natural, in a country like the United States, where commerce is so important an interest, that you should be prompt to recognize distinguished merit in the commercial career; a career, of which, when pursued with diligence, sagacity, enterprise, integrity, and honor, I deem it not too much to say, that it stands behind no other in its titles to respect and consideration; as I deem it not too much to say of commerce in its largest comprehension, that it has done as much in all time, and is now doing as much, to promote the general cause of civilization, as any of the other great pursuits of life.

Trace its history, for a moment, from the earliest period.

In the infancy of the world, its caravans, like gigantic silk-worms, went creeping, with their innumerable legs, through the arid wastes of Asia and Africa, and bound the human family together in those vast regions as they bind it together now. Its colonial establishments scattered the Grecian culture all round the shores of the Mediterranean, and carried the adventurers of Tyre and Carthage to the north of Europe and the south of Africa. The walled cities of the middle ages prevented the arts and refinements of life from being trampled out of existence under the iron heel of the feudal powers. The Hanse Towns were the bulwark of liberty and property in the north and west of Europe for ages. The germ of the representative system sprang from the municipal franchises of the boroughs. At the revival of letters, the merchant princes of Florence received the fugitive arts of Greece into their stately palaces. The spirit of commercial adventure produced that movement in the fifteenth century which led Columbus to America, and Vasco di Gama around the Cape of Good Hope. The deep foundations of the modern system of international law were laid in the interests and rights of commerce, and the necessity of protecting them. Commerce sprinkled the treasures of the newly-found Indies throughout the western nations; it nerved the arm of civil and religious liberty in the Protestant world; it gradually extended the colonial system of Europe to the ends of the earth, and with it the elements of future independent, civilized, republican governments.

But why should we dwell on the past? What is it that gives vigor to the civilization of the present day but the world-wide extension of commercial intercourse, by which all the products of the earth and of the ocean — of the soil, the mine, the loom, and the forest — of bounteous nature, creative art, and untiring industry, are brought by the agencies of commerce into the universal market of demand and supply. No matter in what region, the desirable product is bestowed on man by a liberal Providence, or fabricated by human skill. It may clothe the hills of China with its fragrant foliage; it may glitter in the golden sands of Califor-

nia; it may wallow in the depths of Arctic seas; it may ripen and whiten on the fertile plains of the sunny South; it may spring forth from the flying shuttles of Manchester in England or Manchester in America, — the great world-magnet of commerce attracts it all alike, and gathers it all up for the service of man. I do not speak of English commerce or American commerce; such distinctions enfeeble our conceptions. I speak of trade in the aggregate — the great ebbing and flowing tides of the commercial world — the great gulf-streams of traffic which flow round from hemisphere to hemisphere, — the mighty trade-winds of commerce which sweep from the old world to the new, — that vast, aggregate system which embraces the whole family of man, and brings the overflowing treasures of nature and art into kindly relation with human want, convenience, and taste.

In carrying on this system, think for a moment of the stupendous agencies that are put in motion. Think for a moment of all the ships that navigate the sea. An old Latin poet, who knew no waters beyond those of the Mediterranean and Levant, says that the man must have had a triple casing of oak and brass about his bosom, who first trusted his frail bark on the raging sea. How many thousands of vessels, laden by commerce, are at this moment navigating, not the narrow seas, frequented by the ancients, but these world encompassing oceans! Think next of the mountains of brick, and stone, and iron, built up into the great commercial cities of the world; and of all the mighty works of ancient and modern contrivance and structure, — the moles, the lighthouses, the bridges, the canals, the roads, the railways, the depth of mines, the titanic force of enginery, the delving ploughs, the scythes, the reapers, the looms, the electric telegraphs, the vehicles of all descriptions, which, directly or indirectly, are employed or put in motion by commerce; and last, and most important, the millions of human beings that conduct, and regulate, and combine these inanimate, organic, and mechanical forces.

And now, Sir, is it any thing less than a liberal profession, which carries a quick intelligence, a prophetic forecast, an

industry that never tires, and, more than all, and above all, a stainless probity beyond reproach and beyond suspicion, into this vast and complicated system, and by the blessing of Providence, works out a prosperous result? Such is the vocation of the merchant — the man of business — pursued in many departments of foreign and domestic trade — of finance, of exchange — but all comprehended under the general name of commerce; all concerned in weaving the mighty network of mutually beneficial exchanges which inwraps the world.*

I know there is a shade to this bright picture; where, among the works or the fortunes of men, shall we find one that is all sunlight? Napoleon the First thought he had said enough to disparage England when he had pronounced her a nation of shopkeepers; and we Americans are said by some of our own writers to be slaves of the almighty dollar. But these are sallies of national hostility, or the rebukes which a stern moral sense rightly administers to the besetting sins of individuals or communities. Every pursuit in life, however, has its bright and its dark phase; every pursuit may be followed in a generous spirit for honorable ends, or in a mean, selfish, corrupt spirit, beginning and ending in personal gratification. But this is no more the case with the commercial than any other career. What more different than the profession of the law, as pursued by the upright counsellor, who spreads the shield of eternal justice over your life and fortune, and the wicked pettifogger who drags you through the thorns and brambles of vexatious litigation? What more different than the beloved physician, the sound of whose soft footstep, as he ascends your staircase, carries hope and comfort to the couch of weariness and suffering, and the solemn, palavering, impudent quack, who fattens on the fears and frailties of his victims? What more different than the pulpit which reproves, rebukes, and exhorts in the spirit and with the authority of the gospel, and the pulpit which inflames and maddens, perplexes or puts to sleep? What more different than the

* See on this general subject, J. S. Mill's Principles of Political Economy, Vol. II. p. 122. Boston Edition.

press, which, like the morning sun sheds light and truth through the land, and the press which daily distils the concentrated venom of personal malice and party detraction from its dripping wings? I believe that the commercial profession is as capable of being pursued with intelligence, honor, and public spirit, as any other; and, when so pursued, is as compatible with purity, and elevation of character as any other; as well entitled to the honors which a community bestows on those who adorn and serve it; the honors which you this day delight to pay to our friend and guest.

I was not the witness of the commencement of his career abroad; but we all know that it soon fell upon that disastrous period when all American credit stood low, — when the default of some of the States, the temporary inability of others to meet their obligations, and the failure of several of our moneyed institutions, threw doubt and distrust on all American securities. That great sympathetic nerve (as the anatomists call it) of the commercial world — credit — as far as the United States were concerned, was for a time paralyzed. At that moment, and it was a trying one, our friend not only stood firm himself, but he was the cause of firmness in others. There were not at the time, probably, a half a dozen other men in Europe, who, upon the subject of American securities, would have been listened to for a moment, in the parlor of the Bank of England. But his judgment commanded respect, and his integrity won back the reliance which men had been accustomed to place on American securities. The reproach in which they were all indiscriminately involved was gradually wiped away, from those of a substantial character; and if on this solid basis of unsuspected good faith he reared his own prosperity, let it be remembered, that, at the same time, he retrieved the credit of the State of which he was the agent; performing the miracle, if I may so venture to express myself, by which the word of an honest man turns paper into gold.

A course like this, however commendable, might proceed from calculation. If it led to prosperity and opulence it

might be pursued from motives exclusively selfish. But Mr. Peabody took a different view of the matter, and immediately began to act upon an old-fashioned New England maxim, which I dare say he learned in childhood and carried with him from Danvers,—that influence and property have their duties as well as their privileges. He set himself to work to promote the convenience and enhance the enjoyments of his travelling fellow-countrymen—a numerous and important class. The traveller—often the friendless traveller—stands greatly in need of good offices in a foreign land. Several of you, my friends, know this, I am sure, by experience; some of you can say how perseveringly, how liberally, these good offices were extended by our friend, through a long course of years, to his travelling countrymen. How many days, otherwise weary, have been winged with cheerful enjoyments through his agency; how many otherwise dull hours in health and in sickness enlivened by his attentions!

It occurred to our friend especially to do that on a large scale, which had hitherto been done to a very limited extent by our diplomatic representatives abroad. The small salaries and still smaller private fortunes (with a single exception) of our ministers at St. James, had prevented them from extending the rites of hospitality as liberally as they could have wished to their fellow-citizens abroad. Our friend happily, with ample means, determined to supply the defect; and brought together at the social board, from year to year, at a succession of entertainments equally magnificent and tasteful, hundreds of his own countrymen and of his English friends. How much was done in this way to promote kind feeling and mutual good-will, to soften prejudice, to establish a good understanding, in a word, to nurture that generous rivalry inculcated in the sentiment to which you have bid me respond, I need not say. I have been particularly requested by my friend, Sir Henry Holland, a gentleman of the highest social and professional standing, to state, while expressing his deep regret that he cannot, in conformity with your kind invitation, participate in this day's festivities, that he has attended

several of Mr. Peabody's international entertainments in London, and felt them to be of the happiest tendency in promoting kind feeling between the two countries.

We are bound as Americans, on this occasion particularly, to remember the very important services rendered by your guest to his countrymen who went to England in 1851, with specimens of the products and arts of this country to be exhibited at the Crystal Palace. In most, perhaps in all other countries, this exhibition had been made an affair of the government. Commissioners were appointed by authority to protect the interests of the exhibitors, and, what was more important, appropriations of money were made to defray their expenses. No appropriations were made by Congress. Our exhibitors arrived friendless, some of them penniless, in the great commercial Babel of the modern world. They found the portion of the Crystal Palace assigned to our country unprepared for the specimens of art and industry which they had brought with them; naked and unadorned, by the side of the neighboring arcades and galleries, fitted up with elegance and splendor by the richest governments in Europe. The English press began to launch its too ready sarcasms at the sorry appearance which Brother Jonathan seemed likely to make, and all the exhibitors from this country, and all who felt an interest in their success, were disheartened. At this critical moment Mr. Peabody stepped forward; he did what Congress should have done. By liberal advances on his part, the American department was fitted up; and day after day, as some new product of American ingenuity and taste was added to the list, — McCormicks' reaper, Colt's revolver, Powers's Greek Slave, Hobbs's unpickable lock, Hoe's wonderful printing-presses, and Bond's more wonderful spring governor, it began to be suspected that Brother Jonathan was not quite so much of a simpleton as had been thought. He had contributed his full share, if not to the splendor, at least to the utilities, of the exhibition. In fact, the leading journal at London, with a magnanimity which did it honor, admitted that England had derived more

real benefit from the contributions of the United States, than from those of any other country.

But our friend, on that occasion, much as he had done in the way mentioned to promote the interests and success of the American exhibitors, and to enable them to sustain that generous rivalry to which the toast alludes, thought he had not yet done enough for their gratification. Accordingly, in a most generous international banquet, he brought together on the one hand the most prominent of his countrymen, drawn by the occasion to London, and on the other hand, the chairman of the Royal Commission, with other persons of consideration in England, and his British friends generally; and in a loving cup, made of old Danvers oak, pledged them, on both sides to warmer feelings of mutual good-will than they had before entertained.

In these ways, Mr. President, our friend has certainly done his share to carry into effect the principle of the toast, to which you call upon me to reply. But it is not wholly nor chiefly these kindly offices and comprehensive courtesies; not the success with which he has pursued the paths of business life, nor the moral courage with which, at an alarming crisis, and at the peril of his own fortunes, he sustained the credit of the State he represented — it is not these services that have called forth this demonstration of respect. Your quiet village, my friends, has not gone forth in eager throngs to meet the successful financier; the youthful voices, to which we listened with such pleasure in the morning, have not been attuned to sing the praises of the prosperous banker. No, it is the fellow-citizen who, from the arcades of the London exchange, laid up treasure in the hearts of his countrymen; the true patriot who, amidst the splendors of the old world's capital, said in his heart — If I forget thee, oh Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning; if I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; — it is the dutiful and grateful child and benefactor of old Danvers, whom you welcome back to his home.

Yes, sir; and the property you have invested in yonder simple edifice, and in providing the means of innocent occu-

pation for hours of leisure, — of instructing the minds and forming the intellectual character, not merely of the generation now rising, but of that which shall take their places, when the heads of those dear children, who so lately passed in happy review before you, shall be as gray as mine, and of other generations still more distant, who shall plant kind flowers on our graves, — it is the property you have laid up in this investment, which will embalm your name in the blessings of posterity, when granite and marble shall crumble to dust. Moth and rust shall not corrupt it; they might as easily corrupt the pure white portals of the heavenly city, where "every several gate is of one pearl." Thieves shall not break through and steal it; they might as easily break through the vaulted sky, and steal the brightest star in the firmament.

The great sententious poet has eulogized the "Man of Ross" — the man of practical, unostentatious benevolence — above all the heroes and statesmen of the Augustan Age of England. He asks —

> "Who hung with woods the mountain's sultry brow?
> From the dry rock, who bade the waters flow?
> Not to the skies in useless columns tost,
> Or in proud falls magnificently lost,
> But clear and artless, pouring through the plain
> Health to the sick, and solace to the swain."

But your Man of Ross, my friends, has taught a nobler stream to flow through his native village — the bubbling, sparkling, mind-refreshing, soul-cheering stream, which renews while it satisfies the generous thirst for knowledge, — that strong, unquenchable thirst "that from the soul doth rise," — which gains new eagerness from the draught that allays it, forever returning though forever slaked, to the cool, deep fountains of eternal truth.

You well recollect, my Danvers friends, the 16th of June, 1852, when you assembled to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the separation of Danvers from the parent stock. Your pleasant village arrayed herself that day in her holiday robes. Her resident citizens with one accord took part in the

festivities. Many of her children, dispersed through the Union, returned that day to the homestead. One long absent was wanting, whom you would gladly have seen among you. But you had not forgotten him, nor he you. He was beyond the sea, absent in body, but present in spirit and in kindly remembrance. In reply to your invitation, he returned, as the custom is, a letter of acknowledgment, inclosing a sealed paper, with an indorsement setting forth that it contained Mr. Peabody's sentiment, and was not to be opened till the toasts were proposed at the public dinner. The time arrived, — the paper was opened, — and it contained the following sound and significant sentiment: "Education, — a debt due from the present to future generations."

Now we all know that, on an occasion of this kind, a loose slip of paper such as a sentiment is apt to be written on, is in danger of being lost; a puff of air is enough to blow it away. Accordingly, just by way of paper-weight, and to keep the toast safe on the table, and also to illustrate his view of this new way of paying old debts, Mr. Peabody laid down twenty thousand dollars on the top of his sentiment; and, for the sake of still greater security, has since added about as much more. Hence, no doubt, it has come to pass, that this excellent sentiment has sunk deep into the minds of our Danvers friends, and has, I suspect, mainly contributed to the honors and pleasures of this day.

But I have occupied, Mr. President, much more than my share of your time; and, on taking my seat, I will only congratulate you on this joyous occasion, as I congratulate our friend and guest, at having had it in his power to surround himself with so many smiling faces and warm hearts.

# OBITUARY NOTICE OF MR. DOWSE.*

---

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

MR. DOWSE lived but a few months after the transfer of his library to the Massachusetts Historical Society, which forms the subject of the remarks on page 417 of this volume. He died at his residence in Cambridgeport, on Tuesday the 4th of November, 1856, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. An appropriate communication of this event was made to the Historical Society by its President, (Hon. R. C. Winthrop,) at the next monthly meeting on the 13th of November, after which Mr. Everett spoke as follows: —

THE event to which you have alluded, Mr. President, in such feeling and appropriate terms, calls upon the Historical Society to perform the last duty of respect and gratitude to our most distinguished benefactor, as you have justly called him. Since we last met in this place, he has paid the great debt of nature, and it now devolves upon us to pay the last debt to his memory, by placing upon our records a final and emphatic expression of the deep sense we entertain of the excellent qualities of his character, the liberality and refinement of his pursuits, and especially of the munificence and public spirit evinced in the disposal of his library. You have already, Mr. President, said all that the occasion requires; and I am not without fear that I may seem to overstep the limits of propriety, in doing more than lay upon your table the resolutions which I hold in my hand. I have so recently

* Remarks made at a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society on the 13th of November, 1856, being the next monthly meeting after the death of Thomas Dowse, Esq.

spoken to you on the subject of Mr. Dowse, that I may seem to monopolize that pleasing office, to which so many gentlemen present are fully competent to do justice. But it is many years, — an entire generation, — since my acquaintance and my friendly relations with him began. I saw the progress of his library, not certainly from its commencement, for that took place more than sixty years ago (he told me himself that he devoted his first earnings to the purchase of books), but from a time when it had not reached half its present size. In earlier life, I passed many happy, perhaps I may venture to say profitable, hours in it, consulting choice volumes not elsewhere accessible to me at that time, and I cannot repress the desire, — before this occasion is swept down the current of human affairs, — to dwell a moment on the recollection.

I will not, however, take up again the train of remark which occupied our thoughts when the Society was called together on the fifth of August. I shall ever look back to that meeting, at which Mr. Dowse's intention to bestow his library upon the Historical Society was announced to us, as one of the interesting occasions of my life. This collection had, for at least sixty years, been in progress of formation, — for half that period its value had been known to the public. Mr. Dowse's personal career and history awakened interest, — the manner in which he acquired his beautiful gallery of water-color paintings, — his persistence in increasing his library, — the uncommonly select character of his books, — these were circumstances, which, at least for a quarter of a century, had given his collection a certain celebrity. It was an object of curiosity, — it was justly deemed a privilege to have access to it, — strangers were taken to see it; and the inquiry, "what will Mr. Dowse, being childless, do with his library," had, I imagine, passed through the mind of most persons who knew its value. But, amidst all the conjectures as to the mode in which it would be disposed of, I presume that it never occurred to any one that he would dispossess himself of it while he lived. If ever there was a "ruling passion," it actuated him in reference to his books, — it led him, impelled him, to devote his spare time, his thoughts, his means, to the

formation of his library, — and, in obedience to that law of our nature by which, according to poets and moralists,

"We feel the ruling passion strong in death,"

no one, I presume, ever thought for a moment that Mr. Dowse, while he lived, would divest himself of his property in it; no one doubted that he would cling to that, with a pardonable intellectual avarice, with his dying grasp, and that when he was gone, it would perhaps be told of him that he had exclaimed, in his last moments,

"'Not that, I cannot part with that,' — and died."

But Mr. Dowse felt and acted otherwise. Endowed, in many respects, with superior energy of character and firmness of purpose, we beheld him, in the course of the last summer, his bodily strength indeed failing, but in the full enjoyment of his mental powers, calmly divesting himself of the ownership of this much loved library, — the great work of his life, the scene and the source of all his enjoyments, — and placing it, without reserve, under the control of others. He had reason, no doubt, sir, as you have intimated, to feel confident, that, while he lived, the delicacy and gratitude of the Society would leave it in his undisturbed possession; but he made no stipulation to that effect, — he gave it in absolute and immediate ownership to the Society.

But I believe, sir, our friend and benefactor reaped, even during the short remainder of his life, the reward of this noble effort. I had the privilege of an interview with him a few days after the donation was consummated, and my own observation confirmed the testimony of our much valued associate, Mr. Livermore, who saw him daily, and your own impression, that he seemed to find relief — to derive strength — from the completion of this arrangement; and that, in a state of health in which continued existence hangs upon a thread, it had very possibly added some weeks of tranquil satisfaction to his life. I have not seen him for years in a happier frame of mind than he appeared to me that day.

I availed myself of the favorable moment respectfully to urge upon him a compliance with the request of the Society to which you, sir, have alluded, expressed in one of the resolutions of the 5th of August, that he would sit for his portrait. I recommended to him strongly the highly promising young artist, Mr. Wight, for whom I had had the pleasure, a few years ago, of procuring an opportunity to paint the portrait of the illustrious Humboldt. Mr. Dowse consented, with the hesitation inspired by his characteristic diffidence and humility; and the result does the highest credit to Mr. Wight's artistic skill and taste. He has produced an admirable portrait of our friend and benefactor; and it is certainly a pleasing coincidence, that there is a resemblance approaching to family likeness between this portrait and that of the Baron Humboldt.

And so, Mr. President, his work on earth being accomplished, calmly and without hurry or perturbation, even at the last, — that industrious and thoughtful existence, divided equally between active labor and liberal intellectual culture, — lonely as the world accounts solitude, but passed in the glorious company of the great and wise of all ages and countries, who live an earthly immortality in their writings, — a stranger at all times to the harassing agitations of public life, — undisturbed by the political earthquake which that day* shook the country, our friend and benefactor, on the 4th instant, passed gently away. As I saw him two days afterwards, lying just within the threshold which I had never passed before but to meet his cordial welcome, — as I gazed upon the lifeless but placid features, white as the camellias with which surviving affection had decked his coffin, — as I accompanied him to his last abode on earth,— the "new sepulchre" (if without irreverence I may use the words), which he had prepared for himself, "wherein was never man yet laid;" — as I saw him borne into that quiet dwelling, where the weary are at rest, within the shadow of the monument to Franklin to which you have

* The 4th of November, 1856, was the day of the choice of Presidential electors throughout the United States.

alluded, lately erected at his sole expense and care, on the higher ground which overlooks his own tomb, that even in death he might sleep at his great master's feet; as, in company with you all, gathered bareheaded round his grave at Mount Auburn, at that bright autumnal noon, while the falling leaves and naked branches and sighing winds of November announced the dying year, I listened to the sublime utterances of the funeral service breathed over his dust, — I felt that such a closing scene of such a life came as near as human frailty permits to fill the measure of a hopeful euthanasy.

I ask leave, sir, to offer the following resolutions: —

"WHEREAS, it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from this life, in a serene old age, Mr. Thomas Dowse, of Cambridge, the largest benefactor of the Massachusetts Historical Society:

"*Resolved*, That the members of the Society, filled with gratitude at the recollection of his late munificent donation, desire to renew on this occasion the expression of their deep sense of obligation for that most important addition to their library, and their thankfulness for so distinguished a proof of the confidence of Mr. Dowse in the character and stability of the Society.

"*Resolved*, That the members of the Historical Society contemplate with peculiar satisfaction the example set by their late honored and lamented benefactor, of a long life devoted with singular steadiness to a course of intelligent, liberal, and successful self-culture, in the hours of leisure and repose from the labors of an active occupation, and closed by a noble act of public spirit and thoughtful care to render his precious literary accumulations available for the benefit of the community.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of —— be appointed by the chair to prepare for the records of the Society such a commemorative notice of Mr. Dowse as shall do justice to the feelings of gratitude and respect which the members of the Society unanimously cherish for his memory."

These resolutions, having been seconded, were unanimously passed; the blank in the last resolution was filled with "one," and Mr. Everett was appointed by the chair to prepare a memoir of Mr. Dowse, in conformity with the resolution.

# MEMORIAL OF THE FRANKLIN FAMILY.*

---

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society on the 9th of April, 1857, the Dowse Library, arranged and fitted up with extreme elegance and perfect good taste, at the expense of the executors of Mr. Dowse's will, (Messrs. George Livermore and Eben Dale,) in the inner room of the Society, was opened for the first time to its members. In addition to the sum of three thousand dollars, liberally given by the executors for this purpose, they announced at this meeting their determination, "in accordance with the trust imposed upon them by the will of Mr. Dowse, to appropriate the sum of *ten thousand dollars*, as 'the Dowse Fund of the Massachusetts Historical Society,' the principal to be forever kept intact, and the income to be used for the purposes above named. This sum is independent of the amount previously paid for the expenses of removing the Library, and preparing the room to receive it." After the adoption, on motion of Hon. Emory Washburn, of a vote of thanks to the executors for the munificence with which they had carried out the intentions of Mr. Dowse in bestowing his library upon the Society, Mr. Everett presented to the Society the original manuscript tithes' book of the parish of Ecton, in Northamptonshire, which he had received from Mr. Thomas Carlyle, containing memorandums relating to the Franklin family in England, previous to their removal to America. He spoke in substance as follows: —

I felt strongly impelled, Mr. President, to say a few words, by way of seconding the resolutions so appropriately moved and so handsomely supported by Governor Washburn; but the terms in which our respected associate, Mr. Livermore, has expressed himself in the personal allusion to myself, in

* Remarks at the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, on the 9th of April, 1857, being the first meeting held after the transfer of the Dowse Library to the Society's rooms.

that most welcome communication which you have just read, has put it out of my power, without indelicacy, to say a word on the subject. I may add, too, sir, that the manner in which you have, on this most interesting occasion, spoken for us all, leaves not another word to be desired or supplied by myself or any other individual. I rise only, therefore, at this somewhat late hour of the morning, to offer to the acceptance of the Society, through you, what I am confident you will regard as an interesting relic, viz.: the original manuscript record book of the small tithes of the parish of Ecton, Northamptonshire, England, from 1640 to about 1700; the parish, I need not tell you, where the family of Benjamin Franklin had been established for several generations previous to the emigration of his father to Boston in 1682. This venerable relic had, it seems, been found in Northamptonshire by Mr. Wake, an English gentleman, who presented it to Mr. Thomas Carlyle. Mr. Carlyle, justly presuming that it would be of greater interest in this country than it could have been in England, sent it to me, leaving the disposal of it to my discretion. I immediately determined, after having it suitably bound, to present it to the Historical Society, deeming this body, as the oldest historical society in the United States, and established, too, in the city where Franklin was born, to be the proper place of deposit for a document of some interest in reference to his family. Mr. Carlyle sent me the manuscript, by the hands of his friend, the eminent artist, Mr. Samuel Lawrence, with a letter bearing date 2d Dec., 1853, which, owing to accidental circumstances, did not reach me till November of the following year. I have, with Mr. Carlyle's permission, had the portion of this interesting and characteristic letter, which relates to the manuscript, copied into one of the blank pages, in the following terms: —

"Mr. Lawrence carries for me a little packet to your address: A strange old brown MS., which never thought of travelling out of its native parish, but which now, so curious are the vicissitude and growths of things, finds its real home on your side of the Atlantic, and in your hands first of all. The poor MS. is an old *tithes-book* of the parish of Ecton, in Northamptonshire,

from about 1640 to almost 1700, and contains, I perceive, various scattered faint indications of the civil war time, which are not without interest; but the thing which should raise it above all tithes-books yet heard of is, that it contains actual notices, in that fashion, of the ancestors of Benjamin Franklin — blacksmiths in that parish! Here they are — their forge hammers yet going — renting so many "yard-lands" of Northamptonshire church-soil — keeping so many sheep, etc. etc. — little conscious that one of the demigods was about to proceed out of them. I flatter myself these old plaster-cast representations of the very form and pressure of the primeval (or at least *prior*-eval) Franklins will be interesting in America; there is the very *stamp* (as it were) of the black knuckles, of their hob-nailed shoes, strongly preserved to us, *in hardened clay*, and now indestructible, if we take any care of it!

"In the interior of the parcel are the necessary further indications of its history. I am very happy now to give up this MS. to your piety — such being the best dictate of my own piety upon the subject. To your wise keeping and wise disposal I now surrender it; and it is you that have it on your conscience hereafter, not I."

I lost no time in thanking Mr. Carlyle for sending me this interesting document. I informed him of the use that I proposed to make of it, and that an opportunity would probably occur of bringing it to the public notice, on occasion of the inauguration of the Statue of Franklin, which was already in anticipation. I placed it in your hands, Mr. President, at the proper time for that purpose, rejoicing to have it in my power to contribute in this way, however slightly, to the materials of the admirable address delivered by you on that occasion. In reply to my letter of acknowledgment, in which I had asked Mr. Carlyle's permission to publish his part of the correspondence between us, he addressed a second letter to me dated 22d December, 1854, of which I have caused the following extract to be copied also into one of the blank leaves: —

"All is right with this matter of the old tithes-book; and I am heartily pleased to find that it so pleases you, and is to have such honors as you indicate. A poor half-foolish and yet partly very serious and worthy old object has been rescued from its vague wanderings over cosmos and chaos, and at length helped into its right place in the creation; for which small mercy let us be thankful, and wish only that, in bigger cases, (of which in nature there are so many, and of such a tragical sort,) the same perfect service could always be done! Alas! alas!

"To-day I am in considerable haste; but would not lose a post in answering you about the letter you speak of. I quite forget what was in the letter in question; but do not doubt it would be some transcript of my then feelings about the matter on hand, — part of the truth, therefore, and I hope not of the untruth, in regard to it; — and I will very willingly commit it altogether to your friendly discretion, to make whatever use of it you find to be reasonable and feasible, and so will say, long life to Franklin's memory! and add our little shout to that of the Bostoners in inaugurating their monument for him."

I will not take up your time, Mr. President, at this advanced hour, by a more detailed description of this ancient and interesting document. Mr. Wake has facilitated the use of it, by marking with a pencil the passages where the name of Franklin occurs. I feel gratified that it has fallen to my lot, on this occasion, when we are taking formal possession of Mr. Dowse's magnificent library, to have it in my power to make the first offering to the Society, after that happy event; and that this offering should be an original manuscript volume, possessing some antiquarian interest in connection with the family of the great man, whose merit was so fully appreciated by Mr. Dowse, and to whose memory, among the last acts of his life, he erected a monument in granite near his own last resting-place at Mount Auburn.

# ACADEMICAL EDUCATION.*

I APPEAR before you, fellow-citizens of St. Louis, at the earnest request of the Trustees of Washington University of the State of Missouri. The respect justly due to an invitation from such a source, and a lively interest, ever cherished, in the cause of education, united with a strong desire to see this mighty West, and to salute the Father of her Waters, from one of the great centres of her rapid growth and power, have induced me, at considerable sacrifice of personal convenience, to undertake my present visit to your hospitable city. It has already been a source to me of the highest gratification. I feel as if my conceptions of our common country had, in a brief space of time, been mightily enlarged. It is, of course, impossible to form an adequate idea of an extensive region so distinctly in any other way as by traversing it, and inspecting it in person. We may read the most minute descriptions; we may add up columns of statistical

* An Address delivered at St. Louis, 22d of April, 1857, at the inauguration of Washington University of the State of Missouri. The original edition contained the following dedication: —

"To the Rev. Dr. William G. Eliot, President, and to Messrs. James H. Lucas, John How, Wayman Crow, John M. Krum, Samuel Treat, John O'Fallon, James Smith, Seth A. Ranlett, Charles A. Pope, John Cavender, N. J. Eaton, Phocion R. McCreery, George Partridge, Hudson E. Bridge, Samuel Russell, Thomas T. Gantt, Directors of Washington University, of the State of Missouri, this Discourse, pronounced at their invitation and in their presence, is, with the best wishes that the institution may prove a rich blessing to the noble valley in which it is established, respectfully dedicated by Edward Everett. Medford, Mass., 24th July, 1857."

figures; we may get the boundaries and the list of counties by heart in manuals of geography; we may have at our fingers' ends tables of population, of the productions of the mine, the forest, and the field, of the number of natives and the number of foreigners, and of the children between four and sixteen; but all this minute knowledge, though useful in its place, does not give a vivid idea of an immensely extensive and rapidly growing country. It is only when, on board one of these floating palaces, we have stretched along the sea-shore, or traversed the sound, the river, the lake; — or, mounted on the fiery wheels of steam, have rushed through winding valley and mountain gorge; crossing ridge after ridge, and stream after stream; counting our progress by degrees of latitude and longitude; passing from tier to tier of prosperous States; from rivers that roll into the Atlantic amidst the icebergs of Labrador to those which pour their steaming floods into the Gulf of Mexico; — it is only after this actual traverse and survey of the mighty region, — its cities, its towns, its hamlets; its boundless extent, its infinite variety of field and mountain and flood; its wide range of climate and of production, — natural and artificial, the work of Providence and man; — the whole joyous and all but bewildering scene animated with its swarming millions, that we can fully understand the natural features, the vast improvements, the rapid progress, the impending future, of the Union.

I experience a difficulty, my friends, in attempting to do justice to my feelings, as I find myself in the centre of that ancient province of Louisiana, the proudest memorial of the name of Louis XIV.; on the banks of the river which bore for a short time the name of his illustrious minister, Colbert; but a few miles below its confluence with the still mightier Missouri, which forms, with its tributaries, one of the most extensive natural systems of internal communication in the world; and within the precincts of the prosperous city, to which the enterprising adventurers of the last century gave the name of the military saint of France. It is on these vast and expressive natural pages, as well as in the learned tomes

of our libraries, that the most instructive lessons of history are recorded. Louis the XIV., the most ambitious, the most magnificent, for a time the most prosperous, the most liberal, the most arrogant, and at length the most unfortunate of princes that have died on the throne, had two ministers — Colbert and Louvois — the good and evil spirits of his reign, — angels of light and darkness to him and his royal fortunes. The one stimulated his unchastened ambition with perpetual schemes of conquest; the other brought order out of the chaos of his finances, and established the industrial arts in his wasted kingdom. The one raised armies, built fortresses, and fanned the flames of his wrath against his feeble neighbors; the other sought to persuade him to found a solid glory on the welfare and affection of his subjects. Louvois poured his relentless hosts upon the Netherlands and wrapped the Palatinate in flames, where the memory of Louis, after five generations, is still execrated. Colbert, not content with all his efforts to improve the internal condition of France, sent forth the devoted pioneers of the Christian faith and culture to the New World, and stamped his master's name on the then imperial wilderness. As early as 1673, Father Marquette descended the Mississippi from the Wisconsin to the Arkansas; and ten years later, — just a century and three quarters ago the present year, — the heroic and indomitable LaSalle, in a frail bark of his own construction, accompanied with a few gallant spirits attempered like his own, not forgetting the singular attendance of "twenty Indians from New England," starting from Chicago, crossed the State of Illinois, passed the mouth of the Missouri and the Ohio, and, — first of civilized men, as far as our accounts can be relied on, — descended the noble stream to its mouth. There, on the 9th of April, 1682, he took formal possession, in the name of his sovereign, of the entire region drained by the mighty river which he had traced from its upper waters; and confirmed to it, if he did not first bestow upon it, the name of Louisiana. The Mississippi, as I have already observed, had borne for a short time the name of Colbert; but a wiser instinct soon restored to it the native appellation,

and by that venerable name it will roll to the ocean, till the language we speak shall cease from the tongues of men.

That year, 1682, may well be marked in the annals of America; great starting-points in our history cluster round the date. In that year, William Penn landed on the banks of the Delaware. In that year, Josiah Franklin, a poor nonconformist English dyer, emigrated to Boston, and in one century afterwards, the youngest of his ten sons, Benjamin, signed at Versailles the provisional treaty which established the independence of the United States. The struggle between liberty and prerogative, which ended in the American Revolution, commenced in that year in New England;* and in that year LaSalle traversed the interior of the continent, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. As I go back in imagination from the prosperous days in which we live to the date of these early adventures; as I trace in retrospection the history of the country from its one and thirty States; its twenty-eight millions of population; its thousand prosperous cities; its towns and villages innumerable, bound together in a great political confederacy, which belts the continent; its commercial tonnage, already the largest which the ocean bears on its bosom; its network of railways and canals, not inferior to that of the most powerful States in Europe; the innumerable steamers that crowd its interior waters; the immense contributions which it pours into the general markets of the world; its churches, colleges, and schools, and all the countless institutions in which Christian charity gathers the orphan families of want to her maternal arms; in a word, this world of physical, intellectual, and moral resource, development, and action; — when from this magnificent contemplation I retrace the line of history through the vicissitudes of policy and war, from the Union to the Confederation, from the Confederation to the Revolution, from the Revolution to the yet acquiescent state of provincial allegiance, and backward to the feeble youth and dependent infancy of the colonies; when I see how steadily,

* Minot's History of Massachusetts, Vol. I. p. 51.

as I pass onward from generation to generation, this exuberant contemporary greatness converges and shrinks up into a narrow strip of provinces along the coast, a few small ill-built towns on the seaside and the great rivers, some hundreds of straggling cabins on the western slope of the Alleghanies, — not one subject to English jurisdiction west of the Ohio and Mississippi a hundred years ago, — a half a dozen block-houses and missionary stations belonging to France, in the seventeenth century, beyond those frontier streams, — a border ringing with the warwhoop and gleaming with the scalping-knife, — great solitary rivers, as yet without a name or a burden, hurrying with idle lapse to the sea; and at last the awful silence of the eternal forest; — I feel as if I were following the Father of Waters from its mouth back to its source; tracing it from its emporiums of the world's commerce on the seaboard, between populous states, and beneath the walls of towering cities, leaving successively its grand tributaries right and left; upward and backward from the alluvial delta to the pleasant vicissitude of hill and valley; ranging with its parallel winrows of driftwood in great bends through broad zones of latitude and longitude; now tumbling for miles over broken ledges, and anon bursting through basaltic gateways, or sweeping across rolling prairies; from climate to climate; from the burning tropic back to the arctic glacier; from the land where the sultry breeze is scented with the orange and the myrtle, up to the region where the hemlock and the pine defy the northern blast; turning the flank of mountain ridges and making deep cuts through central plateaus, — narrower, shallower, purer as you ascend, — a gentle current, a rippling stream, a purling brook, a silver thread; —till at last all that is left of the mighty river, whose stupendous floods at its mouth wage equal war with the stormy ocean gulfs, lies sparkling in a cool moss-covered spring, fed by the trickling dews of the morning, enamelled with Alpine flowers, in the bosom of the lonely hills.

These reflections, my friends, are not only preliminary to the remarks which you expect from me on this occasion, but are intended by me to strike the key-note of my address.

We are assembled here, at one of the *foci* of this great western world, to inaugurate an institution for the highest departments of education; and you have invited me, a citizen from one of the extreme corners of the continent, to join you on this interesting occasion. Born and bred within the sound of the eternal roar of the Atlantic, upon the very spot where the foundations of my native State were laid two centuries and a quarter ago, — a region already presenting many of the characters of an ancient settlement, — a territory stripped of the native forest, a dense population, institutions venerable for their age, and the traditions of the olden times, — you have invited me to meet you on the banks of this mighty inland river, whose very existence was but vaguely conjectured, whose extent and course were wholly unknown, when the settlements of New England commenced; and where the teeming life and vigorous progress of which so many manifestations surround us, are the growth of two generations, I had almost said of one; and my errand is to unite the expression of my good wishes and cordial sympathies with yours, on the steps you are taking to found a seat of liberal and practical education, adapted to the progressive character of the age, and the peculiar wants of the West. In approaching the subject, my thoughts involuntarily revert to the period to which I have alluded; and I feel more deeply than ever before, that there is nothing in human history which can compare in interest with the condition of the American continent on the eve of its discovery and colonization, and its transition into the sphere of civilized and Christian culture, looking back from our present point of view upon the various stages of this transition, as one great operation in the order of Providence.

Consider it a moment; there it lay upon the surface of the globe, a hemisphere unknown to the rest of the world, in all its vast extent, with all its boundless undeveloped resources, not seen as yet by the eye of civilized man, unpossessed but by the simple children of the forest. There stretched the iron chain of its mountain barriers, not yet the boundary of political communities; there rolled its mighty rivers unprofitably

to the sea; there spread out the measureless but as yet wasteful fertility of its uncultivated fields; there towered the gloomy majesty of its unsubdued primeval forests; there glittered in the secret caves of the earth the priceless treasures of its unsunned gold; and, more than all that pertains to material wealth, there existed the undeveloped capacity of a hundred embryo States; of an imperial confederacy of republics, the future abode of intelligent millions, unrevealed as yet to the "earnest" but unconscious "expectation" of the elder families of man, darkly hidden by the impenetrable veil of waters. There is to my mind an overwhelming sadness in this long insulation of America from the brotherhood of humanity, not inappropriately reflected in the melancholy expression of the native races. The boldest keels of Phenicia and Carthage had not approached its shores. From the footsteps of the ancient nations along the highways of time and fortune, — the embattled millions of the old Asiatic despotisms, the iron phalanx of Macedonia, — the living crushing machinery of the Roman legion, which ground the world to powder, — the heavy tramp of barbarous nations from "the populous north;" not the faintest echo had aroused the slumbering west in the cradle of her existence. Not a thrill of sympathy had shot across the Atlantic from the heroic adventure, the intellectual and artistic vitality, the convulsive struggles for freedom, the calamitous downfalls of empire, and the strange new regenerations which fill the pages of ancient and mediæval history. Alike when the Oriental myriads, Assyrian, Chaldean, Median, Persian, Bactrian, from the snows of Syria to the Gulf of Ormus, from the Halys to the Indus, poured like a deluge upon Greece, and beat themselves to idle foam on the sea-girt rock of Salamis and the lowly plain of Marathon; when all the kingdoms of the earth went down with her own liberties, in Rome's imperial Maelstrom of blood and fire; and when the banded powers of the west, beneath the ensign of the cross, — as the pendulum of conquest swung backward, — marched in scarcely intermitted procession for three centuries to the subjugation of Palestine, — the American continent lay undiscovered, lonely, and

waste. That mighty action and reaction upon each other of Europe and America, — the grand systole and diastole of the heart of the nations, — and which now constitutes so much of the organized life of both, had not yet begun to pulsate. The unconscious child and heir of the ages lay, wrapped in the mantle of futurity, upon the broad and nurturing bosom of Divine Providence, and slumbered serenely, like the infant of Danae, through the storms of fifty centuries.

But we should omit a most important link in the chain of reflection, by which I desire to illustrate the agency of educated mind in effecting the civilization of this continent, if we forbore to state that it was not wholly destitute of occupants of the same blood as those, who from the creation of the world have performed the great drama of Asiatic and European life. These vast plains, though uncultivated, these forests which never rang to the music of the settler's axe, these lovely valleys which as yet wasted their sweetness on the desert air, were not wholly untenanted. They were the abodes of numerous tribes of our fellow men, nowhere consolidated into powerful empires, at least not in this part of the country, though possessing in the aggregate formidable powers both of aggressive and defensive action; a most interesting branch of the human family, whose condition, as far back as we can trace it, presents some of the most difficult problems in the history of our race. Gathered by the elementary instincts of our nature into rude social and political relations; not destitute of a certain imperfect mental culture, which found expression in the pictured rhetoric, the wailing poesy, and the wild mythology of these blighted races; speaking languages of a highly artificial and complicated structure, but wholly ignorant of that divine art, by which the creations of thought are embodied in visible signs and transmitted to other times; from ages immemorial the vagrant lords of the soil, and for an unknown lapse of time undisturbed in its possession by violence from abroad; a wandering but not a nomadic race; owning no flocks nor herds but those which, with each returning spring, the Great

Shepherd leads forth, in multitudes which darken the prairies, from New Mexico to Hudson's Bay; destitute of all the institutions and fixtures of a stable society; divided into rival communities, but instead of rising to higher stages of progress, in the lapse of time, by the emulations of peace or the collisions of war, rendered apparently from age to age more and more barbarous and degenerate, in the effect of their hereditary and internecine tribal hostilities; — producing chieftains of no ordinary capacity, such as King Philip of Mount Hope in the seventeeth century, Pontiac in the eighteenth, and Tecumseh in our day, all of whom conceived large designs but formed no systematic polity; acquiring no arts but those necessary for the chase and their stealthy murderous tactics; their senses trained, in the pursuit of their game or the enemy, to a preternatural quickness, which, however, admitted no intellectual or artistic application to the higher ends of life; they plainly showed, in the whole tenor of their history, that, whatever may have been the mysterious design of Providence in placing them upon our continent, it certainly was not "to replenish the earth and subdue it," to develop its resources, to cultivate its wastes, and to make it the abode of civilized and enlightened races. That great work, experience has shown, was to be performed by another branch of the human family, whose advent, establishment, and progress on the continent of America have unhappily kept pace with the retirement and decline of the primitive inhabitants.

There is, in my opinion, no inquiry more profoundly interesting than that which regards the means and the agencies by which this great work has thus far been effected; by which, in not more than two centuries and a half from the first efforts at settlement, so much of our continent has been brought within the domain of civilization, and raised to so high a point of improvement in the arts of life and in intellectual culture; and this inquiry, if I mistake not, conducts us directly to the objects and purposes which have brought us together at this time; I mean to the subject of education, in the largest comprehension of the term. The immediate

agencies by which the great work has been accomplished, the second causes, if I may so call them, of the rapid progress made in the civilization of the North American continent, are to be sought, no doubt, in various geographical, political, and moral conditions which it would require a minute and protracted analysis to trace in detail; but the great master cause, humanly speaking, the *causa causans*, is unquestionably to be found in the creative power, the resistless energy, and the legitimate sway of *educated mind*, acting upon this broad theatre, upon the inexhaustible materials of social improvement presented by the new found hemisphere, and working under the lead of a gracious Providence toward the elevation of our common humanity.

This great human miracle, I say, is the work of educated mind; and when you found a seminary of learning, you do but seek the further development, discipline, and application of that ethereal power, which brooded over the dark chaos of the barbarism that covered our beloved America three centuries ago, bade light to shine upon its broad surface, set the great luminaries of intellectual and moral culture in its firmament, and called its lovely creations of art and knowledge, to life and day. It is not brute force, nor material elements, nor political influences by which, in the last analysis, this all-important work has been achieved; it is the sovereign power of educated mind.

It would be foreign to my present purpose, though a most interesting subject of discussion, to trace to their sources in Europe the intellectual energies and influences by which this great work thus far has been achieved. It may be sufficient to remark in general that the first European settlers of this continent brought with them, in various measures, the intellectual culture of the Old World, some in a high degree, a majority that portion which falls to the average lot of the mass of the community, and which places the day-laborer of Europe and America, — who reads a good newspaper weekdays, and goes to church on Sundays, — in many respects on a higher level of intelligence, than the Sultan of Turkey, or the Shah of Persia. Assuming the seventeenth century as

the period of colonization, the first settlers of North America left their native countries in the age of Bacon, and Shakspeare, and Milton, and Newton; of Grotius, of Pascal, of Descartes, of Bossuet, of Corneille, of Racine; of Galileo, of Tasso, of Keppler; — not to speak of other names, not unworthy to be mentioned with these, in preceding generations. They accordingly left the Old World at a time, when cultivated mind had, in some departments, reached its culminating point. To prevent this intellectual culture from being extinguished, under the hard material conditions of the New World, was their earliest care. They immediately made such provision for education as circumstances admitted, in their new homes. Those whose means permitted it, and who desired greater advantages of education than the new settlements could furnish, were sent to European seminaries. Of whatever national origin the settlers might be, — English, French, German, — a living cord of sympathy bound them to the cultivated mind of some one of the most improved peoples and languages of Europe. Geographically they might be the neighbors of the savage on the remotest frontier; the log cabin, with the green twigs sprouting upon it, might be their only shelter, and the wolf might howl by night at their threshold; but they were educated in the communion of the choicest spirits of our race, and every ship that crossed the Atlantic kept their minds in the neighborhood of the cultivated intellect of Europe. The young consumptive clergyman, who in 1637 just landing on the continent, on his way to heaven, laid the foundations of Harvard College, in Cambridge, brought with him, besides a pretty substantial ballast of dogmatic theology, some of the great masters of ancient wisdom, and that golden volume of Lord Bacon's Essays, of which it has lately been said, that "of all the productions of the English language it contains the most matter in the fewest words." * Franklin, a poor apprentice boy in Boston, picked up an odd volume of the Spectator, then lately published, and there learned his unaffected, transparent, English

* Quarterly Review, September, 1856.

style; and the immortal young surveyor of Virginia, while living with Lord Fairfax, in the valley of the Shenandoah, then the very frontier of civilization, gave his leisure-hours to the same inimitable pages.

In addition to direct literary culture brought from Europe, or kept up by constant intercourse with it, the multiform traditions of social life trained the masses. The great professional institutions of the Old World were substantially transferred to the New. They carried to the remotest cabin of the settler of English descent, those foundation principles of social right which had been maturing in the common law for ages. The French settler brought with him the still older principles transmitted in the Roman code, from the most highly developed jurisprudence of the ancient world. The German emigration was of a later date; and its educated men, magistrates and preachers, had been trained in the intellectual system and habits of the most philosophical and speculative of the modern nations. Accordingly, although there was, for more than a century and a half, a hard struggle with material nature, and the political straits of colonial infancy, there was no disconnection from the mind of the civilized world; — no intellectual crudeness in any period of our history. Every thing which pertained to outward condition was rough, provisional, and imperfect; but high literary culture was perpetuated; and whenever grave counsel was to be taken, or important business transacted, or the written or spoken word to be employed in any branch of the public service, an astonishing ripeness and skill never failed to be disclosed. In this way, as a handful of disciplined soldiers, wielding the arms of civilized warfare, and led by intrepid chiefs, seldom if ever fails to triumph over any number of plumed savages; so the intellect of the European settlers, fortified with all the agencies of education, gained an easy mastery over the physical hardships that awaited them here; and operating upon this almost boundless field, comparatively safe from the political complications of the Old World, has produced and is daily producing results, which, with all their familiarity, fill us with amazement.

To train and strengthen by discipline the powers of the mind, in other words to give still greater force and wiser direction to those intellectual energies, which have established civilized man in this western world, is the great object of institutions of education, from the humblest infant school to the most advanced seminary of learning, of science, of art, of the professions. Justly tracing their prosperity to its rightful source, plainly discerning a trophy to the triumphs of education in every square league of territory wrested from the wilderness, the people of the United States, in every stage of their progress, as far as local circumstances have permitted, have acted upon these principles, and have cared for education. They have regarded it, not as a separate interest of a favored class, but as the most important concernment of the whole community, practically interwoven with its inmost life.

From the early legislation of the colony of Massachusetts Bay which provided for the foundation of a college, and the establishment of a school in every town, down to the congressional reservation of one thirty-sixth part of the public domain for this purpose, more, I think, has been done for education in America, and at an earlier period, by systematic public action, than under any other government. Nor, considering the comparative want of vast private fortunes in the New World, is the extent to which individual liberality has been bestowed in this direction less creditable to the country.

It may seem, therefore, a work of supererogation, in this country, on any occasion, or in any place, to attempt an argument on the importance of institutions of education; more especially on an occasion like this, which evinces in its very nature that you, at least, need no argument on the subject; and that, by whomsoever else or wheresoever else the duty of founding and endowing places of education may be called in question, it will not be done by those I have now the honor to address.

But though the universal mind of America has accepted as an axiom in social economy, that the largest possible provision is to be made for public education, it is perhaps rather in

reference to elementary education in common schools that this principle has been established; and we frequently hear the necessity, sometimes the value, of education as obtained in the higher institutions, — colleges, universities, and professional schools, — seriously questioned; and brilliant examples of "self-taught" men ominously and triumphantly quoted to prove the inutility, if not even the inexpediency, of academical training.

Nothing could be more abhorrent to my feelings than to speak disparagingly of self-taught men. I have neglected no fitting opportunity to eulogize them among the departed, nor to manifest sympathy and respect for them among the living. I know of no spectacle on earth, pertaining to intellectual culture, more interesting than that of a noble mind, struggling against the obstacles thrown by adverse fortune in the way of its early improvement; no triumph more glorious than that which so often rewards these heroic exertions. It is because I appreciate the severity of the struggle, and deeply sympathize with those who have forced their way to eminence, in the face of poverty, friendless obscurity, distance from all the facilities for improvement, and inability to command their time, that I would multiply the means of education, and bring them into as many districts of the country, and as near the homes of as large a portion of the population as possible, in order to spare to the largest number of gifted minds, the bitter experience by which those who succeed in doing so are compelled to force their way to distinction.

This premised, I have four words to say concerning self-taught men. The first is, that while a few minds of a very high order rise superior to the want of early opportunities, with the mass of men, that want, where it exists, can never be fully repaired. In the next place, although it is given to a few very superior intellects to rise to eminence without opportunities for early education, it by no means follows that, even in their case, such opportunities would not have been highly beneficial, in smoothing the arduous path and leading to an earlier and more perfect development of the mental powers. Accordingly we find in the third place, that highly

intelligent men, who have felt the want of early education themselves, are (without an exception, as far as my observation has gone) the best friends of academic education; as if determined that others should enjoy the advantages of which they were deprived. It would not be necessary to leave this platform, to find the most striking illustrations of the truth of this remark. Lastly, this epithet, "self-taught," is subject itself to great misconception. It is by no means to be supposed, because eminent men, in any department of science or art, passed their first years and earned their first laurels without early opportunities of education, that they remained, more than other men, destitute to the end of their lives of instruction from abroad. Far otherwise; in all ordinary cases, the epithet in question applies only, with real significance, to the early stages of a distinguished career. As soon as a gifted person, however destitute of early culture, has possessed himself of the keys of science and literature, and gained access to books, he is no longer self-taught, he is a regularly entered pupil in the great high-school of recorded knowledge, in which the wise and famous of every age are the masters. He may have acquired the elements of any branch of literature or science by weary and solitary toil over the poorest manuals, but as soon as they are acquired, Euclid and Newton become his teachers in geometry; Addison and Goldsmith correct his compositions; Tully and Demosthenes teach him to speak. He learns his chemistry from Lavoisier and Davy; his electricity from Franklin and Volta; Galileo and Herschel teach him to point his telescope to the heavens; Thucydides and Tacitus are his lecturers in history; and Milton and Dante, and Virgil and Homer, conduct him to the inmost shrine of the muses; while to encourage his progress by living examples, — not to mention the illustrious names of foreign lands, — he will find guides and models in every department of knowledge in his own country.

But there is an impression, I grant, perhaps a growing impression, on the part of a considerable portion of the community, that some at least of the studies pursued at our colleges and universities, as at present constituted, are scholas-

tic, antiquated, and abstract; tending at best to the acquisition of learning which is rather curious than useful, and not adapted to qualify men for the actual duties of life.

Before inquiring whether this impression is well founded, or attempting to meet the reproach which is implied in it, let me say a few words, if I dare do so in this utilitarian age, for the noble inutility of generous studies; rather let me call it for the ineffable beauty, dignity, loveliness, and priceless worth of the meditations and exercises of the thoughtful, well-instructed mind, soaring on the wings of its conscious, — nay, better, of its unconscious powers and susceptibilities, — far above the region of utilitarian appliances, to the highest heaven of thought, imagination, and taste. I am not so preposterous as to disparage utility, properly understood and pursued, but it is in its ordinary acceptation the handmaid of imperfection and frailty, and carries with it a greasy feel of selfishness, — a brassy taste of self. It implies wants to be relieved and defects to be supplied; hunger to be fed, nakedness to be clothed, and sheltered, and warmed; and the dependent weakness of a feeble and suffering nature to be armed against the thousand ills that flesh is heir to. And so, with immense toil, — evil at once and remedy, — intense labor to obviate the necessity of laboring, — incessant care to gain relief from care, — a killing strain upon the faculties to procure repose of mind, — it plies the axe in the primeval forest, ploughs and plants and reaps the field, bridges the river, navigates the ocean, unlocks the gates of mountain chains, explores with groaning enginery the Tartarean depth of mines; drags up spouting Leviathan from the abyss; lifts from the earth, to warm and light our dwellings, great black clods, into which the forests of an elder world have been crushed and condensed; imprisons the mutinous force of steam in iron cells, there to work the bidding of its master; turns brawling rivers upon the wheels of industry; smelts the ore; poises the trip-hammer; forges the anchor; tempers the watch-spring; tips the gold pen with a spark of iridium; touches the needle with magnetic life; stamps thought upon paper; delineates the human face by the solar ray; packs up

the ship's longitude in a watch-case; balances the steerage of tall navies on the gimbals of the compass-box; and transmits intelligence by the electric spark from continent to continent, beneath the ocean's bed. All this is the work of mind indeed; but of mind dealing with material forces and elements, to supply the wants and avert the sufferings of our physical nature; often, in the individual case, at the cost of greater hardships than it relieves. Man prays to Heaven for his daily bread. Heaven showers down no manna upon the waste, but teaches, through the inventive faculties, these bread-giving arts, and clothes the land with plenty.

But, oh, my friends, there is that in the capacities of our minds which is more than useful, and which deals with higher elements than those of material well-being. It is not appointed to man to live by bread alone, and

> " The thirst that from the soul doth rise,
> Demands a drink divine."

There are facts in this great and wondrous universe, which it is delightful to trace, though we cannot as yet discern their relations to the service of man. There are truths and groups of truths, which seem to bind all creation, — the flower of the field, the stars of the sky, and the marvellous frame of man in bonds of strange analogy, — of which it lifts the soul from earth to heaven to catch a glimpse, as of a golden thread woven in the great loom of Providence through the mystic tissue of the universe. Immeasurably above all the delights of sense is the serene rapture of meditation, the calm ecstasy of pure thought, sounding the depths of its own consciousness, and ruling all else which is subject to man, in the heaven above and the earth beneath, with the sovereign mastery of mind. Unspeakable are the attractions of patient enthusiastic science, now following the traces of creative wisdom, along the minutest fibres of microscopic life, and now clinging to the folds of the streaming robe of Omnipotence, as it floats over the transcendent galaxies of the highest heavens. Calm and pure the satisfactions of the scholar, who, aloof from the competitions and the prizes, the mean

jealousies, the hollow pretences, the brutal vilifyings, the base intrigues, the measureless corruptions of public life, holds converse in his inoffensive seclusion with the unenvious wise and gifted of every country and every age. Exquisite the enjoyments of a refined taste, keenly alive to the beauties of sight and sound; to the fair creations which rival nature on the glowing canvas, or which start from the quarried marble, clothed with form and grace beneath the sculptor's hand. Sweet the entrancement of music, as it breathes in vocal melodies from tuneful lips; or cries with almost human pathos from the chorded viol; or stirs the blood in the inmost chambers of the heart with the voice of the crashing trumpet; or rises and swells and rolls, soft or loud, in full diapason, along the quivering arches of some grand cathedral, heaving and mounting in one overflowing tide of harmony from all the full-mouthed stops of the pealing organ far up to the resounding dome, and bathing in rich floods of music the resplendent forms of saints and martyrs, whose purple robes and golden halos blaze from the storied windows on high. And nobler, purer, higher than the inarticulate voice of chord, or reed, or flute, or sounding key, the articulate voice of Poetry; the music of the genius, the fancy, the heart; the nearest approach of the human faculties to raptures more than human; the earthly transfiguration of wisdom into prophecy, of genius into inspiration, of nature into the supernatural, of the letter which killeth into the spirit which maketh alive; the brightest vision which mortal eye can catch of harmonies and relations beyond the pale of sense; the noblest conquest of humanity over time and fortune; mysterious quintessence of our intellectual being; the golden casket in which memory locks up her choicest treasures; the eternal column on which Fame records her brightest and dearest names.

But let us admit, for the sake of argument, that it is the business of places of education, not to train the mind to these higher tastes or minister to their gratification, but to pursue those studies and form those mental habits which tend directly to the practical uses of life, and, I think, we may still boldly venture to submit the usual branches of Academic

learning to this test. I apprehend that we shall find that the value and importance of collegiate education can be sufficiently vindicated as the appropriate discipline and preparation for many of the most important departments of public and professional duty; understanding, when we speak of "the practical uses of life," not the life of a cabbage or a dray-horse, of "Epicurus' stye" or the anchorite's cell, but the life of a Christian man in civilized society.

It will be observed that I speak of collegiate education chiefly as a discipline and a training; not as if it dismissed its subject with an absolute fitness for the duties of life. The truth is, that education of all kinds, in many respects, begins precisely when in common parlance it is said to be completed. With the single exception of the languages,—if even they form an exception,—the absolute attainments to be made in three or four years passed at college, compared with those of after-life, are of minor consequence; especially when we remember how many departments of science and literature are in their nature so rapidly progressive, that theories, which commanded universal assent thirty years ago, are now in many cases exploded, with every probability that another generation will work the same change with some of those which we adopt. But, while the law of progress thus operates on results,—habits of philosophical, cautious, and liberal investigation, formed in early life, will never cease to guide the conscientious inquirer to the discovery and application of truth.

It is, I know, a common prejudice against places of academical education, that they must be comparatively useless, because they are stationary while every thing else is progressive. Universities have been wittily compared to vessels at anchor in the stream of time, serving little purpose but to show with what rapidity independent research moves down the current. Many illustrious examples might be gathered from academical history,—the names of Copernicus, and Galileo, and Newton alone are enough, as far as science is concerned,—to refute this sarcasm. But, whatever may have been the case in former times, I think it can truly be said

that nothing in science, literature, or art is more progressive, at the present day, than education in all its forms, elementary, academical, and professional. As far as my acquaintance with American colleges and universities extends, the ancient reproach of bigoted scholasticism has wholly passed away. The despotism of Aristotle and Plato; the slavish transmission from age to age of jejune systems, the trammels of a sterile logic, productive of nothing but verbal puzzles and controversial subtilties; the use of arid manuals, and of the learned languages, to the exclusion of the vernacular, as the vehicles of instruction; the neglect of modern and contemporary literature and natural and practical science; all these short-comings and prejudices and obstinate adherences to the past have, in the American colleges and in many of the European, past away. The leaning with us is rather to the other extreme; the too prompt and facile adoption of novelties in the modes and subjects of study, and in the objects and conduct of collegiate education. As far as my own observation has extended, the spirit of progress and improvement is as much alive at our places of education as in any of the walks of active life.

The branches of study usually pursued in our higher American seminaries, are mainly the following: 1. Languages, principally the ancient, but not excluding modern foreign languages and the philosophical study of our own; 2. Science, in its two great branches of exact and applied; 3. Physiology, in all its departments, meaning thereby the knowledge of external nature, animate and inanimate; 4. The philosophy of the mind, or the investigation of the intellectual powers; 5. History, the general record of human action and progress; 6. The various branches of social science, including civil polity, political economy, and constitutional law; 7. The circle of the moral sciences, comprehending all those which rest on the discrimination of right and wrong; and, 8. The relations and duties of man as a spiritual and religious being.*

* The charter of the Washington University of the State of Missouri divests the institution of all sectarian or denominational character. See p. 524.

It will probably be admitted that some acquaintance with most of these branches of knowledge, would be highly desirable as a preparation for almost any calling of active life. But it is the intention of the trustees of the Washington University of the State of Missouri to give a peculiarly practical development and application to the studies designated under the second and third heads. To this end they propose to connect with the institution, as a prominent and peculiar feature in its plan, departments for the useful and the fine arts, in which the youth of the West shall be furnished with such systematic instruction, as shall enable them to carry to the factory, to the laboratory, to the quarry, to the mine, and to the farm, that scientific knowledge which is required to deduce practice from theory; to give dignity as well as efficiency to labor; and connect abstract principles with the industrial pursuits of life. They feel that this mighty West requires an education, in some respects, of a peculiar character, — corresponding with its great extent, the unexampled rapidity of its growth, and the magnitude of all its relations, social, industrial, and political. While they are determined, as far as depends upon them, that its emulous young men shall enjoy all the advantages of academical education, in the best forms in which it is known in older communities, it is no less their fixed purpose to furnish the requisite scientific preparation for the intenser life that exists in the great valley of the Mississippi.

Such being the case, it would be surely a waste of time to undertake, on this occasion, and before this audience, a general vindication of university studies, against the imputation to which I have above referred, inasmuch as the greater part of the studies in all our American collegiate institutions have an evident and avowed tendency and design toward practical utility; and that end will be especially kept in view, in the institution whose establishment we this day inaugurate. I shall, therefore, in the remainder of this discourse, confine myself to the inquiry, whether the unfavorable impression of which I have spoken is founded in reason or popular prejudice, in reference to those particular studies which are

usually objected to as antiquated, scholastic, and abstract; such as language, and especially the dead languages; the higher mathematics; and metaphysics, as that branch is usually called. A few hints only on each topic are all that the limits of the occasion will permit.

1. And first language, which is sometimes disparaged by an invidious contrast between words and things; and the dead languages, so called I suppose by *antiphrasis*, because some of them have outlived ninety generations of our race, and in all human probability will outlive as many more. What then is this so much disparaged language? It is the sign and image, the embodiment, the incarnation (if I may presume to use the word) of this spiritual thing which we call thought, including in that term, for convenience, all the mental exercises. I will not insist, with some philosophers, that the *word*, written or spoken, is essential to the existence of the *idea*, though I cannot myself practically separate them. But if it were admitted, that, in the secret recesses of the mind, there could be thoughts unassociated with words to represent them, still, it would be certain that without language, there could be no revelation of thought to the outer world. Here, then, let us pause for a moment, and, with the aid of this preliminary view, contemplate the sublime functions and the mysterious significance of language, as the representative of thought, and judge whether it is a subject worthy to engage our attention at a place of education.

This wonderful essence, then, which we call mind, of which thought is the exercise, which, under Providence, governs all created things subjected to man; which moves material masses; guides and controls natural forces; develops and applies physical properties; gathers and regulates the societies of men; the created life of the universe, without which all else would be a senseless clod, an irrational machine, a body without a soul; this mind, I say, — essence mysterious, ineffable, sovereign; — where is it, what is it, how acts it? I cannot feel it, I cannot see it, I cannot hear it. It has no substance, no shape, no parts, no whole. It gives perception to the senses, but I cannot in turn perceive it; it is not

sense. At its bidding, the valves of the heart permit the conscious blood to pour tumultuously into the blushing cheeks, or to rush back fainting and affrighted from their pallid collapsing cells; but it is not the heart nor the blood. It sends out living nerves from the lordly brain and the stately column that supports it, to the remotest avenues of feeling; but it is not brain nor nerve. It hears with the ear and it sees with the eye, but it is not eye nor ear. It is everywhere within me but not anywhere, inscrutably wrapped up in this muddy vesture of decay, every particle of which it clothes with beauty and life and power.

How does this unseen and spiritual nature manifest and express itself; how does it act upon surrounding fellow-men, on kindred minds, in other regions, in after ages? It manifests itself, it becomes perceptible, it enters into communion with kindred mind, chiefly by the agency of articulate speech; by the twofold interchangeable mystery of language; this double system of intelligible signs; the one a few black marks addressed to the eye, the other delicate vocal undulations of the air addressed to the ear, — too faint to be perceived by the other senses; totally different from each other, and both as different from the mind itself (which they represent) as matter and spirit; and yet made by a standing miracle not only to express with automatic accuracy and electric speed the minutest shades of thought; but to do it at pleasure in the language of the eye or the language of the ear as if they were one and the same thing; instead of being as radically distinct as sight and sound, or as air and light.

Such is language, the representative of thought. Dwell upon it, I pray you, a moment longer; it is a great mystery of our being. By the use of a few written or printed lines on paper, so like each other, that, in languages with which we are unfamiliar, — witness a Malay or a Japanese manuscript, — there seems scarce any difference between them; this unseen, intangible, mysterious mental essence compared with which a perfume, a sound, a lunar rainbow is gross and material, expresses itself to the eye; by the gentle impulse, the soft vibrations, which the lips impart to the elastic air it

expresses itself to the ear. To give the spoken word duration, I translate it into written character; — to give the written sign a vital emphasis, I translate it into vocal speech. By one divine art, the dead letter, charged with a living meaning, sounds through echoing halls, and wins or storms its way to sympathetic hearts; by another, the fleeting wavelets of the air are crystallized into a most marvellous permanence, and become imperishable gems of thought, whose lustre no lapse of time can obscure; while, by the union of both, this incomprehensible being, the mind, gently wooed from the vestal chambers of our inmost nature, comes forth like a bride adorned for her lordly spouse, the word; clad in the rich vesture of conversation, of argument, of eloquence, of poetry, of song; to walk with him the busy or the secluded paths of life; to instruct and delight the living generations; ethereal essences as they are, to outlive columns of brass and pyramids of granite; and to descend in eternal youth the unending highways of the ages.

Does it seem much that the skill of men has in these latter days contrived the means of communicating intelligence almost with the rapidity of thought, across the expanse of continents and beneath the depth of oceans by the electric wire? That a message despatched from Boston at midday, will so far out-travel the sun as to reach St. Louis an hour before he arrives at that meridian? It is much, and we contemplate with just amazement the wonderful apparatus which, when laid down, as sooner or later it perhaps will be, so as to connect the three continents, may, by possibility, send the beginning of such a sentence as I am now pronouncing around the terraqueous globe and return it to the lips of the speaker, before he has completed its utterance. But this amazing apparatus is but another form of language; it transmits intelligence only as it transmits words. It is like speech, like the pen, like the press, another piece of machinery by which language is conveyed from place to place. The really wonderful thing is language itself, by which thought is made sensible and communicated from mind to mind, not only in the great living congregation of the civilized world for

the time being, but through the vast general assembly of the ages: by which we are able at this moment, not only to listen to all the great utterances which express the thoughts and emotions of the present day throughout the world, but to soar with Milton to the green fields of Paradise in the morning of creation; to descend with Dante to the depths of penal woe; to listen to the thunders of Tully and Demosthenes, and, by the golden chain of etymology, trace the affinity and descent of nations back, through the labyrinth of the past, almost to the cradle of the race.

I hold in my hand a portion of the identical electrical cable, given me by my friend, Mr. Peabody, which is now* in progress of manufacture, to connect America with Europe. I read upon it the following words: "A part of the submarine electric telegraph cable, manufactured by Messrs. Glass & Co. of London, for the Atlantic telegraph company, to connect St. Johns, Newfoundland, with Valencia, Ireland, a distance of sixteen hundred and forty nautical, or nineteen hundred statute, miles." Does it seem all but incredible to you that intelligence should travel for two thousand miles, along those slender copper wires, far down in the all but fathomless Atlantic, never before penetrated by aught pertaining to humanity, save when some foundering vessel has plunged with her hapless company to the eternal silence and darkness of the abyss? Does it seem, I say, all but a miracle of art, that the thoughts of living men,—the thoughts that we think up here on the earth's surface in the cheerful light of day,—about the markets, and the exchanges, and the seasons, and the elections, and the treaties, and the wars, and all the fond nothings of daily life, should clothe themselves with elemental sparks, and shoot with fiery speed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, from hemisphere to hemisphere, far down among the uncouth monsters that wallow in the nether seas, along the wreck-paved floor, through the oozy dungeons of the rayless deep;—that the last intelligence of the crops, whose dancing tassels will in a few months be coquetting

* April 22, 1857.

with the west wind on these boundless prairies, should go flashing along the slimy decks of old sunken galleons, which have been rotting for ages; that messages of friendship and love, from warm living bosoms should burn over the cold green bones of men and women, whose hearts, once as fond as ours, burst as the eternal gulfs closed and roared over them, centuries ago? — Behold another phenomenon of a surety not less surprising, — an intellectual electrical telegraph, — if I may so call it, — not less marvellous! The little volume which I hold in my hand contains the two immortal poems of Homer, those world-renowned strains, which one of the imperial minds of our race, not far from thirty centuries ago, poured forth in the delighted ears of heroic Greece, while the softest down of youth was upon the cheek of its young nationality, — those glowing golden legends, — that sovereign wrath of Achilles, which

> ——— "shall burn unquenchably,
> Until the eternal doom shall be," —

the parting of Hector and Andromache, — a scene to which the sad experience of three thousand years could not add one image of tenderness and sorrow; the threats of Jupiter to the awe-struck gods, while every peak of Olympus was ablaze with his leaping thunders; the piteous supplications of aged Priam, kissing the hand and bathing with his tears the feet of the cruel chieftain, who had dragged the torn body of his noble son three times round the Ilian walls; the weary and sorrowful wanderings of Ulysses, which every subsequent age of mankind has retraced with delight, — these all, like the cunningly imprisoned airs of a musical box, breathe to us in one perennial strain of melody from within the covers of this small volume. By the simple agency of twenty-four little marks, stamped on the written or the printed page, the immortal legend has flashed down to us through the vicissitudes of empires and eras; — across the vast expanse of enlightened and benighted periods of history; — from region to region, from his own rocky islet in the Ægean to shores unknown, undreamed of, by him; — beneath the overwhelming

billows of three thousand years, where peoples whole have sunk; and it now binds together, by the golden wires of intellect and taste, the mind of Europe and America, at this meridian of their refinement, with the mind of every intervening age of literary culture, back to the cradle of infant Greece. And while, at our places of education, we diligently investigate the wonderful properties of matter developed in the phenomena of the physical world, shall we not, my friends, deem a portion of our time and attention well bestowed upon the miracles of the *word*, written and spoken,—the phenomena of language, which lie at the foundation of all our intellectual improvement, of all our literature and science, in a word, of all rational communication between man and man?

2. The mathematics, abstract and applied, form another leading branch of study, especially as pursued in scientific and polytechnic schools; and one, I suppose, which the majority of young persons regard with least favor and pursue with least success, either as attended in the higher departments of the study with greater difficulty,—or as requiring a peculiar aptitude possessed by fewer persons,—or as supposed to be less directly applicable to the business and duties of after-years. Beyond the little arithmetic required for the ordinary economies of life, the mass of college-bred men, unless engaged in the business of instruction or in pursuits which directly involve their application, from the time they leave their places of education of whatever name, give up the mathematics as a useless and hopeless abstraction.

But more closely viewed, the mathematics, like language, (of which indeed they may be considered a species,) comprehending under that designation the whole science of number, space, form, time, and motion, as far as it can be expressed in abstract formulas, are evidently not only one of the most useful, but one of the grandest of studies. Commencing with arithmetic, which, however humble and familiar its processes, is the pivot on which the business of the world turns, either as regards private fortunes or the policies of great states; ascending through algebra and geometry,

where lies the broad field of nearly all the applied sciences and many of the mechanical and manufacturing, and some even of the fine, arts, — for music and drawing and architecture have their mathematical principles, — till we reach those transcendental refinements of the calculus by which the great dynamical problems of the universe are solved and the laws of its phenomena demonstrated, it is evident that no other study can exceed the mathematics, not merely in the variety of their applications to the service of man, but in proper dignity and importance.

A large part of the training of the engineer, civil and military, as far as preparatory studies are concerned; of the builder of every fabric of wood or stone or metal designed to stand upon the earth, or bridge the stream, or resist or float upon the wave; of the surveyor who lays out a building lot in a city, or runs a boundary line between powerful governments across a continent; of the geographer, navigator, hydrographer, and astronomer, — must be derived from the mathematics. Although with the majority of those who study and practise in these capacities, second-hand acquirements, trite formulas, and appropriate tables are sufficient for ordinary purposes, yet these trite formulas and familiar rules were originally or gradually deduced from the profound investigations of the most gifted minds, from the dawn of science to the present day. A most important case recently adjudicated in the East, has shown that the highest mathematical principles may be involved in the production of the simplest mechanical result. The further developments of the science, with its possible applications to larger purposes of human utility and grander theoretical generalizations, is an achievement reserved for a few of the choicest spirits, touched from time to time by Heaven to these highest issues. The intellectual world is filled with latent and undiscovered truth as the material world is filled with latent electricity. The latter, "much enforced" by our cylinders and batteries, "shows a hasty spark," which is straight reabsorbed into the surrounding medium; but the new truth, which is struck out from the all-surrounding realm of thought, will shine and

burn, unabsorbed and unabsorbable, till the partial glimpses we now catch of the material universe shall kindle up into the broad effulgence and the unclouded illumination of higher spheres of being and knowledge.

But it would be a grievous wrong to mathematical, as indeed to any, science, to rest its importance mainly on a utilitarian basis. The great truths with which it deals, are clothed with an austere grandeur, far above all purposes of immediate convenience or profit. It is in them that our limited understandings approach nearest to the conception of that absolute and infinite, toward which in most other things they aspire in vain. In the pure mathematics we contemplate absolute truths, which existed in the divine mind before the morning stars sang together, and which will continue to exist there, when the last of their radiant host shall have fallen from heaven. They existed not merely in metaphysical possibility, but in the actual contemplation of the supreme reason. The pen of inspiration, ranging all nature and life for imagery to set forth the Creator's power and wisdom, finds them best symbolized in the skill of the surveyor. "He meted out heaven as with a span;" and an ancient sage, neither falsely nor irreverently, ventured to say, that "God is a geometer." Yes, precisely by the same calculus by which I might number the individuals on this platform, has the Omniscient mind numbered the leaves in the interminable forest, the sands on the sea-shore, the particles of light that radiate from a universe of suns, the atoms of the ethereal medium, if such there be, which fills the infinite of space. The same divine enginery which shapes the drop now falling from my finger, gave its form to the unfathomable ocean which encompasses the globe, to the moon which heaves the weltering tides of that ocean from their darksome beds, to the sun which chains moon and earth alike to the eternal centre. The laws which keep that roof from falling on our heads, are no other than those which suspend the fluid ring of Saturn, — a bottomless and shoreless ocean, as it has been shown to be, by our own Bond and Peirce, — high in the heavens above the encircled planet, upheld in circumfluent

equilibrium by his eight sustaining moons. The teacher of the village school, who draws an ellipse on the blackboard, has described the curve of revolution of every luminary that travels the infinite of space. Those principles which are true in the recitation-room, are true in the nebula of Hercules; as true when they carry a falling apple to the earth, as when they wheel the starry universe about its central sun.

3. But not less important or interesting as a branch of university education than language or mathematics, is the philosophy of the mind, though somewhat discredited, it may be feared, under the accidental, and, as usually interpreted, not very significant name, of metaphysics. If it be true that "the proper study of mankind is man," surely there is no part of that study so worthy of our attention as those intellectual powers, — the nature and functions of that spiritual essence, — in which man chiefly differs from the beasts that perish. In much that belongs to our material frames we share with them a common organization; nay, in those bodily senses and organs which belong to both, they sometimes excel us. The eagle discerns the sportsman from a greater distance than the sportsman discerns the eagle. The antelope is fleeter of foot and quicker of ear than his pursuer. All that marvellous and inexplicable network of vein and artery and nerve, however various the detail of its structure, exists in the same astonishing complication in the subject animals as in man.

But without attempting to define the nature or assign the limits of the wonderful instincts, possessed by the humbler orders of sentient beings, we may safely claim an unshared preëminence for man, in the glorious prerogative of reasoning mind; and the study of its mysterious powers and faculties, besides its practical utility for the purposes of education and mental discipline, is surely as noble an exercise of thought as can engage our time and attention.

It is true the inquiry is attended with peculiar difficulty, arising from the very circumstances which give it interest and importance. Clothed with material bodies, endowed with material organs and senses, and connected with our

fellow-men and the world around us by material ties, not merely convenience and habit, but the very necessities of our being, direct our first attention to the outer world and give a paramount importance to material nature, in reference to all the ordinary business and duties of life. But outward nature and our material frames are a part only of our being. We are conscious of a spiritual essence within us, endued with a higher order of faculties, and destined, as we believe, to a higher sphere of life and action, when our bodily frames, and the vital relations in which we are placed by them, shall have passed away.

This transcendent mystery of our nature is the subject of the philosophy of the mind. It rises from extension and solidity and weight and form and color, — wonderful properties, I grant, of some wonderful, undiscovered, and probably undiscoverable substratum, which we call matter, to the incalculably higher properties of perception, attention, abstraction, association, imagination, memory; — the exalted attributes of the intellectual nature. It seeks, through the careful study of their operations, and a patient scrutiny of our own consciousness, to acquire some accurate knowledge of these exalted powers; of that *intuition* which darts to its goal more swiftly than the electric spark to the completion of its circuit; of that *abstraction* which gathers from a thousand actual existences the common attributes which are concrete in all, and separate in none; of that *association* which binds our ideas in chains as strong as they are often mysterious and arbitrary; of that *imagination* which neither space nor time nor nature can limit; of that *memory* which gives continuity to our intellectual being, and preserves the sacred deposit of a life of action and thought; of those *emotions* and *passions* which impart to character its force; of that *will* which determines the moral quality of our actions; of that *conscience* which reigns supreme over the whole realm of voluntary and responsible conduct.

Can we doubt the dignity and importance of such a study? Shall we think it a profitable employment of time to devote weeks and months and years to the investigation of the

circulatory system of the poor beetle that frets the velvet cheek of the rose-bud; to the discovery of the periods of binary stars, whose separate existence as faint sparks of light in the remotest heavens can only be detected by telescopes of the highest defining power; to the assignment of the geological age of strange trilobites, and paradoxical fish-lizards, that ceased to exist uncounted ages before the present orders of being on earth began, but which the science of these latter days has evoked from the marble jaws of her lowest strata, — shall objects like these occupy our time and deserve our attention, as I admit they do, for the hand of the Creator is as visible in them all, — in the star, the fossil, and the insect, as in the sun which it guided this morning from the horizon to the zenith, — and shall we find no interest in the inquiry into the nature of the very faculties by which we conduct these curious investigations, and contrive the marvellous apparatus by which they are pursued; which enable the sagacious, the patient, the ardent lover of truth, to work the miracles of inductive reasoning; which embolden him, not with presumptuous daring but with reverential aspiration, to build the sublime stories of analogy to the highest heaven;* to pierce the earth almost to its core; in a word, to achieve those triumphs of invention and demonstration, of art and of science, in which our frail nature makes its nearest approach to the infinite and the divine?

I know it is objected to the study of the philosophy of the mind, that all our labor and research must end with the inquiry into the *operation* of the mental powers, and that it is impossible to penetrate to the mental *essence.* But, great heavens, is not this equally the case with the study of matter? Do not all our labor and all our research in the study of nature end with the discovery of material properties; and is it not equally impossible to penetrate to material essence? Are not extension, solidity, form, temperature, color, ductility, elasticity, magnetism, electricity, and gravitation, the master quality of all, — mere properties, primary or secondary, of the

* Amos ix. 6.

unknown, hidden basis which we call matter; and which defies alike the piercing eye of the microscope, the merciless search of the crucible, the biting tooth of the solvent acid, and the all-subduing, blasting energy of the voltaic spark. It may be burned to ashes, or ground to powder, or melted to glass, or evaporated into air, and not a ray of light will be thrown upon its nature. The all-wise Creator has placed the bars and the bolts of impenetrable mystery as firmly on the secret nature of the material as of the immaterial world. We know them both but in their properties and qualities. In what those properties inhere we are in both cases profoundly and equally ignorant; and it is the great superiority of the intellectual nature, that it is endowed with those faculties, by which alone, not merely the wonders of its own consciousness, but all the phenomena of the outer world, are explored and comprehended.

These natural sciences, as we call them, are but logical sequences of thought; — these branches of physical knowledge are the creations of intellect. The celestial vault sparkling with its countless suns is but a darkling blank, till the sun of reason, — the immortal mind, — has shot a perceptive glance up to its peerless glories. The brightest star has no eye to behold its own lustre or that of its sister star. This infinite loveliness of nature on earth holds no mirror up to itself; the prairie has no eye for the flowers that paint it; the forest has no ear for the crashing symphonies of the whirlwind. The river rolls along unconscious of its verdant bank; — the verdant bank drinks in no music from the murmuring stream. This gorgeous atmospheric drapery, which hangs its aerial festoons over land and sea, lined at morning and eventide with cloudy lutestrings of purple and gold, and dipped at noon in ultrameridian blue; these columnar mountains, whose granitic architraves, carved and fretted with the tempests of ages, support the vaulted sky; these great arterial rivers which drain the waters of whole continents into the mighty ocean alembic, thence to be carried by vaporous distillation to the piteous heavens, to be wept down again in compassionate showers upon the parched earth; — this heav-

enly concert of falling waters, and sighing breeze, and rustling grove, vocal with all the music of spring, — were lost, but for the human intellect. There is in all creation, below God and the angels, no eye for the beauty, no ear for the melody, no sense for the fragrance, no perception for the symmetry, no comprehension for the unutterable bounty, dignity, and grandeur, but in the rational mind. It would all lie hushed and blank and cold, but for the vitality enkindled in it from the living sense of intelligent man. I pass by, at this time, as too vast, too various even for the most hasty enumeration, the novel forms and wondrous combinations wrought in the natural elements by the inventive and disposing powers of mind; as I do also of necessity the intellectual and moral creations of our reasoning and imaginative faculties.

Yes, my friends, this external creation is unutterably magnificent and fair; but we have "that *within* which passeth show." Not all the kingdoms of the earth, with all their wonders, which the lying tempter promised to the patient Son of God from that exceeding high mountain to which he had taken him up, can be compared to the wonders of the little world within; of that creative principle through which and by which alone the power and wealth and grace of the material world are perceived and explored. I repeat it, the phenomena of matter exist for us, only as they are disclosed by the contemplations of mind. Is it not so? Trace the history of science from its commencement. Since the world began, the magnetic attraction had dwelt uncomprehended beneath its flickering auroral canopy enthroned "on the sides of the North;" traversing unobserved the curve of its inscrutable oscillations, and breathing its unperceived influence all round the globe. The acuteness of some happy observer in what we arrogantly call the dark ages, (the ages that built cathedrals, and taught their arches to resound to organs attuned to the praises of the Most High, — which produced the Divina Commedia and the Canterbury Tales,) penetrated the outer vestibule of this elemental mystery; and — oh, divine compensation, — from behind the eternal battlements

of this ice-bound unapproachable North, from within those frozen portals, where even now the stoutest hearts and the hardiest frames knock for admittance, — in vain, alas, as the recent sorrows of the whole country too well attest, — went forth the guiding spirit, the trembling little pilot which conducts the mariner over the pathless ocean, beneath the darkest night, to the uttermost ends of the earth. Since the world began, the vapor of heated water had risen, and diffused and lost itself in the air; ages on ages passed by and witnessed unconsciously this stupendous waste of elemental power; till the keen reflection, the patient research, the untiring perseverance of a long line of philosophers, ending in Watt and Fulton, grappled with the problem, and brought to perfection the machinery which has turned these fleeting watery atoms into a mighty mechanical force, revolutionized the industrial world, and for all the purposes of material power has, within the last half century, doubled the population of the globe. Since the world began, the lightning had played harmlessly upon the fringes of the distant cloud, or shot its three-bolted artillery in dreadful volleys through the piled and rolling embrasures of the storm, till a creative glance of Franklin's mind, just a hundred years ago this year, pierced the hidden nature of the subtle element, and laid the foundation of those discoveries which have been since made the instrument of transmitting that thought which it most resembles across continents and oceans, and recording the movements of the furthest stars. Finally, the great frame of nature, from the infinitesimal molecule to the entire compacted universe, is held together by the law of gravity; every mote that floats in the sunbeam, every leaf that falls in the forest, every drop that distils from the clouds, every planet that encircles the sun, every sun which holds together its attendant system, and every system which swings in vast gyration through the infinite of space, obeys this mysterious power. But the sovereign law, though impressed on every particle of created matter, was written in hieroglyphics which Pythagoras and Aristotle and Archimedes and Copernicus and Keppler and Galileo and Bacon beheld but could not

decipher; and to which, at length, the mind of Newton first found the key, not two centuries ago.

No, my friends, when you make provision at your places of education for the study of the philosophy of the mind, it is no refined abstraction nor scholastic subtlety to which you invite the student's attention. You seek to impart to him the knowledge of that principle within us, whose essence indeed is inscrutable, but whose faculties, under Providence, rule with divine vicegerency the created world, and stamp upon our frail humanity the reflected image of the Creator. Yes, noble Aristotle, thou or thy commentators are right. *Μετὰ τὰ φυσικά* this divine philosophy may well be called; — after — beyond the natural things. The region to which the philosophy of the mind conducts us, dimly discerned in the present state of being, lies far off, beyond the realms of material nature; beyond these crowded cities, and fertile fields, and dewy vales, where some of us linger with sobered step, and the youngest of you, my friends, will soon reach the goal; beyond the lofty hills that bound the horizon, and which fly before us as we advance; over the land and over the sea; broader then earth and ocean and sky; above these burning stars, which speak down to us in the still watches of night from the sacred heavens; behind these veils of aching, fainting, dying flesh. After the bloom of the cheek has faded; after the wreath of fame has withered; after the taste of pleasure has palled; after nature, after time, after life, after death, we reach at last the pleasant land,

> "Sweet fields beyond the rolling flood," —

where the philosophy of the mind awaits, at the foot of the Cross, from a WISDOM higher than its own, the complete solution of its momentous problems.

Go on, then, my friends, in your praiseworthy undertaking. The cause in which you are engaged is that of civilization, of virtue, of truth, and of religion. The influences you seek to strengthen and extend are those, which in three centuries have brought our beloved America from the infancy of bar-

barism to her honorable position in the family of nations. The studies for which you make provision are not only the skilful purveyors to the common wants of our nature, but the ministers to its purest delights. The faculties you endeavor to discipline and to cultivate are those which raise intellectual man above the savage and the brute. Complete then your already liberal endowments. Fill your departments with able and faithful instructors. Establish on a permanent basis a liberal seminary of education; a great school of literature, science, and the arts. Collect an ample library — that great, silent, but all-eloquent teacher of every branch of knowledge. Found an observatory* upon the meridian of St. Louis, the ninetieth west from Greenwich, and thereby admirably adapted for the comparison of observations. Let solid learning, and sound principle, and pure morals, go forth to the rising West, from this, one of the chief *foci* of her natural communications and expanding commerce. Your honored fellow-citizen, Judge Bates, has just compared it to the spider's web, which gathers to its centre whatever ventures within its circuit; let it be also a genial sun, sending forth its beams of light and truth to the furthest bounds of this imperial valley. Be faithful to the great heritage of freedom, prosperity, and power which you have received from your fathers. Enter into a generous emulation with your older sister States, and thus keep alive the kindly sympathies which bind the cultivated mind of the country together. In your day of small things, remember the infancy of those "twins of learning" in the East; the frugal legacy that gave being to Harvard, the few precious volumes that founded Yale; not doubting that the time will come, if your enlightened views shall be shared by your successors, that the seminary you are now founding will take rank equal with those venerable patriarchs of our literary republic. The dust of your fathers, with few exceptions, lies side by side with the dust of our fathers in the honored soil of the East. On that soil — may the love of Heaven forever fall in gentle dews upon it — many of yourselves first drew the breath of life.

* See Appendix B.

Let these tender associations give strength to the sacred bond of brotherhood which unites us, and before the dark day shall arrive that witnesses its rupture, may these eyes be closed beneath the sod. Above all, my friends, lay the corner-stone of your institution on the Rock of Ages, and may the blessing of Heaven rest upon it.

# APPENDIX.

---

## A.

The change in the Charter, above indicated, was made by the insertion of the following sections, in compliance with the petition of the Directors to the General Assembly of Missouri. [Act approved February 12, 1857.]

Sec. 2. No instruction, either sectarian in religion, or party in politics, shall be allowed in any department of said University, and no sectarian or party test shall be allowed in the election of professors, teachers, or other officers of said University, or in the admission of scholars thereto, or for any purpose whatever.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors of said University, upon being informed of any violation of the second section of this act, forthwith to institute an inquiry into the charge or charges that may be preferred in respect thereof, by any credible person, in writing, against any officer of said University; and if it shall appear that any officer of said University has violated the said second section of this act, the Board of Directors shall forthwith remove such person so offending from any office which he may then fill in any department of said University; and such person so removed shall be forever thereafter ineligible to any office in said University.

Sec. 4. In case the Board of Directors, upon being notified in writing by any credible person of a violation of the second section of this act, shall refuse or neglect to investigate the charge hereupon preferred against any officer of said University, it shall be competent for the St. Louis Circuit Court, or the St. Louis Court of Common Pleas, to compel the Board of Directors, by *mandamus*, to perform their duty in investigating such charge, and to show their performance of such duty to the satisfaction of the court having cognizance of the matter; and all proceedings under this section shall be summary, and conducted to a conclusion with as little delay as possible; and the power hereby given to said courts may be exercised by the judge of either of said tribunals in vacation.

## B.

The Board of Directors are gratified to state that this appeal has met with a hearty and generous response from one of their own number. JAMES H LUCAS, Esq., one of the most highly respected citizens of St. Louis, and to whose enterprise much of its prosperity is due, has declared his intention of building and endowing an Observatory, on a large and national scale, at an estimated cost of two hundred thousand dollars. For a work of such magnitude several years will, of course, be requisite, in order to its successful completion, but a beginning will be made at the earliest day practicable.

It is an interesting coincidence that Sir ISAAC NEWTON was *Lucasian* Professor of Mathematics. No better augury could be desired in the establishment of the LUCAS OBSERVATORY OF ST. LOUIS.

The Observatory buildings will not be erected on land now belonging to the University. A beautiful and commanding site, containing twenty acres, has been set apart for the purpose by Mr. LUCAS, and will be used, unless some more suitable place can be found.

# THE STATUE OF WARREN.*

Mr. President, —

On behalf of a committee of the directors of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, I have the honor to surrender to you, as the President of that body, yonder marble statue of General Joseph Warren, who laid down his life for his country on this spot, eighty-two years ago this day. In this act of grateful commemoration, we do but pay an early-promised, long-deferred tribute of affection and respect to one of the most zealous champions and efficient promoters of American liberty and independence — the first distinguished victim in the cause. As far as it is in our power, we wipe off the reproach which has rested upon us for two generations. As early as the 8th of April, 1777, it was ordered by the Continental Congress, that a monument should be erected to the memory of General Warren in the town of Boston, and to the memory of General Mercer in Fredericksburg, Virginia. The marble of which these monuments are to be erected has not yet been quarried. In 1794, the members of King Solomon's Lodge of Masons in Charlestown, erected on the summit of Bunker Hill a Tuscan column, in honor of General Warren and his brave associates in arms. The property of the spot on which this monument stood was, by the donation of the Hon. James Russell, vested in the Lodge, and was ceded by them to the Bunker Hill Monument Association in 1825, on condition that some trace of their early patriotic effort should be preserved within the

* An Address, delivered on Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June, 1857, on occasion of the Inauguration of the Statue of General Joseph Warren.

more appropriate and permanent monument which the Association were about to erect. This pledge was fully redeemed in 1845, by allowing the Lodge to place within the obelisk an exact copy in marble of the original monument and of the inscriptions upon it.

At the celebration of the anniversary of the battle, in 1850, three quarters of a century after the great event, it occurred to a generous and patriotic citizen present,—whose heart and hand were ever open to the calls of public spirit or benevolence, — the late Thomas Handasyd Perkins, that the time had come when the duty of erecting some permanent memorial of General Warren ought no longer to be neglected, and a contribution of one thousand dollars was liberally offered by him for this purpose. This offer, contained in a letter to the late lamented Dr. John C. Warren, was referred to a committee of the directors of the Bunker Hill Monument Association; by whom, after due consideration, a marble statue, to be executed by some American artist, was recommended as the most suitable form of the memorial. This recommendation was adopted by the directors, was approved by Colonel Perkins, and has been carried into effect by his generous subscription and the contributions of other liberal benefactors. The work was confided, in conformity with the expressed wish of Colonel Perkins, to Mr. Henry Dexter, of Cambridgeport, a meritorious, self-taught American artist, who, in its execution, has united the sympathetic ardor of the patriot with the conscientious zeal of the sculptor. He has adopted the original portrait of Warren, by Copley, as the basis of his likeness, and has no doubt attained as perfect a resemblance of the youthful hero as it is now in the power of the art to produce. In his presence, and that of his work, it would be alike superfluous and indelicate to enlarge upon its merits. There it stands, let it speak for itself. I perform the last pleasing and honorable duty of the committee for procuring the statue, in now transferring it to your official possession, and placing it, through you, in the permanent custody of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

The performance of this pleasing and honorable duty is

not unattended with sadness. In the interval of seven years, which have elapsed since the work was proposed, its first and greatest benefactor has passed away, and with him the other earliest and largest contributors to the statue, our late respected and liberal fellow-citizens, John Welles and Samuel Appleton, and the two noble brother patrons of every public-spirited and philanthropic undertaking, Amos and Abbott Lawrence. One half of the cost of the statue was defrayed by these five departed benefactors,—the residue is the more recent donation of living contributors. The pedestal of beautiful American *verde antique* is the contribution of the family of the late Dr. Warren. For whatever of interest there is in this occasion—for whatever of satisfaction we enjoy, in seeing the first beloved and youthful victim in the cause of American liberty restored to us in enduring marble, we are indebted, in the first place, to the large-hearted, warm-hearted men whose names I have repeated. They have all passed away; and with them has also passed away another honored associate, the friend of nearly half a century, who would have enjoyed a silent but intense gratification in this day's proceedings, the nephew of General Joseph Warren, the late lamented Dr. John C. Warren, whose warm and active interest in the commemoration of the 17th of June, 1775, transcending the limits of name and kindred, led him to consecrate the strenuous exertions of more than thirty years, not merely to the erection of the monument, but to the illustration of all the memories that cluster around Bunker Hill. And may it be permitted to me, sir, as the only survivor of the first committee appointed to procure subscriptions in 1825, and of the executive committee clothed with the full powers of the directors, in the construction of the work, to state, that among all the zealous, persevering, and judicious friends of the Bunker Hill Monument, there was none who from first to last contributed more effectively to its successful prosecution and final completion than Dr. John C. Warren.

Nor let it be thought, sir, that in erecting the statue of General Joseph Warren and bestowing the honors of this

day exclusively upon him, we forget the services of the great men of whatever rank, who partook, with like courage and patriotic devotion, the perils of the ever memorable 17th of June, 1775, whether with him they gave their lives to the country, or survived for other fields of danger and other calls of duty. To honor, without attempting to enumerate or compare their names, — to mark to the latest generation the spot where they stood side by side through the live-long hours of that anxious, toilsome night and that tremendous day, and braved in their most terrible form, and most of them for the first time, the perils of the battle, — is the object of the time-defying work which crowns the hill on which we stand. It commemorates no individual man or State. It stands indeed on the soil of Massachusetts, where the battle was fought; but there it stands equally for Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, and the younger sisters of the New England family, Vermont and Maine, whose troops shared with ours the dangers and honors of the day. It stands for Prescott and Warren, but not less for Putnam, and Stark, and Greene. No name adorns the shaft; but ages hence, though our alphabets may become as obscure as those which cover the monuments of Nineveh and Babylon, its uninscribed surface, (on which monarchs might be proud to engrave their titles,) will perpetuate the memory of the 17th of June. It is the monument of the day, of the event, of the battle of Bunker Hill; of all the brave men who shared its perils, — alike of Prescott and Putnam and Warren, — the chiefs of the day, and the colored man, Salem, who is reported to have shot the gallant Pitcairn as he mounted the parapet. Cold as the clods on which it rests, still as the silent heavens to which it soars, it is yet vocal, eloquent, in their undivided praise. Till the ponderous and well-compacted blocks of granite, which no force but that of an earthquake will heave from their bearings, shall fall asunder, it will stand to the most distant posterity a grand, impartial illustration — nature's own massive lithography — of the noble page, second to no other in the annals of America, on which

History shall write down the names and the deeds of the 17th of June, 1775.

But while the obelisk, unappropriated to any individual name however brilliant, forgetful of no individual merit however humble, towers in serene simplicity, the one impartial monument of the day, — it seemed proper to the munificent proposer of the work we now inaugurate, and to his liberal associates in the undertaking, that a beginning should at length be made of a separate commemoration of those who rendered especial service in an action which gave a character to the whole succeeding contest; a battle in which the loss of the enemy exceeded twofold that of Saratoga, Monmouth, or Yorktown, or of any other conflict in the war; and which, disguising a disastrous defeat with the name of victory, was, in the language of General Burgoyne, who witnessed the engagement, " the loss of the British Empire in America." No one, I am persuaded, will think it unjust that the first statue has been erected to Warren; no one but must desire that the example thus set should be followed by those of Prescott, of Putnam, of Gardner, of McClary, and of whomsoever else a grateful posterity may deem worthy to be associated with them in these posthumous honors. I need not tell you, sir, that it has long been in contemplation to erect a permanent lodge on some portion of these consecrated grounds, which shall afford an appropriate place of deposit for the archives of the Association, and for the relics and memorials of the battle, and there it is probable, if this design is executed, that the statue which we this day inaugurate will be definitively set up, to be surrounded, let us hope, with the busts and statues of many others of the brave men, who stood or fell in the cause of the country on that momentous day.

In these ways and by these works — by the majestic structure which points its uninscribed shaft to the skies, and by the monumental statues which we dedicate to individual merit, — a grateful posterity will seek to honor those to whose wise and brave counsels, to whose toils and whose blood,

we are indebted, under Providence, for this rich heritage of public and private prosperity. Of these, — in this part of the Union, — there is no name to stand before Warren's. Prudent, resolute, fearless, not yet thirty-five years of age, he was in reality, as president of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, and chairman of the Committee of Safety, the efficient head of the patriotic cause in New England. In addition to these important offices, three days before the battle of the 17th of June, he was chosen major-general of the Massachusetts troops. He was himself opposed to the occupation of Bunker Hill, but that measure having been resolved upon by the council of war, Warren determined to support it with his presence, and if need should be, his blood. Mr. Gerry, his associate in the Committee of Safety, in conference with him on the 16th, strongly dissuaded his joining the detachment which had been ordered on this eventful errand. "It will be madness," said he, "to expose yourself where destruction will be all but inevitable." "I am aware of this," said Warren, "but I live within the sound of the cannon: how could I hear their roaring in such a cause and not be there?" Again Mr. Gerry remonstrated, and concluded with saying, "As surely as you go to the hill, you will be slain." Warren's reply was —

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."
It is sweet and becoming to die for the country.

That day, the 16th, he passed at Watertown, the seat of the Provincial Congress, remaining there the greater part of the night, in the discharge of the public business. At five o'clock on the morning of the 17th he rode to Cambridge, and suffering severely from headache, threw himself on the bed for a little repose — the last he ever took on earth. When the intelligence reached Cambridge that the enemy was in motion, it was communicated to him by General Ward. He rose from his bed, — declared that he was well, — mounted his horse, and rode to Charlestown. Just elected a major-general, he repaired to the field as a volunteer, — refused the command which was tendered him by Putnam and

Prescott,—inquired where the attack would be most formidable, and placed himself there,—among the foremost in the conflict, among the last in the lingering retreat; till he was struck with a bullet in the head, and fell to rise no more. The next morning the body was found by Dr. Jeffries and General Winslow, who visited the field, and who saw the spot where it was buried. The following spring, after the departure of the royal forces, the honored remains, identified by sure indications, were reinterred, with appropriate funeral ceremonies, in Boston. The pall was borne by General Ward and other distinguished associates in arms, and the opening words of Morton, the eulogist,—"Illustrious Relics! what tidings from the grave?"—produced a thrill in the audience, which clung, through life, to the memory of those who heard it. In the official account of the battle, prepared a short time afterwards, at the instance of the Committee of Safety, Major-General Joseph Warren is named first among the dead, as "a man whose memory will be endeared to his countrymen, and to the worthy in every part and age of the world, so long as virtue and valor shall be esteemed among mankind."

Eighty-two years have passed away since these prophetic words were uttered, and we now behold a pledge of their fulfilment in this great assembly, gathered to do honor to his name, and in the attendance of so many of the most distinguished of our community and of the land. We are deprived, indeed, by a cause which demands all our sympathy, of the desired presence of the illustrious chief, the Lieutenant-General of the armies of the United States, whose own blood has not been spared in the service of the country, who has fought her battles victoriously in every climate from the Canadian frontier to the tropics, and who, more favored of Providence, has lived to an honored age, to enter into that reward of gratitude and veneration, which it was given to Warren to deserve but not to enjoy. We are honored with the presence of the governors of several sister States, although suddenly deprived, to our great regret for the event and its cause, of the attendance of the chief magistrate of the empire State of New York, worthy representative of a

noble Massachusetts sire, governor of a State whose population equals that of the whole United Colonies on the day when Warren fell; of others who have served the republic in posts of honor and usefulness, in different parts of our common country; of these patriotic military corps, and civic and literary and benevolent fraternities; in a word, of this vast multitude of every age and either sex, assembled to pay homage to the marble presentment of the youthful hero; eager to crown with this earthly immortality of fame the first great martyr in the cause of American Independence.

Nor is it the least of the satisfactions with which we pay these honors to the memory of Warren, and celebrate the anniversary of his sacrifice, that we do it with no feelings of unkindness toward the land of our fathers. Time has long since poured its healing balm into the wounds of the Revolution, and the ancient ties of common language and kindred blood have resumed their force. Reason and humanity alike forbid that the fierce collisions which unavoidably attend the disruption and reorganization of States should open perennial fountains of national bitterness. When the excitements of the struggle are past, the great movements of public policy should be as calm and passionless as the march of the planets through the sky. While we pay due honors to the illustrious men who led the armies of the Revolution, we rejoice to believe and to know, that the great separation which they effected has been productive of equal benefits to both countries, and that the enlightened English statesmen of the present day, like the Burkes and Chathams of the Revolutionary period, acknowledge the soundness of the principles for which our fathers flew to arms, and are everywhere extending their application throughout the colonial empire of Great Britain. Henceforth let our only contest with the father-land be a generous emulation in the arts of peace. While I speak, the public vessels of the two countries are bound on a joint errand to the mid ocean, not to stain its waters with fraternal blood, but to knit the two continents together by those mysterious bonds by which modern science and art, outstripping the laggard hours, annihilating the width

of oceans, and flashing like thought through their rayless depths, is bringing the whole civilized world into the magic circle of instantaneous communication.

But, after all, the obelisks we erect and the statues we set up are but expressive symbols. The proudest monuments to the memory of our fathers are not those which are carved by the skilful artist from blocks of marble, or reared by the architect in majestic piles of granite. These, indeed, have their value and their interest. They mark for the latest posterity the scene of some momentous conflict; they redeem from the power of time and decay, the features of some noble countenance and the proportions of some manly form, causing the poor dust to start into life again from the molten bronze or the quarried marble. But these are not the rewards for which Warren and his associates braved death; not the monuments which will best perpetuate their fame. The principles of free government for which they laid down their lives; the national independence which, by united counsels and painful sacrifices, they achieved on hard fought fields; this great family of States which, with prophetic foresight, they bound together in a fraternal confederacy; this admirable adjustment of local and federal government, — the most exquisite contrivance of political wisdom which the world has seen, — these shall be their enduring monument. Nor less eloquent in their praise shall be the material prosperity which has resulted from their wise and patriotic measures. The world-surrounding ocean, whitened with the sails of American commerce, which, before the Revolution, was hemmed in by the narrow limits of colonial restriction; the hundreds of cities that line the coast and crown the banks of noble rivers, and which have started from the soil since the establishment of independence; the vast wilderness, whose primeval forests are yearly bowing to the settler's axe, affording a home to the redundance of our own population and the hungry millions of Europe; those boundless prairies over which the living wave of population is pouring like a rushing tide, bringing with it to the utmost verge of settlement the last results of civilization, railroads following the line of the recent Indian

trail, electric telegraphs to convey intelligence where the mail-coach was a thing of yesterday, great steamers on rivers and lakes traversed within a generation by the bark canoe, — these proclaim, in language more expressive than inscriptions on monumental granite, — in forms more significant than the sculptured marble, — the worth and the memory of the great and good men who sowed in weakness the harvest which we raise in power, who in the doubtful elements of national greatness which opened upon them in a visionary future, beheld the germs of this palmy growth, of this imperial abundance, as the sculptor beholds in advance the muscular limbs, the glowing features, the triumphant expression, of his marble hero, in the heart of the shapeless block.

Finally, my friends, let the recollections of a common danger and a common glory, which the day and the spot awaken, bring with them the strengthened love of a common country. The patriotism of our fathers, and especially of the illustrious man whom we commemorate, was of the most comprehensive cast. In a letter of the 21st of November, 1774, addressed to Josiah Quincy, another early-lost, devoted champion of American liberty, General Warren declares that "it is the united voice of America to preserve their freedom, or lose their lives in defence of it. I am convinced that the true spirit of liberty was never so universally diffused through all ranks and orders of the people in any country on the face of the earth, as it now is through all North America."

On the day on which Warren fell, Washington was commissioned as "commander-in-chief of all the continental forces raised or to be raised in defence of American liberty." Massachusetts and Connecticut had their armies in the field, commanded by their favorite generals; but John Adams took the lead in promoting the nomination of a general from that part of the Union where there was as yet no force embodied, eager to give a striking proof that no local feeling swayed New England, by intrusting the command of her army, — for such it was, — to a leader from the banks of the distant Potomac, whom he already designated as the "Beloved Washington." The melancholy tidings of the death of

Warren were received with poignant grief throughout the country, and it may be doubted whether the most brilliant success on Bunker Hill could have done as much to bind the colonies together as the noble, though in its immediate results unavailing, resistance; the profuse, though at the time unprofitable, outpouring of human blood. A great revolution must be inaugurated with a great sacrifice, and all the loftier passions are ennobled by the purification of sorrow; nor is it certain that Warren, had he assumed the command, and driven the enemy back to his boats, would have done as much to kindle a chastised and resolute enthusiasm throughout the country, and unite the colonies in the impending struggle, as when he shouldered his musket and fell in the ranks.

And, oh! my friends, let the lesson of fraternal affection which he taught us in his death be repeated in the persuasive silence of those stony lips. In his own heart-stirring language, let "the voice of our fathers' blood cry to us from the ground;" and upon this sacred day, and on this immortal hill, let it proclaim a truce to sectional alienation and party strife, as the mediæval church proclaimed the "truce of God." Wherever else the elements of discord may rage, let the billows sink down and the storm be hushed, like yonder placid waves, at the foot of Bunker Hill. Here let the kindly feelings that animated our fathers revive in the bosoms of their sons, assured that — should "malice domestic or foreign levy" invade us — if living champions should fail, that monumental cheek would burn with the glow of patriotism, that marble sword would leap from its scabbard, and the heaving sods of Bunker Hill give up their sheeted regiments, to the defence of the Union!

# THE IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.*

---

Mr. President, Governor King, President Fillmore,
Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

The surpassingly beautiful spot where we are assembled this day is one of no ordinary interest. We are met in full view of the outlet of one of the most considerable of those inland seas which form so marked a feature in the geography of our continent. We can almost hear the roar of its waters as they plunge, at yonder world-renowned cataract, to the lower level of the sister lake. The prosperous city, under whose immediate auspices we are assembled, has, within the experience of living men, grown up from a small village on the skirts of an Indian reservation, to be the busy mart of a vast inland trade. Behind us, uniting, in what may truly be called the bonds of holy matrimony, the waters of the mighty lakes with the waters of the mighty ocean, enduring monument of one of the most honored sons of New York, stretches far to the east that noble canal, which alone, perhaps, among the works of its class, has sustained itself in the competition with the railroad and the locomotive. In front of us spread out the fertile domains of a friendly neighboring power, the home of a kindred race, separated from us but by a narrow stream; a region to which we have closely grappled with hooks of steel, or at least with hooks of railroad iron, and the still stronger bonds of a mutually beneficial commercial reciprocity. We have come together on this interesting spot, at

* An Address delivered before the New York State Agricultural Society, on occasion of their Annual Fair, at Buffalo, Friday, 9th of October, 1857.

the invitation of the New York State Agricultural Society, to hold the farmer's autumnal holiday. From the remotest quarters of the Empire State and her sister republics, the railroads which have thrown their vast network over the country have afforded a ready conveyance to multitudes. Other multudes have descended your magnificent lake, in those unparalleled steamers, which, with scarce an interval of time, have taken the place of the bark canoe that skimmed its surface at the beginning of the century. Others, from the adjacent province, have crossed that noble suspension bridge, a wonder of engineering skill. In behalf of the respectable association in whose name I have the honor to speak, on this spot from which the simple children of the forest have not yet wholly disappeared, from whatever quarter, by whatever conveyance you have assembled, I bid you welcome. Friends, fellow-citizens, welcome! The woods have put on their gorgeous robes of many colors to receive you; the vaporous atmosphere has for this day hung up its misty veil, to shield you from the too fervid sun; the sparkling waters of Niagara River bid you "HAIL AND FAREWELL," as they hurry downward to their great agony; and Autumn spreads before you the rustic hospitality of her harvest-home.

There is a temptation, when men assemble on occasions of this kind, to exaggerate the importance of the pursuit in which they are engaged, in comparison with the other callings of life. When farmers or merchants or manufacturers or teachers or professional men, come together to celebrate an anniversary or an important event, or to do honor to some distinguished individual, it is almost a matter of course that their particular occupation or profession should be represented by those on whom the duty of speaking for their associates devolves, as the most important profession or calling. No great harm is done by these rhetorical exaggerations, which in the long run must correct each other; and which, if they have the effect of making men more content with their own pursuits, are not very pernicious, even if they remain uncorrected.

Although these claims which men set up, each for the paramount importance of his own occupation, cannot of course be all well founded, it may be maintained that each of the great pursuits of life is indispensable to the prosperity of all the rest. Without agriculture and manufactures, the merchant would have nothing to transport or exchange. Without commerce, the farmer and the manufacturer would be confined to a barter trade, in a limited home circle of demand and supply. In this respect, all the great pursuits of life in a civilized community may be deemed of equal importance, because they have each and all for their object to supply some one of the great wants of our nature; because each is necessary, to some extent at least, to the prosperity of every other; and because they are all brought, by the natural sympathies of our being, into an harmonious system, and form that noble and beautiful whole which we call civilized society.

But, without derogating from the importance of any of the other pursuits and occupations, we may safely, I think, claim for agriculture in some respects a certain precedence before them all. It has been said to be the great and final object of government to get twelve impartial and intelligent men into the jury-box; by which, of course, is meant that the administration of equal justice between man and man is the primary object of civilized and social life. But the teacher, secular or spiritual, might plausibly urge that it is of prior importance that the community should have the elements, at least, of mental and moral culture, and be taught the obligations of an oath, before any twelve of its members should take part in the administration of justice. The physician might contend that health is of greater importance than the trial by jury; and with greater reason it might be claimed for agriculture that it supplies the first want of our nature; the daily call of the great family of man for his daily bread — the call that must be answered before the work of life, high or low, can begin. Plaintiff and defendant, judge and jury, must break their fast before they meet in court; and, if the word of

a witty poet can be taken, certain very important consequences sometimes happen to culprits, in order that jurymen may get to their dinners.

But, to speak in a more fitting and serious strain, I must confess that there has always seemed to me something approaching the sublime in this view of agriculture, which (such is the effect of familiarity) does not produce an impression on our minds in proportion to the grandeur of the idea. We seem, on the contrary, to take for granted that we live by a kind of mechanical necessity, and that our frames are like watches made, if such a thing were possible, to go without winding up, in virtue of some innate principle of subsistence independent of our wills; which is indeed in some respects true. But it is not less true that our existence, as individuals or communities, must be kept up by a daily supply of food, directly or indirectly furnished by agriculture; and that, if this supply should wholly fail for ten days, all this multitudinous, striving, ambitious humanity, these nations and kindred and tribes of men, would perish from the face of the earth, by the most ghastly form of dissolution. Strike out of existence at once ten days' supply of eight or ten articles, such as Indian corn, wheat, rye, potatoes, rice, millet, the date, the banana, and the bread-fruit, with a half-dozen others which serve as the forage of the domestic animals, and the human race would be extinct. The houses we inhabit, the monuments we erect, the trees we plant, stand in some cases for ages; but our own frames — the stout limbs, the skilful hands, that build the houses, and set up the monuments, and plant the trees — have to be built up, re-created, every day; and this must be done from the fruits of the earth gathered by agriculture. Every thing else is luxury, convenience, comfort — food is indispensable.

Then consider the bewildering extent of this daily demand and supply, which you will allow me to place before you in a somewhat coarse mechanical illustration. The human race is usually estimated at about one thousand millions of individuals. If the sustenance of a portion of these multitudinous millions is derived from other sources than agriculture,

this circumstance is balanced by the fact that there is a great deal of agricultural produce raised in excess of the total demand for food. Let, then, the thoughtful husbandman, who desires to form a just idea of the importance of his pursuit, reflect, when he gathers his little flock about him to partake the morning's meal, that one thousand millions of fellow men have awakened from sleep that morning, craving their daily bread, with the same appetite which reigns at his family board; and that if, by a superior power, they could be gathered together at the same hour for the same meal, they would fill both sides of five tables reaching all round the globe where it is broadest, seated side by side, and allowing eighteen inches to each individual; and that these tables are to be renewed twice or thrice every day. Then let him consider that, in addition to the food of the human race, that of all the humble partners of man's toil,—the lower animals,—is to be provided in like manner. These all wait upon agriculture, as the agent of that Providence which giveth them their meat in due season; and they probably consume in the aggregate an equal amount of produce. Finally, let him add in imagination to this untold amount of daily food for man and beast the various articles which are furnished directly or indirectly from the soil, for building materials, furniture, clothing, and fuel.

The grand total will illustrate the primary importance of agriculture, considered as the steward — the commissary — charged with supplying this almost inconceivable daily demand of the human race and the subject animals for their daily bread; a want so imperative and uncompromising, that death in its most agonizing form is the penalty of a failure in the supply.

But although agriculture is clothed with an importance which rests upon the primitive constitution of our nature, it is very far from being the simple concern we are apt to think it. On the contrary, there is no pursuit in life which not only admits, but requires, for its full development, more of the resources of science and art — none which would better repay the pains bestowed upon an appropriate education.

There is, I believe, no exaggeration in stating that as great an amount and variety of scientific, physical, and mechanical knowledge is required for the most successful conduct of the various operations of husbandry, as for any of the arts, trades, or professions. I conceive, therefore, that the legislature and the citizens of the great State over which you, sir (Governor King), so worthily preside, have acted most wisely in making provision for the establishment of an institution expressly for agricultural education. There is a demand for systematic scientific instruction, from the very first steps we take, not in the play-farming of gentlemen of leisure, but in the pursuit of husbandry as the serious business of life.

In the first place, the earth which is to be cultivated, instead of being either a uniform or a homogeneous mass, is made up of a variety of materials, differing in different places, and possessing different chemical and agricultural properties and qualities. A few of these elements, and especially clay, lime, and sand, predominate, usually intermixed to some extent by nature, and capable of being so mingled and treated by art as to produce a vastly increased fertility. The late Lord Leicester in England, better known as Mr. Coke, first carried out this idea on a large scale, and more than doubled the productive value of his great estates in Norfolk by claying his light soils. To conduct operations of this kind, some knowledge of geology, mineralogy, and chemistry is required. The enrichment of the earth by decaying animal and vegetable substances is the most familiar operation perhaps in husbandry; but it is only since its scientific principles have been explored by Davy and Liebig, that the great practical improvements in this branch of agriculture have taken place. It is true that the almost boundless natural fertility of the soil supersedes for the present, in some parts of our country, the importance of artificial enrichment. I inquired last spring of a friend living in a region of this kind, on the banks of the Ohio, how they contrived to *get rid* of the accumulation of the farm-yard, (a strange question it will seem to farmers in this part of the world,) and he answered, "By carting it down to the river's

side, and emptying it into the stream." In another portion of the western country, where I had seen hemp growing vigorously about thirty years ago, I found that wheat was now the prevailing crop. I was informed that the land was originally so rich as to be adapted only for hemp, but had now become poor enough for wheat.

These, however, are not instances of a permanent and normal condition of things. In the greater part of the Union, especially in those portions which have been for some time under cultivation, the annual exhaustion must be restored by the annual renovation of the soil. To accomplish this object, of late years every branch of science, every resource of the laboratory, every kingdom of nature, has been placed under contribution. Battle fields have been dug over for the bones of their victims; Geology has furnished lime, gypsum, and marl; Commerce has explored the remotest seas for guano, and has called loudly on Diplomacy to assist her efforts; Chemistry has been tasked for the productions of compounds, which, in the progress of science, may supersede those of animal or vegetable origin that are prepared by nature. The nutritive principles developed by decaying animal and vegetable organizations are universally diffused throughout the material world, and the problem to be solved is to prepare them artificially on the large scale, cheap enough for general use. In the mean time the most simple and familiar processes of enrichment, with the aid of mechanical power and a moderate application of capital, are producing the most astonishing results. The success which has attended Mr. Mechi's operations in England is familiar to us all. By the application of natural fertilizing liquids, sprinkled by a steam-engine over his fields, they have been made to produce, it is said, seven annual crops of heavy grass.

Simple water is one of the most effectual fertilizers, and in some countries irrigation, carried on with no moderate degree of hydraulic skill, is the basis of their husbandry. While walking, on one occasion, with the late Lord Ashburton, in his delightful grounds in Hampshire, just before he departed

on his special mission to this country, in one of the intervals of our earnest conference on the Northeastern Boundary, he told me that he had expended ten thousand pounds sterling in conducting round his fields the waters of the little river — the Itchen, I think — that flows through the property, and that it was money well laid out. Pardon me the digression of a moment to say that I could not but honor the disinterested patriotism which led this kind-hearted, upright, and intelligent man, at an advanced age (with nothing on earth to gain or desire, and with every thing of reputation to risk), to leave the earthly paradise in which I visited him, and to cross the Atlantic in the winter in a sailing vessel (his voyage was of fifty-one days), to do his part in adjusting a controversy which had seriously menaced the peace of the two countries. The famous water-meadows of the Duke of Portland, at Clipstone, have been often described, where the same operation has been performed on a still more extensive scale. Mr. Colman's interesting volumes on European agriculture contain accounts of other works of this kind, but I confine myself to those which have fallen under my own observation.

Nor are these the only operations in which agriculture calls for the aid of well-instructed skill. That moisture, which, in moderation is the great vehicle of vegetable nourishment, may exist in excess. Vast tracts of land are lost to husbandry in this country, which might be reclaimed by dykes and embankments, or become fertile by drainage. Land is yet too abundant and cheap in America to admit of great expenditures in this way, except in very limited localities; but the time will no doubt come when, in the populous portions of the country, especially in the neighborhood of large cities, the sunken marshes which now stretch along our coast will be reclaimed from the ocean, as in Holland; and thousands of acres in the interior, now given up to alder swamps and cranberry meadows, be clothed with grass and corn. There are few farms of any size in the country which do not contain waste spots of this kind — the harbor of turtles, frogs, and serpents — which might be brought, at moderate expense

and some hydraulic skill, into cultivation. Other extensive tracts are awaiting the time when the increase of population and the enhanced value of land will bear the expense of costly operations in engineering. The marshes on the sea-coast of New England, New York, and New Jersey, probably exceed in the aggregate the superficies of the kingdom of the Netherlands, the greater part of which has been redeemed by artificial means from the ocean — a considerable tract, covered by the lake of Haarlem, within a few years. Now, if we could add a new territory to the Union, as large as the kingdom of the Netherlands, by the peaceful operations of husbandry, it would be a species of *annexation* to which I for one should make no objection. All the resources of science have been called into operation in that country, under the direction of a separate department of the government, to sustain the hydraulic works which protect it from the ocean. The state of things is similar in the fens of Lincolnshire and Bedfordshire. All the spare revenues of the Grand Duke of Tuscany have been appropriated for years to the improvement of the low grounds on the coast of that country, once the abode of the powerful Etruscan confederacy, which ruled Italy before the ascendancy of the Romans, now and for ages past a malarious, uninhabitable waste.

But when science and art have done their best for the preparation of the soil, they have but commenced their operations in the lowest department of agriculture. They have dealt thus far only with what we call lifeless nature, though I apply that word with reluctance to the genial bosom of our mother earth, from which every thing that germinates draws its life and appropriate nourishment. Still, however, we take a great step upward, when, in pursuing the operations of husbandry, we ascend from mineral and inorganic substances to vegetable organization. We now enter a new world of agricultural research; the mysteries of assimilation, growth, and decay; of seed-time and harvest; the life, the death, and the reproduction, of the vegetable world. Here we still need the light of science, but rather to explore and reveal than to imitate the operations of nature. The skilful agricultural

chemist can mingle soils and compound fertilizing phosphates; but, with all his apparatus and all his re-agents, it is beyond his power to fabricate the humblest leaf. He can give you, to the hundredth part of a grain, the component elements of wheat; he can mingle those elements in due proportion in his laboratory; but to manufacture a single kernel, endowed with living, reproductive power, is as much beyond his skill as to create a world.

Vegetable life, therefore, requires a new course of study and instruction. The adaptation of particular plants to particular soils and their treatment, on the one hand, and on the other, their nutritive powers as food for man and the lower animals, the laws of germination and growth, the influences of climate, the possible range of improvability in cereal grains and fruits, are topics of vast importance. The knowledge — for the most part empirical — already possessed upon these points, is the accumulation of the ages which have elapsed since the foundation of the world, each of which has added to the list its generous fruit, its nutritive grain, its esculent root, its textile fibre, its brilliant tincture, its spicy bark, its exhilarating juice, its aromatic essence, its fragrant gum, its inflammable oil; some so long ago that the simple gratitude of infant humanity ascribed them to the gift of the gods, while others have been brought to the knowledge of the civilized world in the historical period, and others have been presented to mankind by our own continent. No one can tell when wheat, barley, rye, oats, millet, apples, pears, and plums were first cultivated in Europe; but cherries and peaches were brought from the Black Sea and Persia in the time of the Roman republic; the culture of silk was introduced from the East in the reign of Justinian; cotton and sugar became extensively used in Europe in the middle ages; maize, the potato, tobacco, cocoa, and the Peruvian bark, are the indigenous growth of this country. Tea and coffee, though productions of the Old World, were first known in Western Europe about two centuries ago; and India rubber and gutta percha, as useful as any but the cereals, have been introduced in our own day.

There is much reason to believe, as our intercourse with Eastern Asia, Polynesia, and Australia increases, that new vegetable products will become known to us, of the greatest interest and importance for food, medicine, and clothing. Many, with which we are acquainted only in the writings of travellers and botanists, will unquestionably be domesticated. The most interesting experiments are in progress on the sugar-canes of Africa and China; and there is scarce a doubt that the most important additions will, in the course of time, be made to our vegetable treasures from the latter country. China, like North America, forms the eastern shore of a great ocean, with a cold north-western region in the rear. Its climate, under similar local conditions, closely resembles our own; and there is reason to believe that whatever grows there will grow here. A somewhat curious illustration of this is found in the plant ging-seng, to which the Chinese formerly attached, perhaps still attach, such a superstitious value. Its bifurcated root, as they thought, symbolized humanity, which indeed it does, as well as Falstaff's "forked radish;" and hence the name ging-seng, or "man-plant." They called it "the pure spirit of the earth," and the "plant that gives immortality." They deemed it the exclusive product of the central flowery kingdom, a panacea for every form of disease, cheaply bought for its weight in silver. A Jesuit missionary to China, Lafitau, being transferred to America early in the last century, discovered the precious plant in our own woods, where, indeed, in some parts of the country, it abounds. It began to be exported by the French to China, and after the commencement of our commercial intercourse with that country, at the close of the war of the Revolution, this much-prized root was sent in great quantities to Canton, and, much to the perplexity and disgust of the mandarins, became literally a drug in the market, losing most of its mysterious efficacy, in proportion as it was abundantly supplied by the outside barbarians.

But, without wandering so far for additions entirely novel which may be expected to our vegetable stores, I cannot but regard what may be called organic husbandry as one of

the richest departments of science, and one which is as yet almost wholly in its infancy. What wonders are revealed to us by the microscope in the structure and growth of the seed! — the instinct, so to say, of radicle and plumule, which bids one seek the ground, and the other shoot up toward the air; the circulation of the sap, which, examined under a high magnifying power, in a succulent plant — the Calla, for instance — resembles a flowing stream of liquid silver — a spectacle, in these days of "suspension," to make a man's mouth water; the curious confectionary that secretes sugar and gluten and starch and oil, and woody fibre, and flower and fruit and leaf and bark from the same elements in earth and air, differing in each differing plant, though standing side by side in the same soil; in a word, the wonders and beauties of this annual creation, — for such it is, — as miraculous as that by which sun and moon and stars and earth and sea and man were first formed by the hand of Omnipotence!

And who shall limit the progress of science, and its application to the service of man, in this boundless field? The grafting of generous fruits on barren stocks is as old as European civilization; but the artificial hybridization of flowers and fruits is a recent practice, which has already filled our conservatories with the most beautiful flowers, and our graperies and gardens with the choicest varieties of fruit. When reasoning man does with science and skill what has been hitherto left to the winds and the bees, the most important results may be anticipated. Modern chemistry has shown that the growth of the plant is not one simple operation, but that different ingredients in the soil, and different fertilizing substances, afford the appropriate nourishment to different portions of the plant. This discovery will, no doubt, prove to be of great importance in the higher operations of horticulture and pomology.

The culture of the grape and the manufacture of wine have already become considerable branches of industry, and afford great scope for the application of chemical knowledge. The vineyards in the neighborhood of Cincinnati and St.

Louis, though limited in extent, already bear, in other respects, a creditable comparison with those of Europe. All the processes of manufacture rival those of the province of Champagne and the Rhine, both in integrity and skill — a remark which I venture to make from some opportunities of personal comparison. Time, no doubt, will eventually bring to light a belt of territory — probably in the interior, or in the western portion of the continent (for we do not find wine in the eastern portion of Asia) — which will equal the most delicate vintages of Burgundy, Bordeaux, or Xeres.

Nor is it less probable that many vegetable products now imported from foreign countries will be naturalized here. It is but a century since the first experiments were made on the American continent in the cultivation of rice and cotton; and there is no reason to doubt that whatever the Old World produces will flourish within the same isothermal lines in this hemisphere. The recent agricultural reports from the Patent Office contain very important indications and suggestions on this branch of husbandry.

The condition of our native forests opens another broad field of inquiry in agricultural science, under three very striking aspects. The extensive prairies of the West, denuded of wood for an unknown length of time, and under the operation of causes not perhaps certainly made out, await from the settler's skill and industry those plantations which add so much to the beauty and salubrity of the soil, and contribute so materially to the service of man. In the mean time it is a very important question, in a broad region of the West, whether any thing cheaper and more effectual than the Osage orange (Maclura) can be found for fencing. In other portions of the country a condition of things exists, the precise reverse of that just described; and immense tracts of native forest, covering the land for hundreds of miles with a matted, impervious, repulsive wilderness, form a very serious impediment to cultivation, and constitute one of the great hardships which attend the pioneer of settlement. The opening of railroads through extensive districts of this description, with the intense demand for land, caused in part by the

unexampled emigration from Europe, will probably lead to new applications of steam-power, machinery, and capital, in the first clearing of the land; and thus materially facilitate the process of bringing it into cultivation. In the mean time, in the older settled parts of the country, we have some backward steps to take. The clothing of the sterile hill-sides and barren plains with wood is an object of great interest. The work of destruction has been carried on without sufficient discrimination. Too little thought has been had of that noblest spectacle in the vegetable world, plantations of trees for ornament and shade; too little consideration for a permanent supply of the demand for timber and fuel.

Every topic to which I have thus hastily alluded, in connection with the vegetable kingdoms of nature, suggests inquiry for the naturalist, in some department of his studies, and forms the subject of regular courses of instruction in some of the European universities, especially those in Germany.

The insects and vermin injurious to vegetation present another curious and difficult subject of inquiry. A very considerable part of every crop of grain and fruit is planted not for the mouths of our children, but for the fly, the curculio, and the canker-worm, or some other of these pests of husbandry. Science has done something, and will no doubt do more, to alleviate the plague. It has already taught us not to wage equal war on the wheat-fly, and the parasite which preys upon it; and it will, perhaps, eventually persuade those who need the lesson, that a few peas and cherries are well bestowed by way of dessert on the cheerful little warblers who turn our gardens into concert-rooms, and do so much to aid us in the warfare against the grubs and caterpillars, which form their principal meal.

Agriculture is looking anxiously to science for information on the nature and remedies of the formidable disease which has of late years destroyed so large a portion of the potato crop. The naturalist who shall solve that problem will stand high among the benefactors of his race.

Closely connected with this department of agriculture is

another, in which the modern arts have made great progress, and in which inventive sagacity is still diligently and successfully employed. I refer to agricultural machinery — improved implements of husbandry. This is a field in which the creative powers of the mind seem to be at work with an activity never before equalled, and which is likely to produce more important results in this than in any other country. The supply of labor in the United States has not kept pace with the demand, as it can rarely do in a new country, where strong temptations exist for enterprising attempts in every branch of industry. This state of things has furnished very powerful inducements for the introduction of labor-saving machinery and implements, and the proverbial ingenuity of our countrymen has been turned, with great success, in that direction. Your exhibition grounds fully justify this remark. Even the good old plough has become almost a new machine in its various novel forms; and other implements of the most ingenious contrivance and efficient action have been invented. The cultivator, the horse-rake, the mowing-machine, the reaper, and the threshing-machine, are daily coming into use in Europe and America, and producing the most important economy of labor. Successful attempts are making to work them by steam. It was said long ago of the cotton-gin, by Mr. Justice Johnson of the Supreme Court of the United States, that it had doubled the value of the lands in the cotton-growing region; and the mowing-machine, the reaper, and the threshing-machine are destined, almost to the same extent, to alleviate the severest labors of the farmer's year The fame of the reaper is not confined to this hemisphere. At the great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, in London, in 1851, it mainly contributed to enable American art to hold up her head in the face of the civilized world.*

* The first of the following extracts is copied from the *Boston Traveller* of the 23d September, 1857; the second from a recent number of the *London Illustrated News*. I have no means of verifying the accuracy of the statements: —

I.

"Agriculture at the West. — The scarcity of labor, and the enterprise of the emigrants and speculators, have led to the introduction of more

But there is still another department of agriculture, which opens the door to research of a higher order, and deals with finer elements, — I mean that which regards the domestic animals attached to the service of man, and which are of such inestimable importance as the direct partners of his labors, as furnishing one of the great articles of his food, and as a principal rescource for restoring the exhausted fertility of the soil. In the remotest ages of antiquity, into which the torch of his-

labor-saving machinery upon the farms in our Western States than anywhere else in the world. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Daily Gazette* says, among other improvements, steam-power threshing-machines are fast coming into use. The writer describes one he had just seen in operation on the farm of Dr. Watts, in Chillicothe. The wheat fields on this farm cover, the present year, three hundred and eighty-seven acres, which have produced some eight or ten thousand bushels of grain. He found the threshing ground very much like a village of straw-ricks, in the midst of which was a puffing engine, making the wheels of a machine fly, while men, horses, oxen, and wagons were kept busy supplying its wants. The machine, and three men to tend it, are furnished for five cents a bushel threshed. The consumption of wood is about one and a quarter cords per day, at two dollars and a half per cord. The price of farm labor there now is one dollar per day and board.

" The machine, when in active operation, threshed two bushels a minute, and on an average threshes seven hundred bushels a day. This is the work of seventy men in the old way of threshing by flail. The proprietor of the machine had more applications than he could supply, and his next engagements were for fifteen hundred acres of grain, owned by five proprietors, and yet this is not one of the great wheat counties of the State. Agricultural machinery of all kinds is extending rapidly through the West. The county of Pickaway now employs three hundred and fifty mowing and reaping-machines. Some of the interior counties have great manufacturing establishments for this machinery."

II.

" A correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* says, that, being in Rock county, Illinois, in the middle of August, 1857, he went up to the top of a hill called Mount Zion, six miles from Janesville, and counted on the surrounding plain one hundred and fifty four-horse-power reaping machines, busily cutting down wheat. There were a thousand men, women, and boys following, binding and shocking up the golden sheaves. It was a sight worth seeing to behold the grain falling, and gathered up at the rate of two hundred acres per hour."

tory throws not the faintest gleam of light, a small number, selected from the all but numberless races of the lower animals, were adopted by domestication into the family of man. So skilful and exhaustive was this selection, that three thousand years of experience, during which Europe and America have been settled by civilized races of men, have not added to the number. It is somewhat humbling to the pride of our rational nature to consider how much of our civilization rests on this partnership; how helpless we should be, deprived of the horse, the ox, the cow, the sheep, the swine, the goat, the ass, the reindeer, the dog, the cat, and the various kinds of poultry. In the warmer regions, this list is enlarged by the elephant, the llama, and the camel, the two last named of which, it is not unlikely, will be extensively introduced in our own country.

It may be said of this subject, as of that to which I have already alluded, that it is a science of itself. No branch of husbandry has, within the last century, engaged more of the attention of farmers, theoretical and practical, than the improvement of the breed of domestic animals, and in none perhaps has the attention thus bestowed been better repaid. By judicious selection and mixtures of the parent stock, and by intelligence and care in the training and nourishing of the young animals, the improved breeds of the present day differ probably almost as much from their predecessors a hundred years ago, as we may suppose the entire races of domesticated animals do from the wild stocks from which they are descended.

There is no reason to suppose that the utmost limit of improvement has been reached in this direction. Deriving our improved animals, as we generally do, from Europe, that is, from a climate differing materially from our own, it is not unlikely that, in the lapse of time, experience will lead to the production of a class of animals better adapted to the peculiarities of our seasons than any of the transatlantic varieties as they now exist. The bare repetition of the words, draft, speed, endurance, meat, milk, butter, cheese, and wool will suggest the vast importance of continued experi-

ments on this subject, guided by all the lights of physiological science.

Among the most prominent *desiderata*, in what may be called animal husbandry, may be mentioned an improved state of veterinary science in this country. While the anatomy of the lower animals is substantially the same as man's, their treatment when diseased, or overtaken by accidents, is left almost wholly to uneducated empiricism. It rarely, I may say never, happens, that the substantial farmer has not considerable property invested in live-stock, to say nothing of the personal attachment he often feels for some of his favorites — horse or cow or dog. But when their frames, as delicately organized and as sensitive as our own, are attacked by disease, or they meet with a serious accident, they are of necessity in most parts of the country committed to the care of persons wholly ignorant of anatomy and physiology, or imperfectly acquainted with them, and whose skill is comprehended in a few rude traditionary operations and nostrums. There are few of us, I suppose, who have not had some painful experience on this subject, both in our pockets and our feelings. The want of veterinary institutions, and of a class of well-educated practitioners, is yet to be supplied.

This hasty survey of the different branches of agriculture, imperfect as practical men must regard it, has, I think, shown that it opens a wide field for scientific research, and demands an appropriate education. It is, in fact, in all respects a liberal pursuit, and, as such, ought to be regarded by the community. It is greatly to be desired, that public opinion in America should undergo some change in this respect. There is no want of empty compliments to the "independent yeomanry" at public festivals and electioneering assemblages. When the popular ear is to be tickled, and the popular suffrage conciliated, the "substantial farmer" is sure to be addressed in honeyed phrase; but the most superficial observation of society shows that the learned professions, as they are denominated, — the various kinds of "business," as it is

significantly called, as if people could not *busy* themselves to any purpose, except in some kind of traffic, — and, in preference to both or in conjunction with both, political employment, are regarded as the enviable pursuits of life. It is not altogether so in the country from which the majority of the people of America are descended. In England, the ultimate object of a liberal ambition is the ownership of a handsome landed property, and the actual management by the proprietor of a considerable portion of it. Great fortunes, however acquired, are almost sure to be invested in great landed estates. Whether employed in the professions or in commerce, men escape from city life as from confinement, and the country-seat is generally the family mansion.

It would be absurd to deny the manifold importance of great commercial towns in our social system. They are not the mere result of calculation; they grow up by an irresistible necessity. The intense life which springs from their stern competition undoubtedly performs a most important office in the progress of civilization. The faculties are sharpened by the direct contact and collision of kindred minds. The great accumulations of capital, which almost exclusively take place in commerce and the occupations connected with it, exercise an all-powerful influence in the community, and are felt in all its enterprises. The social sympathies gather warmth and force from the generous contagion of congenial natures. But society is in its happiest state when town and country act and react upon each other to mutual advantage; when the simpler manners and purer tastes of rural life are brought to invigorate the moral atmosphere of the metropolis, and when a fair proportion of the wealth acquired in the city flows back, and is invested in landed improvements; transferring cultivated tastes and liberal arts from crowded avenues and ringing pavements to the open, healthful country, and connecting them with its substantial interests and calm pursuits.

In acknowledging, as I do most cheerfully, the important relations of city life and commercial pursuits to the entire social system of the country, I leave of course out of the account — I have no words but of abhorrence for them — the

organized conspiracies, swindling, and plunder, which exist side by side with the legitimate transactions of the stock-exchange. It is not one of the least perplexing anomalies of modern life and manners, that, while avowed and thus far honest gambling (if I may connect those words) is driven by public opinion and the law to seclude itself from observation within carefully tyled doors, there to fool away its hundreds, perhaps its thousands, in secret — discredited, infamous — blasted by the anathemas of deserted, heart-broken wives and beggared children — subject at all times to the fell swoop of the police — the licensed gambling of the brokers' board is carried on in the face of day; its pretended sales of what it does not own, its pretended purchases of what it does not expect to pay for, are chronicled in the public prints to the extent of millions in the course of a season, for the cruel and dishonest purpose of frightening innocent third parties into the ruinous sacrifice of *bonâ fide* property, and thus making a guilty profit out of the public distress and the ruin of thousands.

I do not claim for agricultural life in modern times the Arcadian simplicity of the heroic ages; but it is capable, with the aid of popular education and the facilities of intercommunication, of being made a pursuit more favorable than city life to that average degree of virtue and happiness, to which we may reasonably aspire in the present imperfect stage of being. For the same reason that our intellectual and moral faculties are urged to the highest point of culture by the intense competition of the large towns, the contagion of vice and crime produces in a crowded population a depravity of character from which the more thinly inhabited country, though far enough from being immaculate, is comparatively free. Accordingly, we find that the tenure on which the land is owned and tilled — that is, the average condition of the agricultural masses — decides the character of a people. It is true that the compact organization, the control of capital, the concentrated popular talent, the vigorous press, the agitable temperament of the large towns, give them an influence out of proportion to numbers; but this is less the case in the United States than in most foreign countries,

where the land is held in large masses by a few powerful landholders. Divided as it is in this country into small or moderate-sized farms, owned for the most part and tilled by a class of fairly educated, independent, and intelligent proprietors, the direct influence of large towns on the entire population is far less considerable than in Europe. Paris can at all times make a revolution in France; but not even your imperial metropolis could make a revolution in the United States. What the public character loses in concentration and energy by this want of metropolitan centralization, is more than gained, by the country, in the virtuous mediocrity, the decent frugality, the healthfulness, the social tranquillity, of private life. I trust I do full justice to the elegant refinements, the liberal institutions, the noble charities, the creative industries, the world-encompassing energy, of the cities; but the profuse expenditure of the prosperous, the unfathomed wretchedness of the destitute, the heaven-defying profligacy of the corrupt, the insane spirit of speculation, the frantic haste to become rich, the heartless dissipations of fashionable life, the growing ferocity and recklessness of a portion of the public press, the prevailing worldliness of the large towns, make me anxious for the future. It appears to me that our great dependence, under Providence, must be more and more on the healthy tone of the population scattered over the country, strangers to the excitements, the temptations, the revulsions of trade, and placed in that happy middle condition of human fortune which is equidistant from the giddy heights of affluence, power, and fame, and the pinching straits of poverty, and as such most favorable to human virtue and happiness.

While the city is refreshed and renovated by the pure tides poured from the country into its steamy and turbid channels, the cultivation of the soil affords at home that moderate excitement, healthful occupation, and reasonable return, which most conduce to the prosperity and enjoyment of life. It is, in fact, the primitive employment of man — first in time, first in importance. The newly created father of mankind was placed by the Supreme Author of his being in the garden, which the hand of Omnipotence itself had planted,

"to dress and to keep it." Before the heaving bellows had urged the furnace, before a hammer had struck upon an anvil, before the gleaming waters had flashed from an oar, before trade had hung up its scales or gauged its measures, the culture of the soil began. "To dress the garden and to keep it" — this was the key-note struck by the hand of God himself in that long, joyous, wailing, triumphant, troubled, pensive strain of life-music which sounds through the generations and ages of our race. Banished from the garden of Eden, man's merciful sentence — at once doom, reprieve, and livelihood — was "to till the ground from which he was taken," and this, in its primitive simplicity, was the occupation of the gathering societies of men. To this wholesome discipline the mighty East, in the days of her ascendancy, was trained; and so rapid was her progress, that, in periods anterior to the dawn of history, she had tamed the domestic animals, had saddled the horse, and yoked the ox, and milked the cow, and sheared the patient sheep, and possessed herself of all the cereal grains (with the exception of maize, and that controverted) which feed mankind at the present day. I obtained from the gardens of Chatsworth and sent to this country, where they germinated, two specimens of wheat raised from grains supposed to have been wrapped up in Egyptian mummy-cloths three thousand years ago, and not materially differing from our modern varieties; one of them, indeed, being precisely identical; thus affording us the pleasing assurance that the corn which Joseph placed in Benjamin's sack, before the great Pyramid was built, was not inferior to the best Genesee of the present day.

Agriculture, I say, was the great pursuit of the primeval East. Before the intellectual supremacy of Greece was developed, while the Macedonian sword slept in its scabbard, before the genius of military domination was incarnate in the Roman legion, while the warlike North yet wandered in her pathless snows, the Persian travelled far on the road to universal conquest and empire. From the Ionian Gulf to the Indus, from the Tanais to the sources of the Nile, a hundred and twenty-seven satraps, in the name of the great king, ad-

ministered that law of the Medes and Persians which never changed; and, throughout this mighty monarchy, — one of the most extensive that ever obeyed one ruler, — next to war, agriculture was the honored pursuit. On this subject the Greek historian Xenophon has preserved to us a charming anecdote. On a certain occasion, one of those half-mythical Persian sovereigns, into whose personal history the philosophers of Greece delighted to weave their highest conceptions of royal polity, Cyrus the Younger, received Lysander, the envoy of the Grecian allies, at Sardis; and, conducting him into the royal grounds, pointed out the beauty of the plantations, the straight avenues of trees, their rectangular disposition, and the fragrant shrubbery that shaded the walks. "Truly," cried the Spartan warrior, unused to these delightful but manly refinements, "I admire the beautiful scene, but much more should I admire the artist by whose skill it was created." Cyrus, pleased with this commendation, exclaimed, "It was all laid out and measured by myself, and a portion of the trees planted by my own hands." The astonished Lacedæmonian chieftain, looking up at Cyrus, arrayed, as was and is the fashion of the East, in royal purple, his arms and fingers sparkling with rings and bracelets, and his robes exhaling perfumes, exclaimed, "You have planted these trees with your own hands?" "Yes, by heavens," cried Cyrus, "nor do I ever go to my dinner till I have earned my appetite by some military or agricultural exercise." The Spartan saw in these manly, strength-giving, life-giving gymnastics the secret of the power which for the time had mastered the world, and clasping the hands of the virtuous prince, exclaimed, "Justly hast thou prospered, O Cyrus! thou art fortunate because thou deservest to be."

The Persian sank beneath the sword of the Macedonian, whose short-lived empire fell with its youthful founder. Had Alexander the Great planted trees in the interval of his wars, and drank water, like Cyrus, he might have lived to establish the most extensive empire which the world has yet seen. But a new portent of conquest was springing up in the West, on the frugal acres of Etruria and Latium. That Cincinnatus

who drove the Æqui and Volsci from the gates of Rome; that Paulus Æmilius who led the last king of Macedonia with his family in triumph up the steps of the Capitol; that Scipio who at Zama forever broke the power of Carthage; those iron-handed, iron-hearted consuls who conducted the Roman legions over degenerate Greece, and fiery Africa, and effeminate Asia, in the intervals of war and conquest tilled their little Latian farms. That stern censor who first made the name of austere frugality synonymous with Cato, wrote a treatise on the cultivation of the soil; and, so sure was a great Roman chief, in the best days of the republic, to be found at his farm, that the sergeants-at-arms, sent by the senate to summon them to the command of legions and the conquest of nations, were technically called *viatores*, "travellers."

At length the Roman civilization perished, and a new one, resting on the morality of the gospel and the hardy virtues of the northern races, took its place, and has subsisted, with gradual modifications, to the present day. Its first political development was in the land tenures of the feudal system, and it still rests on the soil. Notwithstanding the great multiplication of pursuits in modern times, the perfection of the useful and the fine arts, the astonishing expansion of commercial, manufacturing, and mechanical industry, agriculture has kept pace with the other occupations of society, and continues to be the foundation of the social system. The tenure cultivation, and produce of the soil, still remain the primary interests of the community.* The greatest political philosopher and most consummate statesman of modern Europe, Edmund Burke, who saw further than any of his countrymen into the cloudy future which hung over the close of the eighteenth century, at the meridian of his life, and while most engrossed in public business, purchased a large farm. "I have," says he in a letter written to a friend in that most critical year of English politics, 1768, "just made a push with all

* "That description of property (landed property) is in its nature the firm base of every stable government." — *Burke's Letters on a Regicide Peace.*

I could collect of my own and the aid of my friends, to cast a little root in the country. I have purchased about six hundred acres of land in Buckinghamshire, about twenty-four miles from London. It is a place exceedingly pleasant, and I purpose, God willing, to become a farmer in good earnest." This his purpose he carried into effect, and adhered to it to the end of his life. Those immortal orations, which revived in the British senate the glories of the ancient eloquence, were meditated in the retirement of Beaconsfield; and there also were composed those all but inspired appeals and expostulations which went to the heart of England and Europe in the hour of their dearest peril, and did so much to expose the deformity and arrest the progress, of that godless philosophy, — specious, arrogant, hypocritical, and sanguinary, — which, with liberty and equality on its lips, and plunder and murder and treason in its heart, waged deadly war on France and mankind, and closed a professed crusade for republican freedom by the establishment of a military despotism.

A greater than Burke in this country, our own peerless Washington, with a burden of public care on his mind such as has seldom weighed upon any other person, — conscious, through a considerable part of his career, that the success, not only of the American Revolution but of the whole great experiment of republican government, was dependent in no small degree upon his course and conduct, — yet gave throughout his life, in time of peace, more of his time and attention, as he himself in one of his private letters informs us, to the superintendence of his agricultural operations, than to any other object. "It will not be doubted," says he, in his last annual message to Congress, (7th of December, 1796,) "that, with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. . . . . Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success

than the establishment of boards, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled, by premiums and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement." On the 10th of December, 1799, Washington addressed a long letter to the manager of his farms, — the last elaborate production of his pen,— transmitting a plan, drawn up on thirty written folio pages, containing directions for their cultivation for several years to come. In seven days from the date of this letter his own venerated form was "sown a natural body, to be raised a spiritual body."

Nearly all the successors of Washington in the Presidency of the United States, both the deceased and the living, passed or are passing their closing years in the dignified tranquillity of rural pursuits. One of the most distinguished of them, Mr. Jefferson, invented the hill-side plough. Permit me also to dwell for a moment on the more recent example of the four great statesmen of the North, the West, and the South, —whose names are the boast and the ornament of the last generation, — Adams, Calhoun, Clay, and Webster, who forgot the colossal anxieties, the stern contentions, the herculean labors and the thankless sacrifices of the public service, in the retirement of the country, and the calm and healthful pursuits of agriculture. One of these four great men it was not my fortune personally to behold in the enjoyment of these calm and rational pleasures; but I well remember hearing him say, with a radiant countenance, that there was nothing in the triumphs or honors of public life so grateful to his feelings as his return to his home in Carolina, at the close of the session of Congress, when every individual on his plantation, not excepting the humblest, came out to bid him welcome, and to receive the cordial pressure of his hand. I was often the witness of the heart-felt satisfaction which Mr. Adams enjoyed on his ancestral acres, especially in contemplating the trees planted by himself, thousands of which are now scattered over the estate. While he ministered in this way to the gratification and service of other times, he felt that he was discharging no small portion of the debt which each generation owes to its successors. Adopting a tree as the device of his

seal, he added to it, as the expressive motto, the words which Cicero quotes with approbation from an ancient Latin poet, *alteri sæculo.* Mr. Adams took particular pleasure in watching the growth of some white maples, the seeds of which he had gathered as they dropped from the parent trees in front of that venerable hall in Philadelphia which echoed to his honored father's voice in the great argument of American independence. At Ashland, in 1829, I rode over his extensive farm, with the illustrious orator and statesman of the West; and as the "swinish multitude," attracted by the salt which he liberally scattered from his pocket, came running about us in the beautiful woodland pasture, carpeted with that famous Kentucky blue grass, he good-humoredly compared them to the office-seekers, who hurry to Washington at the commencement of an administration, attracted by the well-flavored relish of a good salary. Mr. Webster, reposing on his farm, at Marshfield, from the toils of the forum and the conflicts of the senate, resembled the mighty ocean which he so much loved, which, after assaulting the cloudy battlements of the sky with all the seething artillery of his furious billows, when the gentle south-west wind sings truce to the elemental war, calls home his rolling mountains to their peaceful level, and mirrors the gracious heavens in his glassy bosom.

The culture of the soil has, in all ages, been regarded as an appropriate and congenial occupation for declining life. Cicero, in his admirable treatise on "Old Age," speaking in the person of Cato the elder, to whom I have already referred, when he comes to consider the pleasures within the reach of the aged, gives the most prominent place to those which may be enjoyed in agricultural pursuits. These, he adds, are not impaired by the advance of years, and approach, as near as possible, to the ideal "life of the Wise Man." Guided by the light of nature, he contemplated with admiration that "power," as he calls it, of the earth, by which it is enabled to return to the husbandman, with usury, what he has committed to its trust. It belongs to us, favored with a knowledge of the spiritual relations of the universe not

vouchsafed to the heathen world, to look upon agriculture in higher aspects, especially in the advance of life; and as we move forward ourselves toward the great crisis of our being, to catch an intelligent glimpse of the grand *arcana* of nature, as exhibited in the creative energy of the terrestrial elements; the suggestive mystery of the quickening seed and the sprouting plant; the resurrection of universal nature from her wintry grave.

A celebrated sceptical philosopher of the last century, the historian Hume, thought to demolish the credibility of the Christian Revelation by the concise argument, "It is contrary to experience that a miracle should be true, but not contrary to experience that testimony should be false." The last part of the proposition, especially in a free country, on the eve of a popular election, is, unhappily, too well founded; but in what book-worm's dusty cell, tapestried with the cobwebs of ages, where the light of real life and nature never forced its way — in what pedant's school, where deaf ears listen to dumb lips, and blind followers are led by blind guides — did he learn that it is contrary to experience that a miracle should be true? Most certainly he never learned it from sower or reaper — from dumb animal or rational man connected with husbandry. Poor Red-Jacket, off here on Buffalo Creek, if he could have comprehended the terms of the proposition, would have treated it with scorn. Contrary to experience that phenomena should exist which we cannot trace to causes perceptible to the human sense, or conceivable by human thought! It would be much nearer the truth to say, that within the husbandman's experience there are no phenomena, which can be rationally traced to any thing but the instant energy of creative power.

Did this philosopher ever contemplate the landscape at the close of the year, when seeds and grains and fruits have ripened, and stalks have withered and leaves have fallen, and winter has forced her icy curb even into the roaring jaws of Niagara, and sheeted half a continent in her glittering shroud, and all this teeming vegetation and organized life are locked in cold and marble obstruction; and, after week upon

week and month upon month have swept, with sleet, and chilly rain and howling storm over the earth, and riveted their crystal bolts upon the door of nature's sepulchre — when the sun at length begins to wheel in higher circles through the sky, and softer winds to breathe over melting snows; did he ever behold the long-hidden earth at length appear, and soon the timid grass peep forth, and anon the autumnal wheat begin to paint the field, and velvet leaflets to burst from purple buds throughout the reviving forest; and then the mellow soil to open its fruitful bosom to every grain and seed dropped from the planter's hand, buried but to spring up again, clothed with a new mysterious being; and then, as more fervid suns inflame the air, and softer showers distil from the clouds, and gentler dews string their pearls on twig and tendril, did he ever watch the ripening grain and fruit, pendent from stalk and vine and tree; the meadow, the field, the pasture, the grove, each after his kind, arrayed in myriad-tinted garments, instinct with circulating life; seven millions of counted leaves on a single tree,* each of which is a system whose exquisite complication puts to shame the shrewdest cunning of the human hand; every planted seed and grain, which had been loaned to the earth, compounding its pious usury thirty, sixty, a hundred-fold — all harmoniously adapted to the sustenance of living nature — the bread of a hungry world; here a tilled corn-field, whose yellow blades are nodding with the food of man; there an unplanted wilderness — the great Father's farm — where he "who hears the raven's cry" has cultivated, with his own hand, his merciful crop of berries and nuts and acorns and seeds for the humbler families of animated nature — the solemn elephant, the browsing deer, the wild pigeon, whose fluttering caravan darkens the sky — the merry squirrel, who bounds from branch to branch, in the joy of his little life; has he seen all this — does he see it every year and month and day — does he live and move and breathe and think in this atmosphere of wonder — himself the greatest wonder of

* Johnston's Chemistry of Common Life, I. p. 13.

all, whose smallest fibre and faintest pulsation is as much a mystery as the blazing glories of Orion's belt, — and does he still maintain that a miracle is contrary to experience? If he has, and if he does, then let him go, in the name of Heaven, and say that it is contrary to experience that the August Power which turns the clods of the earth into the daily bread of a thousand millions of souls could feed five thousand in the wilderness!

One more suggestion, my friends, and I relieve your patience. As a work of art, I know few things more pleasing to the eye, or more capable of affording scope and gratification to a taste for the beautiful, than a well situated, well-cultivated farm. The man of refinement will hang with never-wearied gaze on a landscape by Claude or Salvator; the price of a section of the most fertile land in the West would not purchase a few square feet of the canvas on which these great artists have depicted a rural scene. But nature has forms and proportions beyond the painter's skill; her divine pencil touches the landscape with living lights and shadows, never mingled on his pallet. What is there on earth which can more entirely charm the eye or gratify the taste than a noble farm? It stands upon a southern slope, gradually rising with variegated ascent from the plain, sheltered from the north-western winds by woody heights, broken here and there with moss-covered boulders, which impart variety and strength to the outline. The native forest has been cleared from the greater part of the farm, but a suitable portion, carefully tended, remains in wood for economical purposes, and to give a picturesque effect to the landscape. The eye ranges round three fourths of the horizon over a fertile expanse, — bright with the cheerful waters of a rippling stream, a generous river, or a gleaming lake, — dotted with hamlets, each with its modest spire; and, if the farm lies in the vicinity of the coast, a distant glimpse from the high grounds, of the mysterious, everlasting sea, completes the prospect. It is situated off the high road, but near enough to the village to be easily accessible to the church, the school-house, the post-office, the railroad, a sociable neighbor, or a

travelling friend. It consists in due proportion of pasture and tillage, meadow and woodland, field and garden. A substantial dwelling, with every thing for convenience and nothing for ambition, — with the fitting appendages of stable and barn and corn-barn and other farm buildings, not forgetting a spring-house with a living fountain of water, — occupies, upon a gravelly knoll, a position well chosen to command the whole estate. A few acres on the front and on the sides of the dwelling, set apart to gratify the eye with the choicer forms of rural beauty, are adorned with a stately avenue, with noble, solitary trees, with graceful clumps, shady walks, a velvet lawn, a brook murmuring over a pebbly bed, here and there a grand rock, whose cool shadow at sunset streams across the field; all displaying, in the real loveliness of nature, the original of those landscapes, of which art in its perfection strives to give us the counterfeit presentment. Animals of select breed, such as Paul Potter and Morland and Landseer and Rosa Bonheur never painted, roam the pastures, or fill the hurdles and the stalls; the plough walks in rustic majesty across the plain, and opens the genial bosom of the earth to the sun and air; nature's holy sacrament of seed-time is solemnized beneath the vaulted cathedral sky; silent dews, and gentle showers, and kindly sunshine, shed their sweet influence on the teeming soil; springing verdure clothes the plain; golden wavelets, driven by the west wind, run over the joyous wheat-field; the tall maize flaunts in her crispy leaves and nodding tassels: while we labor and while we rest, while we wake and while we sleep, God's chemistry, which we cannot see, goes on beneath the clods; myriads and myriads of vital cells ferment with elemental life; germ and stalk, and leaf and flower, and silk and tassel, and grain and fruit, grow up from the common earth; the mowing-machine and the reaper — mute rivals of human industry — perform their gladsome task; the well-piled waggon brings home the ripened treasures of the year; the bow of promise fulfilled spans the foreground of the picture, and the gracious covenant is redeemed, that while the earth remaineth, summer and winter, and heat and cold, and day and night, and seed-time and harvest, shall not fail.

# CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND CHARITY.*

---

PREFATORY NOTE.

A SEVERE financial crisis took place in the United States, and extended to the other commercial nations of the world, in the summer and autumn of 1857. Multitudes were thrown out of employment by the general stagnation of business, and a winter of unusual severity for the poor was anticipated. During the prevalence of this fear, Mr. Everett proposed to the President of the Boston Provident Association (Hon. Robert C. Winthrop) to deliver an address on the subject of charity, for the benefit of that excellent institution. This offer was readily accepted, and the following discourse, aiming only at a popular discussion of the subject, was prepared. In the course of the following season it was repeated at Providence, R. I.; Charlestown, Cambridgeport, and Salem, Mass.; in the cities of New York; Newark, N. J.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Richmond, Va.; Baltimore; Philadelphia; Washington and Georgetown, D. C.; and Charleston, S. C. The aggregate net amount accruing to the various charitable institutions for whose benefit the discourse has been delivered, is about $12,500.

BOSTON, 1st of June, 1858.

---

THE interesting statement of the President of the Provident Association, to which we have just listened, makes it unnecessary for me to dwell at length on the nature and objects of that institution. It is generally supposed, that, owing to the present financial state of the country, (though its severity happily is in some degree mitigated,) an unusual degree of that suffering, of which there is always so much in the winter,

* An Address delivered before the Boston Provident Society on the 22d of December, 1857, and repeated, in substance, in several other places in the course of the ensuing season.

will exist during the approaching season. In the midst of an almost unexampled prosperity, a great, though as we trust a temporary, visitation has passed over the land. A more than usually abundant harvest had filled the granaries of the mighty West almost to repletion, but at that season of the year, when the produce ought to be moving to the market, the steamers on the great lakes and rivers, as if smitten by an invisible hand, were laid up, and the railroad trains moved backward and forward with less than half the ordinary amount of travel and transportation. In the older and more thickly settled parts of the country, and in the large towns, the cheerful din of the factory and the workshop was hushed, and those employed in them sorrowfully dismissed from their accustomed labors. Enterprise, alike in its boldest flights and humblest walks, was paralyzed. Our ships brought home valuable cargoes only to go into the public stores, or to be reshipped at great sacrifice to foreign markets. Our banks were in the possession of coin which they dared not circulate, and transacted their business with promises to pay on demand, which they knew at the time they could not fulfil. Happily I am able to speak of this feature of the crisis in the past tense. Great trading companies and substantial private fortunes went alike to the ground, and embarrassment and distress, in too many cases ruin, have brooded like evil spirits over the opulent counting-house, the busy shop, and the petty stall.

This state of things, though commencing in our own country, has not been confined to it. It has pervaded the commercial world; it is felt in the remotest channels of trade; and springs no doubt from causes deep-seated and far-reaching.

It is no part of my purpose, on this occasion, to explore these causes, or to speculate on the possible remedies for the wide spread evils which have come upon us. Conceiving that the severe discussion of abstract principles would be out of place at this time, I shall attempt only to show the importance, — the necessity even, in communities like ours, — of

well-administered charitable organizations; and this by a few arguments and illustrations addressed to the common sense and Christian sympathies of an intelligent audience. In fact, the great object of my appearance before you this evening is already attained. It has been accomplished by your presence, before I have opened my lips; and if, at the close of the evening, you should be of opinion that you have hardly got your money's worth, I hope you will be consoled by the reflection that the poor will have your money.

Whatever be the causes of the general financial paralysis, from which the country is just beginning to recover, its necessary effect must, of course, be very severely felt by that portion of the population — and this in our great cities is a large portion of the population — which depends upon their daily employment for their daily bread. I feel, however, that to any call for extra efforts of relief, it may be answered, that, at a crisis like this, the resources of those best able to make these efforts have been almost universally impaired, — in some cases greatly reduced, — and in not a few wholly cut off. But to this it must be rejoined, that, if the means ordinarily available for the relief of suffering have in some cases, have in the main, been diminished, the amount and the urgency of want have been increased in an equal degree; and the appeal is proportionably the stronger to those, who, by the blessing of Providence, though they may have been affected by the prevailing embarrassments, are still in the possession of the means of aiding their destitute fellow-beings. The question is not, what can we do as conveniently as ever, but what can we do without great inconvenience? We must not, because our prosperity may in some degree have been impaired, be insensible to the wants of those to whom the seasons are always unfavorable and the times always hard; — and who have no margin of prosperity, — nothing in reserve, — to enable them to sustain any additional pressure, without severe distress.

I am aware of the discouragements which attend extraordinary efforts for the relief of the destitute, in times like these,

especially when those efforts are to be made by the mass of the reasonably prosperous community, who yet have at best not much to spare from the ordinary wants of themselves and families; and who, in a season of general financial distress, are obliged to draw upon that little surplus for their own support. One of these discouragements is, that the burden, if we regard it as a burden, is so unequally distributed. While some give munificently in proportion to their ability; many fairly and willingly; there are too many who give as little as possible; and some who refuse altogether, and that with the amplest means, to bear their part in the performance of the common duty. "Why should I be called upon?" says one; "I have but a moderate income; I work hard at my business; I have many dependent on me; I really have but little that I can possibly spare. My neighbor here has a great property; he lives entirely at his ease; he has no family burdens; he has more money than he knows what to do with, and he gives little or nothing for charitable purposes?"

But however much this state of things is to be regretted, however warmly it may be resented as a piece of injustice on the part of those who, enjoying the protection of society and favored by the bounties of Providence, yet refuse to contribute their share toward the relief of their fellow-men in distress, yet this must not prevent us from doing our own duty according to our ability; it does but make it the more necessary that we should exert ourselves to the utmost. We must look upon the closed hand of the parsimonious, as a part of the blighting storm in spring, the untimely frost in harvest, the stagnation of business, the hard times. Nay, we must consider those who thus shut their ears and their hearts to the cries of suffering humanity, as so many new objects of compassion, not indeed requiring food and clothing, but richly entitled to our profound pity; pity for their barren and unblessed affluence. This sentiment is embodied with striking significance in the ordinary usage of our language. The forms and causes of human misery are infinite; — poverty, disease, bereavement, insanity, all these make men miserable; but

it is the close-handed, hard-hearted man of wealth,—the poor rich man,—whom we call *the* miserable,—the miser.*

But there is another and a much more serious objection to organized charities and charitable institutions of all kinds, which was brought forward with the *éclat* of an original discovery, maintained with great zeal, supported by a formidable array of statistics and a vast but rather crude detail of historical illustration, by an ingenious and celebrated writer of the last generation in England, the Rev. Mr. Malthus, and still adhered to by a numerous school of political economists, his disciples. The theory of this distinguished writer, personally it is said a man of the most amiable disposition, in substance is this;—that there is a natural tendency in population to increase faster than the supply of food, which necessarily results in want and suffering; that all measures for the relief of this want come to be regarded as a part of the regular resources of the community,—and in this way exert an influence toward the increase of the population, and consequently in the long run have the effect of augmenting, instead of diminishing, the want and suffering they were intended to relieve. In the earlier editions of his work, Mr. Malthus used this most extraordinary language, which I quote to you *verbatim:* "A man who is born into a world already possessed, if he cannot get subsistence from his parents, on whom he has a just demand, and if the society do not want his labor, has no claim of *right* to the smallest portion of food; in fact he has no business to be where he is. At nature's mighty feast, there is no vacant cover for him. She tells him to be gone, and will speedily execute her own order, if he do not work upon the compassion of some of her guests. If these guests get up and make room for him, other intruders immediately appear demanding the same favor." † This atrocious sentiment, expressed in language not less atrocious, was omitted out of deference to the public feeling in the later edi-

* "Our language, by a peculiar significance or dialect, calls the covetous man the *miserable man*."—*South's Sermons*, Vol. IV. p. 305.

† Malthus' Essay on the Principles of Population. London, 1803, p. 531.

tions of Mr. Malthus' work; but the philosophy, in which it is conceived and which it expresses, lies at the basis of the celebrated "Essay on Population."

That philosophy I regard as radically false. That want and suffering, — suffering even for the necessaries of life, — exist by a law of our nature is I believe true; though I respect every effort to find, by patient investigation and sober reasoning, a more cheerful solution of what has been lately called "the social problem." They seem to be inseparable from the nature of a race of imperfect beings placed in a state of moral probation. They always have existed, sometimes to a frightful extent as to the number of the victims and the severity of the suffering, sometimes greatly reduced and mitigated; but they always have existed and probably always will exist. "The poor ye have always," is not merely a plaintive utterance, breathed from the tenderest heart that ever beat in a human form; but it is an axiom of political economy, deducible from the whole experience of life and history of man. But from the monstrous consequences inferred from this truth by Mr. Malthus and his school I wholly dissent. His doctrine overlooks altogether laws of our nature as certain and as imperative as those which it recognizes; it shuts its eyes upon duties which stand among the highest on the scale of social obligation; it neglects sources of happiness the most abundant and pure. Prove to me that there is a grief or a pang incident to our poor human nature, and you prove that somewhere in God's universe, — in nature or in society, — in law, opinion, or sympathy, there is a drop of balm intended for its solace. It is just as much a law of our nature that suffering should be relieved as that it should exist; just as much a law of our nature that hunger should be fed and nakedness clothed, as that improvidence, casualty, disease, mental imbecility, or any amount or variety of moral causes, should produce poverty and suffering. It would be I think no error to affirm, that one part of the design of Providence, in permitting the existence of want and the misery caused by it, is to cultivate the kindly sympathies of our nature by their relief.

Moreover this argument against charitable institutions, if it proves any thing, proves greatly too much. The argument in substance is, that the relief afforded by such institutions gets to be relied upon as a regular resource, and consequently tends to the increase of that part of the population which enjoys the benefit of the relief. The more almsgiving, the more mendicants; the larger the sums appropriated for the relief of the poor, the greater the number of paupers. But if charitable institutions tend to this abuse, much more certainly, extensively, and effectively are the various industrial pursuits and occupations of society productive of the same evil. The expectation of earning a subsistence by one of the various callings of life is the great and primary inducement, — as far as motives of calculation go, — which tempts the rising generation to establish themselves in families; and the actual ease or difficulty of thus earning a livelihood is the condition which, in point of fact, determines the increase of the population. The process of emigration, which is at present draining Europe into America, sufficiently illustrates this proposition: it is the Old World rushing to the New for bread. Now if, as Mr. Malthus and his school virtually contend, all charitable provisions for the poor ought to be given up, on the ground that they get to be reckoned among the regular resources of the community, and consequently tend to turn poverty into a vocation, and rear a generation for the almshouse, the asylum, and the infirmary, for the same reason all the arts and trades must be proscribed, as so many temptations to lure adventurers to establish themselves in families, of whom the greater number are doomed to be unsuccessful; in other words, that no one "has any business to be where he is," except those able to live on inherited wealth, or otherwise previously assured resources.

I have promised to abstain from the discussion of abstract principles on this occasion, but I may at least say that this argument of Mr. Malthus rests upon an assumption as groundless as it is arrogant, that mankind are divided into two distinct classes, the rich and the poor; having no connection with each other; travelling by parallel paths which never

run together the journey of life; separated by a high wall, which is not to be broken down nor leaped over; and that it is our duty to leave, if not even to make, the shady side of the wall as cheerless and uninviting as possible.

This whole wretched view of the matter has its origin mainly in treating subjects which involve great moral elements simply as questions of political economy. The true philosophy, or, to use a phrase which I greatly prefer, the plain truth, is, that we all belong to one great company, making the pilgrimage of life together; the strong and the weak, the wise and the simple, the amply provided and the scantily provided; that by the law of our nature, the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong; that disaster may attend those who start with the fairest prospects, and unexpected success crown the feeblest beginnings: that there all degrees of condition and varieties of character, from overflowing abundance to pinching want; from creative energy of intellect to a feebleness of mind which scarcely rises above instinct; from a will which nothing can resist to an irresolution which yields to every obstacle; that these degrees of condition and varieties of character are strangely and inseparably mixed together in the great brotherhood of humanity; and that it is not less the privilege than the duty of the strong, the prosperous, and the well provided to assist those who falter by the way. " The poor learn to calculate upon these organized charities," you say. Why, good heavens, they ought, to a reasonable extent, to calculate upon them! There is no better index of the mature civilization of a country than well organized charitable institutions; and no surer token of general decrepitude and political decay than the frightful mendicancy which scourges a land in their absence. Why, what a world it would be, if the path of life lay all the way along the brink of a steep precipice, as in some of the mountain passes which cross the Alleghanies, where if the carriage deviates but an inch from the track it plunges headlong to destruction! Judiciously administered and to the proper objects (and on that point I shall presently say a word), charitable relief of honest want is, in the very constitution of society, a

resource as legitimate and as honorable — though, of course, to the recipient by no means as desirable — as trade, agriculture, or manufactures. I see no more justice, no more virtue, no better ground of complacency on the part of giver or receiver, in the eighteen dollars a month which you pay to a sailor while he is healthy and strong, for taking his chance of being blown from your topmasts in a gale, — the cold, wet sail, as thick and as hard as a board, beating like a sledge-hammer in his face with every roaring gust, — the mad ship dipping her yard-arms in the sea at every roll, with a sweep and a swing which it makes a landsman sea-sick but to think of, — than there is the moiety of that sum which you pay him in his premature old age — if there ever was such a thing as old age in the life of poor Jack — to support him in a hospital after he is worn out in your service; his bones lifted out of their sockets by the rheumatisms contracted on your dreadful wintry coast; his iron muscles melted down with the scurvy, produced by luxuriating too long on that barrelled abomination, which I dare not call before this audience by its sailor name; and his lungs consumed by the poisonous atmosphere, which, to the disgrace of practical science, is still allowed to infest the forecastle.

But charity, as I have said, must be judiciously bestowed on the proper objects, and administered in accordance with those prudential considerations, without which our benevolence augments the evils which it aims to relieve. If not so bestowed and administered, it not only becomes a bounty on improvidence, perhaps on profligacy, and impairs the fund that ought to be exclusively applied to the relief of honest want; but in cases of imposition, if the fraud is at length discovered, it tends to lessen the willingness to afford relief on the next appeal. For this reason, the bestowal of charitable aid should be regarded as a matter of serious advisement. It may, I think, be laid down as a rule wholly to forbear alms-giving in the streets; to mere vagrants at the door; or to unknown persons presenting themselves, not an uncommon case, with testimonials from persons equally unknown. In general terms it may be stated, that, in this community, no street

beggar, no professed mendicant of whatever name or under whatever plausible pretext, is a meritorious object; nor is it safe to receive unsupported statements of distress from entire strangers, further than to make them the subjects of patient inquiry.

This is a point of such practical importance, — of such ever-recurring application, — in the administration of our charities, that you will permit me to illustrate it at somewhat greater length, than the proportions of my address might otherwise seem to admit. Some time last year a young man called upon me of rather equivocal appearance, but of somewhat insinuating address, who represented himself and truly to be the son of a highly respectable gentleman well known to me, but living at a distance, and the young man requested of me a supply of money to take him home. The demand was moderate in amount, and the reason for making it plausibly stated. Apologizing to him for not immediately acceding to his request on the ground of the impositions so frequently attempted, I told him, that, if he would bring me a testimonial from any respectable source, I would with pleasure grant him the desired aid. I suggested as the readiest method of effecting his object, that he should send a telegraphic message to his father, to which he would get a return in a few hours. To this proposal he replied, that his father was at a distance from home; and he left me to return in the evening with a recommendation, which he was confident he could procure in the neighborhood. It occurred to me, as I went down the street, that it might be prudent to communicate by telegraph with another member of the family with whom I was acquainted, and in a few hours I received for answer that it was by no means their wish that I should comply with his request. The next mail brought me the information that he had roamed the world for several years, raising contributions from those who, personally or by reputation, knew his father; whose friends and acquaintances he was estimated to have taxed in this way to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars.

A few weeks ago, the public journals contained an account

of a benevolent lady in Philadelphia, who was frequently called upon by a child to relieve the wants of her father, represented as dangerously ill, and at length as dying. Finally he was reported as dead, and the good lady furnished the means of defraying his funeral expenses. Hitherto she had acted without personal inquiry, but Christian sympathy now led her to propose a visit to the house of mourning. Here she found the child's father in his coffin, surrounded by the weeping family. Her tender feelings were still further wrought upon by the general appearance of misery in the wretched apartment, and on taking her departure she gave them additional aid, and promised continued supplies from charitable friends. Returning a few moments afterwards for her purse, which she had accidentally left behind her, she found the supposed dead man sitting up in his coffin eagerly counting its contents.

Mendicity in Europe is a trade, — almost a profession. It is carried on by organized fraternities; it is taught in regular schools, and, strange as the proposition sounds, it yields a handsome income. In the large cities, the members of these fraternities have each his regular beat, on which no outsider is allowed to intrude. On a visit to Europe in early life, I was informed that at that time in London, a street of average productiveness "well-begged" would yield six shillings sterling *per diem;* a dollar and a half of our money; — which was at least three times the amount of the wages of a farm laborer in most parts of England; and my informant added, that, by good management, by the time his circuit was completed, the beggar might begin again. About the same time, a friend of mine went to pass the winter at Rome. On his first arrival, he was regularly accosted by a beggar, the same individual, as soon as he left his door in the morning, to whom my friend for a few days as regularly gave a few pence. Soon perceiving that this annoyance was likely to last, my friend frankly told his persecutor that he was going to stay till spring, and asked him how much he would take, money down, to leave him unmolested for the rest of the season, and to keep off all interlopers. After a little chaffering, they

agreed upon a pretty moderate sum; the beggar kept his word; and my friend, who of course was half in jest and had nothing serious in view but to escape the daily annoyance, thought he had made a good bargain, and discounted the winter's dole to very tolerable advantage.

Our great American novelist, Cooper, tells an amusing anecdote of a battalion of beggars near a hundred strong, which he recruited at Sorrento, in the kingdom of Naples, during a few weeks residence at that delightful spot. The operation began by his giving a *grano*, a copper coin worth about a cent, to a beggar, who daily seated himself at the gate of Mr. Cooper's villa. In a few days one or two additional pensioners made their appearance, and received their expected *grano*. As the fame of the beneficent American *Signore* went abroad, the numbers increased, till all the mendicants in Sorrento assembled daily at Mr. Cooper's door to receive each his *grano*. The rumor of such unexampled munificence could not be confined within the city walls; new candidates for the pittance flocked in from the neighborhood, — from considerable distances; to prevent jostling and struggling, their benefactor caused them to be drawn up in line for the reception of the accustomed largess, and on the day of his departure from Sorrento, they paraded in this way to the number of ninety-six,* as tattered a corps probably as has been mustered in Christendom since the days of Falstaff's regiment; for of all beggars the Neapolitan are known for their transcendant, not to say transparent, raggedness. There is no part of the Christian world which has fallen under my observation, where the art of begging is carried to greater perfection than in the kingdom of the two Sicilies. All sorts of grievous hurts and shocking diseases are skilfully counterfeited; a real deformity or mutilation is a revenue; and an incurable disease an income for life.

But France is not much behind Italy in this respect, unless things are greatly mended within the last thirty years. I saw almost every day during a whole winter, and that a severe

* Cooper's Excursions in Italy, p. 136.

one, a young woman seated on the *Pont Neuf* at Paris, holding two pale, bloated, drowsy children in her lap. Downcast and pensive, she asked no alms. Some little sewing or knitting feebly plied occupied her delicate fingers. A basket of matches and other trifles for sale stood on one side, and served as a receptacle for the bounty of the kind-hearted; on the other side was a placard, which in large legible letters set forth, that the young mother and her children were suffering for want of food. A sadder group can hardly be imagined; but on speaking of it to a friend who had penetrated further into the *mystères de Paris* than I had, he told me that this young person was well known to the police; that she returned at night to a rather luxurious home; that the children, drugged with anodynes to keep them quiet, were hired by the day for this exhibition, which yielded so much, that, after paying the real mother liberally for their use, a handsome surplus remained to reward the patient exhibitor.

The learned Professor Beckmann, in his valuable and interesting "history of Inventions," narrates a case of a child borrowed for a like purpose, which terminated less advantageously for the borrower.* During a great scarcity at Hamburgh, there was a gratuitous distribution of bread. A poor woman presented herself with a child in her arms. The infant was shrieking piteously, and the impatient but kind-hearted crowd gave way, and allowed her to reach the window from which the bread was given out. Another poor woman who had been striving in vain to reach the window perceiving this, requested with ready wit the loan of the infant. The request was cheerfully granted by the mother, who recommended to the borrower at the same time to pinch the infant smartly, in order to increase its apparent cries of hunger. This arrangement succeeded; the poor child uttered the most piercing cries; the hungry but sympathizing crowd again gave way; and the second woman obtained her loaf; but when she returned through the crowd to restore the bor-

* Beckmann's History of Inventions, Vol. II. p. 436, Bohn's Edition.

rowed baby, its mother, if she was its mother, which I greatly doubt, had wholly disappeared.

But the most remarkable instance of almsgiving without charity which I ever witnessed was at Lyons in 1818. The hill of Fourvières (Forum Vetus), the seat of the ancient city of Lyons and the birthplace of two Roman Emperors,* looks down upon the modern town. You ascend it by a winding path, through vineyards and olive gardens, and groves of fig-trees, and you behold from its summit a scene of transcendent natural beauty and historical interest, though one that has escaped, I think, the generality of tourists. For this reason you will perhaps allow me to dwell upon it for a moment, in further illustration of the main subject of my discourse. Through the defiles of Mount Cindre on the north, you catch a glimpse of the golden slopes of Burgundy. The dark and serrated ridges of Auvergne, within whose secret laboratories, heated by concealed volcanoes, nature distils some of her most salubrious mineral waters, bound the prospect on the west. The misty hills and genial valleys of Dauphiny and Languedoc stretch far away to the south in dreamy luxuriance. On the east comes in the headlong turbid Rhone, swelled with the tributary floods of the Lake of Geneva, of the Arve and the Arveyron; and sharing with the Rhine, the Danube, and the Po, the waters that trickle from a thousand Alpine glaciers. You follow the line of Jura distinctly on the north-east, and further in the east, especially with the aid of a glass, the eye, glancing from the Shreckhorn, the Finster Aar Horn, the Jung Frau, unclimbed by the foot of man till it was ascended by our own Agassiz, rests at length at the distance of a hundred miles upon sovereign Mont Blanc, visible in a clear day even to the naked eye. There you behold it swelling grandly to the sky, laden with the piled storms of sixty centuries; bright as the ocean of sunshine which bathes its cold unmelting sides; pure as the deep blue heavens which canopy its vestal snows; mysterious as the conscious stars which look down at midnight into its

* Claudius and Caracalla.

fathomless chasms; a vast eternal mountain of glittering crystal, — unutterable inconceivable monument of creative power!

When you turn at length from this all glorious panorama, and look down upon the confluence of the Saone and Rhone, at your feet, the recollections of nearly three thousand years crowd upon the mind. Here in the remotest antiquity sixty Gallic nations assembled to celebrate the annual sacrifices of the primitive Celtic race. This was the focal point, from which the power and policy of Rome, overleaping the Alps, radiated to the west and north. Here the great Dictator paused to meditate with dilating thought on the mighty career of conquest which was opening before him, and which is felt in the language, the laws, and the national divisions of modern Europe. This was the central station, from which Agrippa laid out the four great roads, pathways of empire, that traversed and tamed impatient Gaul. Here the subjugated races erected a temple to Agrippa's friend and father-in-law, the Emperor Augustus, in which, in the next generation, Caligula established prizes in rhetoric, condemning the unsuccessful competitors to wipe out their long dull orations from their tablets with their tongues (a regulation which, happily for modern orators, has been allowed to become obsolete, it being found that the lapse of a short time performs the operation with equal success): there in fine the liberal Trajan erected a splendid edifice for the markets, the fairs, and the courts.

These monuments of ancient power and altars of ancient worship have passed away; and the modest chapel of our Lady of Fourvières looks down upon their ruins from the summit of the hill. The popular faith ascribes miraculous powers to her image; and at the season of the year when the melting clusters of the *côte d' Or* are ready to burst with their gushing nectar; when the rough coat of the ripened fig opens, and discloses its purple bleeding heart, pilgrims in great numbers and from considerable distances flock to the shrine. These pilgrimages are the vintage, the harvest-home of the mendicants of Lyons and the neighboring

regions. They line the road-side from the bottom to the top of the hill singly and in families; they stand, they sit, they lie; the maimed, the halt, and the blind; the sturdy and the humble; the clamorous and the mute; of every age and of either sex, suffering every conceivable form of real or pretended infirmity. Long established usage sanctions their claim and settles its amount; — a *liard* (a half-farthing) from every pilgrim, who is sometimes the poorer man of the two, to every beggar. So much a matter of business is it; so little of delicacy or sentiment exists on either side, that in half the cases you see the parties making change with each other for this most minute of largesses. A *sous*, which is equal I believe to three *liards*, is handed by the pilgrim to the beggar. The beggar knows that he is to retain only a part of this magnificent sum, and returns two *liards* to the pilgrim! *

What a contrast between the charities of man and the charities of Heaven! Man making change with his brother man for half-farthings, and the dear God causing his rich big clouds to rain down plenty on the just and the unjust; and his noble rivers to pour from their secret urns in the eternal mountains; and his health-giving waters to sparkle from the secret dispensaries of the earth; and the breezy wings of his mighty winds to fan the languid pulses of creation into cheery vigor; and his wine and his oil to stream from every hill-side; and the finest of his wheat to wave in yellow luxuriance over a thousand fields; and all his imperial heavens from their opening windows to pour down every day upon the evil and the good one golden genial deluge of morning light!

But you will think that I indulge in a somewhat singular train of remark and illustration, in a discourse upon an occasion like this, the object of which is to strengthen your sym-

* Sir Walter Scott, in his interesting description of the professed beggar of Scotland in the introduction to "The Antiquary," relates an anecdote of Andrew Gammels, one of that class, who said to a gentleman, — on his expressing his regret that he had no silver, as in that case he would have given Andrew a sixpence,—"I can give you change for a note, Laird."

pathies in the cause of charity. But it is precisely on account of the inutility, not to say the absurdity, of mere mechanical alms-giving such as I have described; it is because of the atrocious impostures by which the benevolent are so liable to be deceived, who bestow their alms, without personal investigation, that I invite you to make some well organized and faithfully administered institution, like the Provident Association and others of like nature, the almoners of your bounty in all cases, — and they are by far the larger number of cases, — in which you are unable yourself to inquire particularly into the merits of the application. Most men, occupied with the duties of out-door life; most women, engaged in household cares and the calls of society, want the time, — for a good deal of time is required for the purpose, — to trace the applicant for relief to his generally remote and uninviting abode, and there investigate his case. Accordingly if we are satisfied by a plausible and coherent statement, still more if our sympathies are powerfully wrought upon by the appearance of manifest and urgent want, under the pressure of more imperative duties, or what we regard as such, we give without further inquiry, — sometimes to an unworthy object, — perhaps only to furnish the means of immediate indulgence and excess. We give, as the proverbial expression is, "to get rid of him"; not to relieve a suffering fellow-being, but to spare our own time and labor, to relieve ourselves. The sums thus wastefully bestowed are lost to the meritorious poor, for whom they should have been reserved; they are given without conscious self-approval on the part of the donor, without gratitude on the part of the receiver; and as I have already hinted, if imposition has been practised and it is afterwards detected, it tends to create a suspicious temper and to check the naturally warm current of benevolent feeling. In a word, bounty to the worthless is the plunder of the deserving.

Far different is the case in the operations of an organized society like the Provident Association. It is one of its incumbent duties, — not certainly a pleasant one, — to detect the impositions, so frequently attempted by pretended objects

of charity, and of these, to prevent the repetition, an accurate record is kept. Its more grateful office, and one which is performed with equal diligence and fidelity and far higher satisfaction, is, by the agency of its visitors, to verify the piteous tale, to follow the applicant for relief to his cheerless retreat, (home one can scarce call it,) his damp cellar, his forlorn attic, — to ascertain the extent of his suffering; and if possible apportion the assistance given to the nature and degree of his want; and of these two offices of Christian benevolence, that which relieves real distress is not more important than that which unmasks indolence, fraud, and profligacy.

It is plain that for the effectual performance of either of these duties no ordinary qualifications are required. The foundation must be laid in a warm loving nature; a profound sense of duty must add its powerful sanction; experience must impart a readiness of discrimination and a tact which are of very great importance; and even a kindly manner is not to be overlooked. It is harder for many persons to be patient than generous. It was a beautiful trait in the character ascribed to the late lamented general agent of the Provident Association, Mr. Calvin Whiting, that, while his retentive memory and large experience prevented his being easily deceived by the host of impostors who came before him, "the kindness of his heart led him always to give a patient and ready attention to their stories."

But a far more important branch of our subject is that which concerns the foundation of the duty of active benevolence. In what does its obligation consist? And on this topic it would seem enough to say, that of all our social duties none is more eminently characteristic of our religion as Christians, than charity. Let me accordingly remind you that we have reached the season of the year when, — with a little variation as to the precise day, growing out of the difference between the old and new style, — Christians of almost every name commemorate the birthday of their common master. On Christmas day, beginning at Jerusalem in the church of the sepulchre of our Lord, the Christmas anthem will travel with the star that stood above his cradle, from

region to region, from communion to communion, and from tongue to tongue, till it has compassed the land and the sea, and returned to melt away upon the sides of Mount Zion. By the feeble remnants of the ancient Syrian and Armenian churches, creeping to their furtive matins amidst the unbelieving hosts of Islam, in the mountains of Kurdistan and Erzeroum; within the venerable cloisters, which have braved the storms of barbarism and war for fifteen centuries on the reverend peaks of Mount Sinai; in the gorgeous cathedrals of Moscow and Vienna, of Madrid and Paris, and still imperial Rome; at the simpler altars of the Protestant church in western Europe and America; in the remote missions of our own continent, of the Pacific islands, and of the farthest East, on Friday next for the Catholic and Protestant churches, the song of the angels which hailed the birth of our Lord will be repeated by the myriads of his followers all round the globe.

Let its choral strains remind us, that, as far as the relations of man to man are concerned, charity is the central and characteristic duty of our religion. The splendid polytheisms of antiquity made little or no provision for the organized relief of the poor. What was done for that purpose was done almost exclusively by the political legislator. Without being entirely neglected by him, the duty of providing for the various classes of the poor was but very imperfectly appreciated. As far as we can gather from the remains of Grecian and Roman literature, such a thing as an almshouse, a refuge for the decayed poor of either sex, an institution for the instruction of the blind, the deaf-mute, the idiot, an infirmary of any description, a retreat for the insane, a foundling hospital, was unknown in the world before the birth of our Saviour. Instead of institutions of the last-named description, it was the practice in almost every part of the ancient world to expose the new-born infant to perish.* There were

* It is mentioned by Ælian (v. H. II. 7) that the exposure of infants was forbidden at Thebes, as if such a prohibition were singular on the part of that city.

vestal virgins to guard the sacred fire in the temples, but no sisters of charity to prevent the spark of life from being extinguished in the bosom of suffering humanity. In the large towns there were profuse distributions of corn to the citizens; wounded soldiers and the children of those who had fallen in battle were supported at the public expense; and in the temples of Esculapius there seem to have been arrangements for the maintenance of the diseased, who were brought to the shrine of the god for relief. The most important provision for the relief of the poor was that which was made by voluntary private associations, like the benevolent and social fraternities of modern times, — institutions which, however meritorious in their sphere, could have made no impression upon the pauperism and suffering of crowded cities and populous empires. Speaking in general terms, the relief of want was left to individual action, with very little aid from religion or the state. The common sympathies of our nature forbid us to doubt that this duty of charity toward the suffering was performed to some extent by individuals; but in reference even to this it must be borne in mind, that the great duty of active benevolence — the master principle of human sympathy — formed no part of the religious or political systems of antiquity. Those systems culminated in art, patriotism, justice, power, and conquest, but not in love. It is sometimes mentioned of a distinguished public character, that he bestowed his largesses open-handed on the populace, but I do not recollect in all classical history an individual portrayed to us as a philanthropist, in the modern acceptation of the term.*

This peculiarity of ancient life and manners grew in part

* The accuracy of the statements contained in this paragraph has been contested, partly from a misconception natural enough in a case of oral delivery, of what it really affirms. A careful perusal of the great work of the Baron Degerando *Sur la bienfaisance publique*, in which the entire subject of public charity is treated with equal learning and judgment, will I think furnish ample confirmation of all I have stated. See particularly *Troisieme Partie, Livre III. ch. Premier.* On the Temples of Esculapius, see *Recherches Historiques, sur l' exercice de la medicine dans les temples, chez les peuples de l' antiquité par L. P. Auguste Gauthier.* Paris, 1844.

from the very structure of society, and was one of its greatest defects. In the absence of an efficient recognition of the kindly principle which binds men together by the cords of love, the terrible inequalities of human fortune were left in all their unmitigated severity, and the different classes in the community were engaged in an eternal struggle, — the rich contending for power and pleasure, and the poor for bread. Wanting the best assurance of political stability, the mutual good-will inspired by kindly social relations, the little republics were the prey of constantly recurring revolutions; and the great military despotism, which eventually overpowered and swallowed up the smaller states, destitute for ages of the strength concentrated in a population whose various classes are knit together by the interchange of the kindly charities of life, upheld only by martial discipline and a corrupt and degrading superstition, gave way at last before the physical superiority of invading barbarians, and found the only influences which retarded its decline and fall, in the final ascendency of the Christian faith, which gradually imparted a moral unity to victors and vanquished, and moulded both at length into the new political organizations of the modern world.

This principle of active and disinterested benevolence, scarcely recognized by the ancient religions, became the corner-stone of the new faith, and was gradually developed in the thousand charities of Christendom. The majority of its first converts were the children of want and sorrow; it fed its destitute brethren at common tables; and for a while threw its little resources into a common stock. Springing originally from this source and prompted by religious sympathy, its charities for ages flowed through the channels of the church. During the dreary and chaotic period which intervened between the decay of the ancient civilization and the formation of modern society, charity, like letters, arts, manners, and every other influence which mitigated the military ferocity of the age, with the exception of chivalry, took refuge in the religious houses. The vast domains conferred upon the church in the dark ages by the policy, the superstition,

or the piety of the state, however otherwise misapplied, mainly furnished the fund by which the dependent poor were carried through those wintry mediæval centuries. Much unthrift and abuse, much worldly policy and individual selfishness, no doubt found their way into the administration of these domains; but it is not necessary to go back to the middle ages or to foreign countries for the like misapplication of what is good in itself. Mendicancy, sanctioned by religion, ceased to be discreditable and grew into a vocation. Idleness and profligacy forced their way with helpless infirmity and honest suffering to the tables of conventual bounty; but after all I know nothing that did so much as this organized religious benevolence, — coextensive with Christendom, — to keep society together under the iron yoke of feudalism, a system of which almost all the secular aspects are so entirely repulsive, anti-social, and unlovely.

In the Catholic countries of Europe this connection of active benevolence with the religious houses is still to some extent kept up, although their revenues within the last hundred years have been greatly impaired. Unquestionably the versatile many-sided civilization of the modern world admits of a far more efficient dispensation of charity, under the sanctions of law and secular organization; but religious sensibility and a sense of religious duty must still be the ultimate foundation and furnish the inspiring motive of all earnest benevolent action. I look therefore with entire respect on that sentiment, which, in the Catholic countries, calls the poor man's bank of deposit the *Mount of Piety*, transforming what in Protestant countries, under the name of the pawnbroker's shop, is too often a receptacle for stolen goods, into a most beneficent charitable institution. I honor the feeling which leads the French to call the Hospital "God's Hotel," the home where the Great Father gathers his poor children who have no other home on earth, in the hour of their utmost need. I feel how an act of homely kindness is elevated to sublimity, when I behold Archbishop Fenelon, the instructor of princes, the companion of the great, — who on one of his walks of charity, having found the family of a peasant in

great affliction weeping at the loss of a favorite cow, their only treasure, which had strayed away and could not be found, not only furnished them with money to supply the loss, but having on his way home fallen in with the very cow which was the object of so much sorrow, turned back in a dark night and drove her home to the peasant's door.* Protestant as I am, I more than reverence the fervid philanthropy, which animated St. Vincent de Paul, in founding "the Sisters of Charity." That noble display of energetic masculine benevolence, mingled and softened with all the tenderness of woman's love, which has encircled an English maiden's brow with the only enduring wreath of the late Crimean war,— a wreath which will preserve its bloom when all the laurels of the Alma and Inkerman and Balaklava, the Redan and the Malakoff, have faded, (Heaven forbid that I should seem to pluck a leaf from the beautiful chaplet!)—was not then for the first time witnessed in modern Europe, though never perhaps before in a manifestation so serenely illustrious. For a century and a half there has not been a battle field in France or Italy, which, before the thunder of the cannon has wholly ceased, has not been traversed by the Sisters of Charity. When the decisive battle of the Downs before Dunkirk, between Turenne and the great Condé, was fought, on the 14th of June, 1658, the wounded and diseased of the royal army were sent to Calais. There were no accommodations for them within the city, and they were placed under tents without the walls. The heats of midsummer and exposure to the night air in that unhealthy region, brought on an epidemic fever. The ordinary hospital attendance of the army proved wholly insufficient. At the suggestion of the Queen Mother, Anne of Austria, four young Sisters of Charity, then just organized at Paris, were sent by St. Vincent de Paul to nurse and tend the sufferers. Two of these young women soon perished under the laborious duty,—there were six hundred sick and wounded soldiers to be nursed and tended,—but their places were immediately supplied. "We

* Butler's Life of Fenelon, p. 113.

see," said the founder of this admirable sisterhood, "how full these poor young women are of zeal for the glory of God, and charity for their neighbor. One called upon me yesterday and told me that she had heard that two of her sisters were dead from fatigue at Calais, and desired me, if I thought best, to send her there. I told her I would think of it, and she came to me again to renew the request." *

When the monasteries were suppressed in the Protestant countries in the sixteenth century, as they have more recently been for the most part suppressed in the Catholic countries, the state assumed the support of the poor. The great act of the forty-third of Elizabeth may be regarded as the first systematic recognition by the law of the land of the great duty of supporting the poor.† The transition necessary in the new relations of the church, wise and salutary in its main results, was doubtless attended with no little suffering in the course of the change. It put an end to many beneficent provisions, which flowed from the one great fountain of Christian benevolence; of which, however, a few, gentle memorials of mediæval humanity, have survived the state of things that gave them birth. Some of the military and civil tenures of the feudal ages, not less than the ecclesiastical dotations, were held on the condition of a perpetual distribution of food to the needy wayfarer at the door of the castle or abbey. These kindly foundations have not all ceased to exist at the present day. I was twice a guest at noble houses in England, where by a beautiful custom, transmitted from time immemorial, a piece of bread and a cup of beer are given at the porter's lodge to every wayfarer that claims them, often to the number of thousands in a single year. Who can estimate the amount of the relief and comfort enjoyed by the weary

* Butler's Life of St. Vincent de Paul, p. 198.

† See Hallam's Constitutional History of England, Vol. I. p. 80. This most judicious author undervalues, as I think, the services rendered by the religious houses in the relief of the poor; and gives undue prominence to the abuses necessarily attending that mode of contributing to their support. See Burke's Abridgment of English History, Chapter II.

traveller, through the long centuries for which this unpretending bounty has been dispensed?

I remember to have heard a really affecting anecdote at one of these houses* of the fidelity of these poor wayfarers to their temperance vows. The noble mansion in question stands on the high road from the midland counties in England to Liverpool, and was constantly travelled by the poor Irish, who come over in summer to reap the wheat-harvest. At the time when Father Mathew's temperance labors were at the height of their success, and most of these humble hard-working pilgrims had taken the vow of total abstinence, so great was the number of those, who, far from home on the dusty road, in midsummer, weary and foot sore, and where there was no one to witness and betray a violation of their pledge and no law to compel its observance, yet refused the proffered glass of beer, that, in order to save the trouble of bringing them water from within, a marble fountain was constructed outside the porter's lodge, that they might more conveniently slake their thirst in the street.

These unostentatious charities exist only in a few cases by tradition; and have in general been swept away by the increase of population and the hard, unsentimental, matter-of-fact spirit of modern society. A personage like the licensed mendicant of former times, such as Scott has described in Edie Ochiltree, — type of a class to which the great Burns (it is sad to think it) deemed it not improbable he should himself sink, — could hardly exist at the present day; but its preservation down almost to our times bears witness to the half-sacred character, with which our Christian civilization invests the poor. A man must have sacrificed his best feelings on the altar of political economy, who is not touched with the simple charities of that inimitable "village preacher," who will live forever on the pages of Goldsmith, and in the heart of the Anglo-Saxon reader.

> "His house was known to all the vagrant train,
> He chid their wanderings, but relieved their pain.

* Trentham Hall, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland in Staffordshire.

> The long remembered beggar was his guest,
> Whose beard descending swept his aged breast.
> The ruined spendthrift, now no longer proud,
> Claimed kindred there, and had his claim allowed.
> The broken soldier, kindly bid to stay,
> Sat by his fire and talked the night away,
> Wept o'er his wounds; or, tales of sorrow done,
> Shouldered his crutch, and showed how fields are won.
> Pleased with his guests, the good man learned to glow,
> And quite forgot their errors in their woe;
> Careless their merits or their faults to scan,
> His pity gave, ere charity began."

But although the relief of the poor is now clothed with the sanctions of the law, and is administered by public authority, as far as the sustenance of absolute indigence extends; there still remains that broad field of meritorious want, of temporary destitution trembling on the verge of hopeless pauperism but not yet sunk to its dismal level, which pleads the more earnestly on that very account for judicious, systematic, and effectual, though from the nature of the case voluntary relief. It is this description of want, in its nature the most afflictive to the sufferer, inasmuch as it implies wounded sensibilities,—mental as well as physical suffering,—which makes the strongest appeal to a liberal and compassionate nature. In truth the only difficulty which I experience in this, the closing part of my discourse is, in finding any line of argument,—any topic of persuasion, which is not too familiar to bear repetition before an audience like this. No, my friends, if the knowledge possessed by you all of the disastrous state of the times, which has not only levelled with the dust, means as ample and expectations as fair as yours, but which has thrown hundreds, not to say thousands, out of that daily employment on which they depend for their daily bread,—if the inquiry which no man of reflection can banish from his thought, how persons thus situated and their dependent families are to get through a New England winter,—where, how, in the failure of their accustomed means of support, they are to find fuel, clothing, and bread; if the sight one

sees too often in our large towns, notwithstanding all our admirable charities, of men, women, and children evidently suffering for want of an adequate supply of nourishing food,—(would to Heaven I could place before you on this platform, at this moment, a spectacle which I witnessed a short time since; a pale-cheeked, hollow-eyed, blue-lipped, barefooted, half naked, haggard creature, and oh that expression of fifty on the brow of fifteen, picking cinders from a barrel of ashes with the thermometer below zero);—if as the season advances, whose rigors as yet mercifully delayed are sure at length to arrive, these ice-clad streets, and dreary leaden skies, and howling wintry winds fail to bring home the sacred duty of charity with sufficient emphasis to your bosoms, it were worse than useless in me to multiply words in the attempt.

One thought only, prompted by the historical recollections of the season, I will venture to suggest, and with that relieve your patience. Yesterday was the anniversary of the landing of the pilgrims. Two hundred and thirty-seven years ago that little storm-tost company, a hundred and two * in number, one of them born on the passage, crept up the ice-clad rocks of Plymouth, never before trod by the foot of civilized man, to begin upon the verge of an unknown wilderness that terrific winter, which laid half their number beneath the sods, and those sods levelled with the ground to prevent the savages from counting the graves. Two hundred and twenty-seven years ago the Fathers of Massachusetts, though far more numerous and better provided than their brethren at Plymouth, went through *their* first winter of disease, want, bereavement, fear of the savage foe, and, on the part of not a few, home-sickness and despair. No voice or pen in these prosperous days will ever adequately describe those dreadful

* Bradford's newly discovered and lately published history adds some facts to our previous knowledge of that dreadful winter. At one time there were but six or seven individuals who were able to minister to the wants of the sick or bury the dead. From the same source also we obtain the rectification of the usually stated number of the pilgrims who arrived,—one hundred and two instead of one hundred and one.—Bradford, pp. 91 and 77.

winters. The sorrows then felt are buried never to be disclosed on earth, beneath the turf of Cole's hill at Plymouth and the mouldering sods of King's Chapel churchyard in Boston. Less than two centuries have passed since almost every town in Massachusetts, beyond a radius of fifteen miles from Boston, was assaulted and burned in King Philip's war, hundreds of the inhabitants killed, and the survivors, men, women, and children, dragged from their pleasant New England homes into Indian captivity, some of them reserved for treatment worse than death. Has it crossed your minds, how little time has elapsed, since all the frontier settlements of Massachusetts were periodically visited with those horrors of barbarous warfare, which make the flesh creep, as we read of them in the contemporaneous accounts from India? In 1704 Deerfield was ravaged with circumstances of heart-rending cruelty, and Haverhill in 1707. In the seven years war, only a hundred years ago, parties of French and Indians penetrated to Connecticut river; and the war of the Revolution, which, with all its glorious deeds, all its undying memories, all its grand success, and above all its Washington, reduced the whole country to the dead level of bankruptcy, public and private, — wasted the substance, and, as far as individual prosperity is concerned, clouded the prospects of an entire generation, — is an event within the personal recollection of living men.

Such is the long array of trials and sorrows through which the country, and particularly this part of it, has passed on its way to its present overflowing abundance in all the substantial elements of prosperity. From this most feeble starting point, by this most weary road, moistened in every generation by the tears and blood of the high-souled fathers and mothers of the land, it has journeyed on, and spread abroad, and soared upward, till it has reached a condition, which at this moment, I do not scruple to say it, taking the community in the aggregate, and notwithstanding the present financial embarrassments, might well be envied by the most favored people upon the surface of the globe. And can we, with all these blessings now in our possession, — the rich inheritance,

earned for us by the sorrows and sufferings of six generations, — can we allow fellow-men and fellow-christians to languish and sink beneath the pressure of wants, which it is fairly in our power to relieve? Can we, in the detestable language of political economy already cited, say to our brethren less favored than ourselves, — at the table thus laden with the dear-bought bounties of Providence, "there is no vacant cover for you"? Can we be guilty, as a community, of a degree of ingratitude and cruelty which would cover an individual with deserved reproach and shame?

But inasmuch as the collective responsibility of the public fails to address the mind with the directness and force of a specific case, let me ask your attention to a single instance. A young man in one of our large cities — I need not say which — applied to one of the benevolent institutions of the place, in a destitute, friendless, and truly pitiable condition. His case was carefully investigated and favorably viewed; he was not only more than once relieved from immediate want, but put in the way of earning a livelihood by his independent exertions; and being thus guided into the path of self-supporting effort, rose steadily, and at length by a happy turn of affairs, rapidly to competence, prosperity, and affluence. The change of his circumstances unfortunately failed to enlarge his sympathies. On the contrary, the sordid passion for accumulation stole in and grew upon him with the means of indulging it; prosperity turned his head and hardened his heart; and when at length formally solicited to contribute a trifle, from his abundance, to the funds of the very institution which had rescued him from the streets, he coldly declined. Nay, when urged by one who knew his history, and who adjured him by the remembrance of his own straits, and by the charity which helped him through them, to have pity on a fellow-sufferer, he bid him begone, and turned from him unmoved.

Do you ask me for the name of this hardhearted thankless cumberer of the ground? Are you anxious to point the slow unmoving finger of righteous indignation and scorn at this monster of ingratitude? Good Heavens! you know him, he

lives among us; he takes his daily walks in State street, in Washington street, in Beacon street; always on 'change; often at church; what if I should tell you that he is here in the hall this evening? I dare not call him by name; I leave one to do it, who has a better right; who spoke three thousand years ago with a voice of thunder in the ears of a guilty king. "*Nathan said unto David, thou art the Man!*" Yes, you, my comfortable fellow-citizen, with your town-house and your country-house and your marine villa, and your purple and your fine linen and your daily sumptuous fare. You, my gracious lady, whose life is a glittering melodrame of equipage, dress, and entertainments. You, my poor young friend, who are driving to destruction as fast as your fast horses can carry you, in the mad pursuit of the ghastly cheats which you call pleasure; — pleasures of an hour, curses of a life; an empty purse, a blighted name, fever in the veins and rottenness in the bones. You, my sweet young sister, — and most it grieves me to speak the words to you, — who have already set up the gilded idols of fashion in "the moving toy-shop" of your little heart; — thou art the man, thou art the woman, thou art the youth, thou art the maiden. My pitiful tale is a parable. Thou thyself art the helpless being, that crept wailing and destitute into life. Loving parents, kind friends, are the benefactors that shielded your dependent years. This vast and thriving country, that protects you and shares with you its prosperity, is the charitable association which helped you forward in life. A gracious Providence is the almoner that sends you daily bread. Health, strength, talents, opportunity, successful industry, are the largesses that have at length filled your coffers; and the poor creatures that shiver along the streets, the modest want that pines at home; the discouraged men, the overworked, heart-broken women, the wretched children whose eyes never kindled with one beam of light-hearted, youthful gladness; all the sons and daughters of want, who are passing this very night in cold garrets, in noisome cellars two stories deep, which a breath of wholesome air summer or winter never entered, — these are the

poor brethren who adjure you to remember them as Heaven has remembered you.

When the celebrated jurist Lord Erskine was told that a certain person, not remarkable for his liberality, had died worth two hundred thousand pounds, he said it was a very clever sum to begin the next life with. Unhappily the poor *millionnaire* was obliged to leave it all behind him, and enter the next world as needy as Lazarus. But if any reliance can be placed upon an antiquated but not yet wholly exploded authority, there is a species of property, which is not only safe beyond all the vicissitudes of this world, but which we can carry with us to

> "The undiscovered country, from whose bourn
> No traveller returns."

In that most instructive book, in which the practical ethics of the ancient dispensation are so admirably condensed in aphoristic form, there is an inculcation to active benevolence, which comprises in one short sentence the sum and substance of every charity sermon that was ever preached, and every charity address ever delivered. One scarce dares take it out of the sacred context and hold it up as a practical rule of life in modern times, and yet it would seem as if the royal moralist were breaking the sepulchral silence of thirty centuries and speaking straight at us; shooting his sharp arrow winged by inspiration right through the joints of that brazen armor of eager and unthrifty greed, in which we are all so apt to encase ourselves. While the tallest fortunes are toppling about us, like card-houses when one more piece of pasteboard is laid on the flimsy superstructure; while the most solid establishments, or what were deemed such, are sinking under our feet, like the reeling streets of a city heaved by an earthquake; while investments the most attractive are taking to themselves their paper wings and flying away, a still small voice, too seldom heard, I fear, on the stock-exchange, whispers in our ears: "He that hath pity on the poor lendeth" —

not giveth — "lendeth to the Lord, and that which he hath given, will *He* pay him again."

Yes, the merchandise in your warehouses may undergo a woeful decline in price; the rents on which you calculated with so much confidence may fail to be paid; the parched earth itself may withhold her expected bounty; the shares of bankrupt corporations lodged as collateral security for bankrupt notes may sink below the value of the paper on which they are engraved, for pure white paper is worth something, but he that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord, with all the treasures in the crystal vaults of heaven, high as the stars, deep as eternity, pledged for the repayment.

You are all familiar I doubt not with that pathetic and well-told anecdote of the rescue of the Europeans in the residence at Lucknow in India, by the arrival, at the very crisis of their fate, of that noble Havelock, whose own untimely end has been so lately mourned by the whole civilized world.* The anecdote is of doubtful authenticity, at least as far as concerns its details, but the condition of the Europeans at the time of their relief is a matter of historical fact. The imperfect defences of the residence were undermined and ready to be forced; a remorseless enemy surrounded them on every side; the exhausted garrison was on the point of sinking under the toils and anxieties of the protracted defence; and death in its most dreadful forms stared them in the face. The women in the residence had borne their full part in the labors and dangers of the defence, tending the wounded and sick, conveying orders to the batteries, and supplying the men at the guns with needed refreshments night and day. On

* This address, as originally prepared for the benefit of the "Boston Provident Association," ended at the close of the last paragraph. The concluding portion was added, when the address was repeated in New York for the benefit of "the Women's Emigrant Aid Society" of that city. I always considered the celebrated anecdote here referred to as of doubtful authenticity; but thought it might with propriety be employed as in the text for the purpose of illustration.

what was at the time believed to be the morning of the last day the enfeebled garrison could possibly hold out, the wife of a superior officer (and it is she who is supposed to tell the pathetic tale) had gone to the lines to render such aid as she might be able, accompanied by the wife of a subaltern officer in the same regiment. This last poor young woman had fallen into a state of nervous excitement during the siege, and for the last few days a constant fever had preyed upon her. Her mind wandered at times, — she thought, she dreamed of home, — her heart in fact was in her distant highlands. At length overcome with fatigue, she wrapped herself in her plaid; threw herself on the ground, her head resting on the lady's knee, and fell asleep, praying only to be waked up — poor soul — "when her father should come home from the ploughing." In a short time, in spite of the continual roar of the cannons and bursting of the shells, the lady herself sunk to sleep also. Suddenly, however, she was awakened by an unearthly but a rapturous scream; and beheld the young woman starting to her feet, — her arms raised, her head bent forward in the most earnest attitude of listening. Soon a look of wild and intense delight broke over her countenance, she grasped the lady's hand, and drawing her close to her side, exclaimed in frantic joy, "Dinna ye hear it, dinna ye hear it, I'm no dreaming, — it's the slogan of the Highlanders, the Campbells are coming, we are saved, we are saved!"

The warfare of life has its perils, its sufferings, its extremities, its rescues, as urgent, as narrow as the warfare of arms. The greatest dangers, the most deplorable sacrifices, the most thrilling escapes, are not those of the tented field or "the imminent deadly breach." It is not necessary to go to the antipodes, and search amidst the crash of old effete despotisms, for scenes of horror which make the blood run cold at their bare mention. Here in the heart of our great cities, here in the neighborhood of spacious squares and magnificent avenues, here within the shadow of palatial walls, hundreds, thousands of our fellow-creatures are beleaguered this moment by the gaunt and ruthless legions of want and temptation. I venture to say that within a quarter of a mile of this magnificent

building,* crowded as it is with so much of the prosperity, the intelligence, the glowing life of this mighty metropolis, there are men and women, who have not partaken a regular meal this day; — whose shivering limbs are covered with rags that do not deserve the name of clothes; — their children crying for the bread which their wretched parents cannot give them. No resources, no friends to man the walls of their defence; — a stern, hand to hand, all but desperate fight with the merciless foe. Poor creatures, born with all your susceptibilities and wants; some of them to all your hopes and expectations, clasped in their infancy to bosoms as fond and warm as those which nursed you into health, strength, and beauty; — their memories running back in their delirious dreams to homes as pleasant as those which sheltered your childhood, — overtaken by calamity, by disease, by the hard times; — besieged, shut in by the dreadful enemy. The fires of necessity (fiercer than those which spout from roaring artillery or rage like an open hell along the embattled lines) girding them round; — nearer and nearer, hotter and hotter, with every feverish unfed morning's light and every fainting evening's watch; — the last piteous appeal for employment unsuccessfully made; the ill-spared cloak stripped from the shivering shoulders; the last sorely needed blanket torn from the miserable bed and taken to the pawnbroker's; the last fond trifles of better days, — the poor little gold ring, which her sailor brother put upon her finger when he went upon the voyage from which he never came back, — the bracelet of flaxen hair cut from the head of a little sister, as she lay in her coffin, white as the pale roses that decked it; — the cherished locket that clasped the tenderer secret of her young affections (for these poor creatures have hearts as warm as any that beat in those glittering rows), the very Bible that her mother placed in her trunk, when joyous and hopeful, loaded with the blessed burden of a parent's tears and prayers and benedictions, she left her native village for the city; all pawned, all bartered for bread, all parted with for ever. Oh Heavens!

* The Academy of Music in New York.

how can they bear it? How can virtue, conscience, holy shame itself hold out under another day's craving, gnawing hunger, another night's hateful, devilish temptation? They will, they must give way. Oh Christian men, and still more, dear Christian women, have mercy upon them! Let them, as they are just about to fall "like stars that set to rise no more," — let them hear in the distance the footsteps of manly aid, — let hope come softly rustling to the strained ear like the flutter of an angel's wing, in the robes of matronly and maiden sympathy flying to their rescue, and from the lips of your poor sisters just ready body and soul to perish, let the blessed cry be heard, "We are saved, we are saved!"

# DEDICATION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.*

---

Mr. Mayor: —

In behalf of the Trustees of the City Library, I receive with extreme pleasure the keys which you have placed in my hands. The completion of the noble building, which the city government now confides to our care, is an event to which the Trustees have looked forward with the greatest interest, and which they now contemplate with the highest satisfaction. They deem themselves especially honored in their connection with an institution, for whose use this stately and commodious edifice has been erected, and which they doubt not is destined to be instrumental of the highest good to the community, and to reflect lasting credit upon the liberality, public and private, with which it has been founded and endowed.

The city of Boston, owing to peculiar circumstances in its growth and history, has been at all times, as I think, beyond most cities in the world, the object of an affectionate attachment on the part of its inhabitants; a feeling entitled to respect and productive of good, even if it may sometimes seem to strangers over-partial in its manifestations. It is not merely its commanding natural situation, the triple hills on which it is enthroned, its magnificent bay and harbor, and the group of islands and islets that sparkle like emeralds on their surface; not merely this most admirable common, which opens before

* A Speech delivered on the 1st of January, 1858, in presence of the municipal authorities, at the dedication of the new building erected for the Free Public Library of the city of Boston, His Honor the Mayor (A. H. Rice) presiding.

our windows, delightful even at this season of the year, and affording us in summer, in its noble malls and shady walks, all that the country can boast of cool and beautiful and salubrious, transported to the heart of the city, "the poor man's pleasure-ground," as it has been well called, though a king might envy it; — nor the environs of our city of surpassing loveliness, which enclose it on every side in kindly embrace; it is not solely nor principally these natural attractions which endear Boston to its citizens. Nor is it exclusively the proud and grateful memories of the past, — of the high-souled fathers and mothers of the land, venerable in their self-denying virtues, majestic in the austere simplicity of their manners, conscientious in their errors, who, with amazing sacrifices and hardships never to be described, sought out new homes in the wilderness, and transmitted to us delights and blessings which it was not given to themselves to enjoy; — of those who in succeeding generations deserved well of their country, — the pioneers of the Revolution, the men of the stamp act age, whose own words and acts are stamped on the pages of history, in characters never to be effaced; — of those who, when the decisive hour came, stood forth in that immortal HALL, the champions of their country's rights, while it scarcely yet deserved the name of a country; it is not exclusively these proud and grateful associations, which attach the dutiful Bostonian to the city of his birth or adoption.

No, Mr. Mayor, it is not exclusively these, much as they contribute to strengthen the sentiment. It has its origin, in no small degree, in the personal relation in which Boston places herself to her children; in the parental interest which she cherishes in their welfare, which leads her to take them by the hand almost from the cradle, — to train them up in the ascending series of her excellent free schools; watching over them as a fond father watches over the objects of his love and hope; in a word, to confer upon them a firstrate school education at the public expense. Often have I attempted, but with very partial success, both in this country and in Europe, to persuade inquiring friends from the countries and places where no such well-organized system of pub-

lic education prevails, that our free schools do really afford to the entire population means of elementary education, of which the wealthiest citizen is glad to avail himself.

And now, Mr. Mayor, the enlightened counsels of the city government are about to give new strength to those ties of gratitude and affection, which bind the hearts of the children of Boston to their beloved city. Hitherto the system of public education, excellent as it is and wisely supported by a princely expenditure, does but commence the work of instruction and carry it to a certain point; well advanced, indeed, but far short of the goal. It prepares our young men for college, for the counting-room, for the office of the engineer, the *studio* of the artist, the shop of the artisan, the laboratory of the chemist, or whatever field of employment they may be destined to enter, but there it leaves them, without further provision for the culture of the mind. It disciplines the faculties and forms a taste for the acquisition of knowledge, on the part of our young men and women, but it provides no means for their exercise and gratification. It gives them the elementary education requisite for their future callings, but withholds all facilities of access to those boundless stores of recorded knowledge, in every department, by which alone that elementary education can be completed and made effectual for the active duties of life.

But to-day our honored city carries on and perfects her work. The trustees, from their first annual report to the present time, have never failed to recommend a first class public library, such as that, sir, for whose accommodation you destine this noble building, as the completion of the great system of public education. Its object is to give to the entire population, not merely to the curious student, but to the inquisitive member of either of the professions, to the intelligent merchant, mechanic, machinist, engineer, artist or artisan, in short, to all of every age and of either sex, who desire to investigate any subject, either of utility or taste, those advantages which, without such an ample public collection, must necessarily be monopolized by the proprietors of large private libraries, or those who by courtesy have the use of

them; nay, to put within the reach of the entire community advantages of this kind, far beyond those which can be afforded by the largest and best provided private libraries.

The trustees are anxious that the institution, whose prosperity they have so much at heart, should continue to be viewed in this light; as one more added to the school-houses of the city, at which Boston boys and girls, when they have outgrown the other schools, will come to carry on the education which has been there commenced; where Boston men and women, "children of a larger growth," may come to acquire that additional knowledge which is requisite for the most successful discharge of the duties of the various callings of society, — which opens, in its pursuit, the purest sources of happiness, — and which, without reference to utility, contributes so materially to the grace and ornament of life.

I am aware that there is still floating about in the community a vague prejudice against what is called book-learning. One sometimes hears doubts expressed of the utility of public libraries; opinions that they are rather ornamental than necessary or useful; and the fact that our time-honored city, never indifferent to the mental improvement of her children, has existed more than two centuries without one, is a sufficient proof, that, until within a very few years, their importance has not been practically felt. There is perhaps even now a disposition to claim some superiority for what is called practical knowledge — knowledge gained by observation and experience (which most certainly the trustees would not disparage), and a kind of satisfaction felt in holding up the example of self-taught men, in supposed contradistinction from those who have got their knowledge from books. No name perhaps is so frequently mentioned for this purpose as that of Franklin, who, because he had scarce any school education and never went to college, has been hastily set down as a brilliant example to show the inutility of book-learning. It has been quoted to me in this way, and to show that libraries are of no use, within three days.

Now, Mr. Mayor, I need not tell you that there never was a greater mistake in point of fact. A thirst for books, which

he spared no pains to allay, is the first marked trait disclosed in the character of Franklin; his success throughout the early period of his life can be directly traced to the use he made of them; and his very first important movement for the benefit of his fellow-men was to found a public library, which still flourishes; — one of the most considerable in the country. Franklin not a book-man! whoever labors under that delusion, shows that somebody else is not a book-man, at least so far as concerns the biography of our illustrious townsman. We happen to have a little information on that subject, in a book written by Franklin himself. He there gives a very different account of himself, and I would ask any one who entertains the idea to which I am alluding, at what period of Franklin's career he supposes this taste for books began to be manifested by him; how soon he ceased to be a self-formed man? Perhaps after he had struggled through the years of his youthful poverty, escaped to Philadelphia, set up in business as a printer, and begun to have a little money in his pocket. I need not tell you, sir, that it was earlier than that. Was it, then, while he was the clever apprentice to his brother, the editor of a journal, and wrote articles for its columns in a disguised hand, and tucked them under the office door, enjoying the exquisite delight of being ordered to set up his own anonymous articles; was it then, at the age of fifteen or sixteen, that this fondness for reading, under the stimulus of boyish authorship, disclosed itself? Earlier than that. Well, then, at the grammar-school and Master Brownwell's writing-school, which he attended from eight to ten (for there are boys who show a fondness for reading, even at that tender age); was little Benjamin's taste for books developed while yet at school? Earlier than that. Hear his own words, which you will permit me to read from that exquisite piece of autobiography to which I have already alluded: "From my INFANCY I was *passionately* fond of reading, and all the money that came into my hands was laid out in purchasing books. I was very fond of voyages. My first acquisition was Bunyan's works, in separate little volumes. I afterwards sold them to enable me to buy R. Burton's *Historical Collec-*

*tions*. They were small chapman's books and cheap, forty volumes in all. My father's little library consisted chiefly of books in polemic divinity, most of which I read. I have often regretted [and this is a sentence that might be inscribed on the lofty cornice of this noble hall] that at a time when I had such a thirst for knowledge, more proper books had not fallen in my way. . . . There was among them Plutarch's Lives, which I read abundantly, and I still think that time spent to great advantage. There was also a book of Defoe's, called an *Essay on Projects*, and another of Dr. Mather's, called an *Essay to do Good*, which" — did what, sir? For I am now going to give you, in Franklin's own words (they carry with them the justification of every dollar expended in raising these walls), the original secret of his illustrious career — what was the effect produced by reading these two little books of Defoe and Cotton Mather? "they perhaps gave me a turn of thinking, which had an influence on some of the principal future events of my life." Yes, sir, in the reading of those books was the acorn that sprouted into that magnificent oak; there was the fountain-drop which a fairy might have sipped from a buttercup, from which has flowed the Missouri and the Mississippi, — the broad, deep river of Franklin's fame, winding its way through the lapse of ages, and destined to flow on, till it shall be ingulfed in the ocean of eternity.

From his "infancy," sir, "passionately fond of reading," nay, with the appetite of a vulture, with the digestion of an ostrich, attacking the great folios of polemic divinity in his father's library. Not a dull boy, either; not a precocious little bookworm; fond of play; doesn't dislike a little mischief; sometimes, as he tells us, "led the other boys into scrapes;" but in his intervals of play, in his leisure moments, up in the lonely garret when the rest of the family were asleep, holding converse in his childhood with the grave old non-conformists, Howe and Owen and Flavel and Baxter, — communing with the austerest lords of thought; the demigods of puritanism, —

"Non sine dîs animosus infans."

Franklin not a book-man? Why, he goes on to tell us that it was "this bookish inclination which at length determined his father to make him a printer," against his own inclination, which was for the sea; and when he had thus by constraint become a printer, his great consolation was, as he says, that "I now had access to better books. An acquaintance with the apprentices of booksellers enabled me sometimes to borrow a small one, which I was careful to return soon and clean. Often I sat up in my chamber reading the greatest part of the night, when the book was borrowed in the evening and was to be returned in the morning, lest it should be found missing."

Then he made the acquaintance of Mr. Matthew Adams, an ingenious, sensible man, "who had a pretty collection of books." He frequented the printing-office, took notice of the bright little apprentice, and "very kindly proposed to lend me such books as I chose to read." Having taken to a vegetable diet at the age of sixteen, he persuaded his brother to allow him in cash half the price of his board, — lived upon potatoes and hasty pudding, — soon found that he could save half even of that little allowance (which could not have exceeded two-and-six-pence a week, lawful money), and this poor little economy "was an additional fund for buying books." What would the poor, under-fed boy, who was glad to buy books on the savings of his potato diet, have said could he have had free access to a hall like this, stored as it soon will be with its priceless treasures?

Further, sir, while working as a journeyman in England, he says, "I made the acquaintance of one William Wilcox, a bookseller, whose shop was next door. He had an immense collection of second-hand books." — (Somewhat, I suppose, like our friend Burnham, in Cornhill.) — "Circulating libraries were not then in use, but we agreed that on certain reasonable terms, which I have now forgotten, I might take, read, and return any of his works. This I esteemed a great advantage, and I made as much use of it as I could."

Finally, sir, as I have already said, Franklin's first important movement for the good of his fellow-men was the founda-

tion of the public library in Philadelphia. At his instance, the members of a little club to which he belonged, tradesmen and mechanics of narrow means, threw into common stock the few books which belonged to them. A subscription was then obtained from fifty young men, principally tradesmen, of two pounds each, and ten shillings *per annum*, and with this little fund they began. "The books were imported, the library was opened one day in the week for lending them to the subscribers, on their promissory notes to pay double the value if not duly returned." "This was the mother," says Franklin, "of all the North American subscription libraries, now so numerous. It has become a great thing itself, and continually goes on increasing. These libraries have improved the general conversation of the Americans, made the common tradesmen and farmers as intelligent as most gentlemen from other countries, and, perhaps, have contributed in some degree to the stand so generally made throughout the colonies in defence of their privileges."

Those are the words of Franklin, Mr. Mayor, which I read from his own book. Our excellent friend the President of the Commissioners (Hon. R. C. Winthrop) has justly felicitated himself on having been the first person publicly to raise his voice in this noble hall. He must be a happier man than I who can speak an earlier or an abler word than his on any occasion; but I claim the credit of having read from the first book opened in this hall; — and what is more, sir, I mean to have the satisfaction of presenting the first volume given to the library, since this building came into the care of the Trustees. In your presence, Mr. Mayor, and that of this vast assembly on this first of January, 1858, I offer this copy of Franklin's Autobiography in Sparks's edition, as a New-Year's gift to the Boston Public Library. Nay, sir, I am going to do more, and make the first, and perhaps the last, motion ever made in this hall; and that is, that every person present, of his own accord, if of age, — with the consent of parent or guardian, if a minor, — man, woman, boy, or girl, be requested, on going home, to select one good book, and in memory of the poor boy, who half-fed himself to gratify his

taste for reading, present it as a New-Year's gift to the Boston Public Library. I make you that motion, Mr. Mayor, and I call upon all present to give me their voices: especially I ask the coöperation of the fairer and better part of creation. If nowhere else, woman's rights shall be respected in this hall, while I have any thing to do with it. I pray you, Mr. Mayor, put the question, and then I'll finish my speech.

His Honor the Mayor then rose and stated the question, which was seconded by Mr. Winthrop. The mayor particularly called on the ladies to vote, and a unanimous and emphatic aye resounded through the vast hall. The negative was then called and no response made. His Honor, amidst great cheering and laughter, pronounced it a unanimous vote.* Mr. Everett resumed —

No, sir, if there is one lesson more than another directly deducible from the life of Franklin, it is the close connection of a thoroughly practical and useful life and career with books, libraries, and reading. If there is a thing on earth which would have gladdened his heart could he have anticipated it, it would be the knowledge that his native city, in two generations after his death, would found a library like this, to give to the rising generation and to the lovers of knowledge of every age that access to books, of which he so much felt the want. And could it be granted to him, even now, to return to his native city, which dwelt in his affections to the close of his life, his first visit would be to the centre of the ancient burial-ground, where in after-life he dutifully placed a marble slab on the graves of his parents; his second visit would be to the spot in Milk street where he was born; his third to the corner of Union street and Hanover street, where he passed his childhood, in a house still standing; his fourth visit would be to the site of the free grammar school-house, where, as he says in his will, he received "his

* In the account of the "Proceedings at the Dedication of the Building for the Public Library of the City of Boston," published by the authority of the City Council, it is stated "that the number of volumes, etc., received since January 1, 1858, in response to the vote passed at the dedication of the library building," is 1471.

first instruction in literature," and which is now adorned with a statue which a grateful posterity has dedicated to his memory; and his last and longest would be to this noble hall, where you are making provision for an ample supply of that reading of which, "from his *infancy* he was *passionately* fond." The trustees have done what they could to connect some reference to Franklin with an institution which would have been the object of his warmest affections, by providing that every Franklin medal boy shall be entitled to its privileges; and inasmuch as the accumulating fund which he bequeathed to the city, and which now exceeds seventy thousand dollars, has proved almost wholly unavailing for the primary object of the bequest, it deserves consideration whether, when it has reached a sufficient magnitude, as it will before the end of this century, the interest of the fund, if it can be legally done, might not advantageously be appropriated, as a permanent endowment for the support of the library.

I have not proposed at this time, sir, on the part of the trustees, to make a formal speech; I have preferred to let Benjamin Franklin speak for us. This day belongs of right to the commissioners for building the library, ably represented as they are, by our distinguished friend their president, who has done such ample justice to the subject; and to you, Mr. Mayor, as the organ of the city government, whom I cannot but congratulate on closing your official career, — in all respects so honorable to yourself and so acceptable to your fellow-citizens, — by an act, I am sure, most grateful to your own feelings and most auspicious of the public good. It is not yet the time for the trustees to speak. A more fitting opportunity may hereafter present itself, when the books shall be placed on the shelves, the catalogue printed, and the library opened for public use. Occasion may then, perhaps, with propriety be taken, to illustrate the importance and utility of such an institution; to do justice to the liberality on the part of the city government and the individual benefactors by which it has been founded, endowed, and sustained; and especially to the generosity of our greatest benefactor and esteemed fellow-countryman, Mr. Bates,

whose letters announcing his first munificent donation of fifty thousand dollars, alluding to his own early want of access to books, assign that as the moving cause which prompted his liberality. It will be the pleasing duty of those who may then be intrusted with the administration of the library, to pay a fitting tribute to so much public and private bounty.

In the mean time, sir, we must throw ourselves on the patience and considerateness of the city council and the community. Not much short of sixty thousand volumes are to be brought together from four different places of temporary deposit, and assigned to their final resting-places in this hall and the circulating library below. Here they are to be arranged on the shelves, the cards and slips which pertain to them, far more numerous than the volumes themselves, reduced to alphabetical order; a separate catalogue of each alcove prepared; and a comprehensive catalogue of the whole collection, without which it will be little better than an unmanageable mass, prepared and printed. Every thing which could be done beforehand, has been anticipated; but much of the work was of necessity reserved till the books should be placed on the shelves. In the interval, and while this labor is going on, the library in Mason street will be left in possession of the books most in request for daily circulation, and will be closed at last only when it becomes absolutely necessary that they also should be removed to the new building.

But it is time for me to conclude. The shades of evening are falling around us; those cressets which lend us their mild and tasteful illumination will soon be extinguished; and the first day of the New-Year, rich in the happy prospects we now inaugurate, will come to a close. May the blessing of Heaven give effect to its brightest anticipations. A few more days, — a few more years, — will follow their appointed round, and we, who now exchange our congratulations on this magnificent New-Year's gift of our city fathers, shall have passed from the scene; but

firm in the faith that the growth of knowledge is the growth of sound principles and pure morals, let us not doubt, that, by the liberality of the city government and of our generous benefactors at home and abroad, a light will be kindled and go forth from these walls, now dedicated to the use of the FREE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, which will guide our children and our children's children in the path of intelligence and virtue, till the sun himself shall fall from the heavens.

# DEDICATION OF CRAWFORD'S WASHINGTON.*

Mr. President and Gentlemen: —

I esteem it a great privilege and honor to speak on behalf of Massachusetts on this most interesting occasion, — of Massachusetts, the eldest of the sister States of Virginia in this great family of republics. She knew and loved your peerless son at an early day, and years before those Revolutionary ties were formed, to which the toast alludes. While the lilies of France still floated over the bastions of Quebec; while the red cross of St. George waved from Maine to Georgia; while the bloom of youth was on his own cheek, he visited Boston, then the residence of the commander-in-chief of the royal forces.

When the great appeal was made to the stern arbitrament of war, and the all-important question arose in the continental congress, who should lead the patriotic arms of America in the doubtful contest; Massachusetts, represented by one whom your own Jefferson pronounced the colossus of debate in the great argument of independence, one from whom many of you afterwards differed in political opinion, but whom you all honored as a true, warm-hearted patriot; Massachusetts, I say, represented in the continental congress by

* On the 22d of February, 1858, the noble equestrian statue of Washington by Crawford was dedicated at Richmond with very imposing ceremonies, under the auspices of the legislature of Virginia. Mr. Everett was present on this highly interesting occasion as a "guest of the State;" and at the public entertainment in the evening, he was called upon to respond to the following toast: "Massachusetts and Virginia, — the Revolutionary ties that unite them still live in the hearts of the people."

John Adams, gave her voice and her influence for the appointment of Washington. She had her own armies, her own generals in the field, in common with those of the other New-England States, the veterans of the seven years' war, Rogers' provincial rangers, Stark's comrades, men who had climbed the heights of Abraham and stormed the citadel of Louisburg, the men already of the 19th of April and soon of the 17th of June, led by Ward and Warren and Putnam and Prescott and Greene. But at the risk of touching the most sensitive nerve that thrills in the human bosom, the point of honor on the part of the soldier and the gentleman, Massachusetts gave her vote and all her influence for the "beloved" Colonel Washington. If to Virginia belongs the incommunicable glory of having given him to his country, may not Massachusetts, under the circumstances to which I have alluded, reflect with satisfaction that she contributed all her influence, and on that question and, for the reasons which I have stated, her decisive influence, to place that noble son at the head of the American armies? She remembers, too, with interest, that the newly elected commander assumed his high trust under the shadow of her ancient university at Cambridge; that, with his head-quarters established there, he held the royal army for near a twelve month beleaguered in Boston; and that he achieved his first great military success upon the heights that command her capital.

Some foreign writers have denied the military talent of Washington. Massachusetts knows better. She witnesses the remains of the magnificent lines of circumvallation, twelve miles in circuit, in which, with raw recruits, inadequately supplied for the field, without ordnance, without munitions, he held the royal forces closely invested for near a twelve month. She beholds eternal monuments of his military skill in the heights of Dorchester, where, by a remarkable strategic combination, he earned a place, I appeal to the gallant chieftain by my side (General Persifer Smith), among the greatest masters of war. A late French writer has said, that Washington could not have led the French grand army of 1812, that prodigious array moving in thirteen parallel

columns, each a host — led by tributary kings, and heroes of a hundred wars, — and got them in safety into Russia. I do not know that any one has a right to assert this, or take for granted that he, who did great things with small means, would not have done proportionately greater things with ample means. At any rate, whatever superiority may be claimed for Napoleon, on the bare assumption that Washington could not have conducted his mighty force into Russia, some deduction must be made from that superiority for the historical fact, that Napoleon himself could not conduct it out of Russia.

At all events, sir, Washington himself, into whose heroic self-possession there entered not the slightest particle of arrogance or presumption, calmly contemplated the possibility that he might be brought into personal conflict with that dreaded Napoleon; and in that belief accepted the command of the American army in 1798. When, in the expectation of a war with our honored revolutionary ally, then distracted in her domestic counsels, Washington was appointed lieutenant-general, a title and a trust which America but in a single other instance has given to any one of her gallant sons, and he also a native of Virginia, he more than once declared that, if the enemy invaded us, he must not be permitted so much as to land on our shores. And in a letter to President Adams, written shortly after accepting his commission, he makes the significant remark, that "the French (with whom we have now to contend) have adopted the practice, with great and astonishing success, of appointing generals of juvenile years to command their armies." He had every reason to suppose at that time, and, doubtless, did suppose, that in the event of a French invasion, the armies of France would have been commanded by the hero of Arcole and Lodi, the youngest and most successful of these youthful generals to whom his letter alludes.

Sir, the occasion which has brought us together is, in my judgment, of far greater importance and significance than any mere popular pageant. Virginia has been called, and justly, the mother of States and of statesmen; but this is an honor

which she shares with her sister republics. From Maine to Georgia, every one of the old thirteen has sent her children to lay the foundation of new republics in the rising West; every one of the confederated States has its list of the wise, the honored, and the brave among its children. But to Virginia alone belongs the honor of giving birth to the one man, whose preëminence all acknowledge without envy, — in whose fame all the other States are proud as fellow-countrymen to claim a share.

I rejoice that in consecrating a monument to this pure and bright name you have found an American artist equal to its conception and execution. Oh that he could have witnessed this triumphant day! May its success carry consolation to the heart of his bereaved partner! He has left behind him a monument to his own taste and genius, not less than to his illustrious subject. And, sir, when I contemplate the career of this gifted artist, from its commencement to its close; when I trace him through the earlier productions of his chisel; the busts of living contemporaries; the lovely idolatries of ancient mythology, Orpheus, Ganymede, Hebe; his maturer creations, the statue of Beethoven, the group for the pediment of the southern wing of the extension of the capitol; the figures of Henry and Jefferson, which adorn the ascending platforms of your great monument; when I see him thus rising by steady progress to the summit of his art and his fame, in the more than imperial form and face of WASHINGTON; his true eye guiding his cunning hand from labor to labor, and from triumph to triumph, like Phidias of old, who "carved the gods and came to Jove," I can almost fancy that the delicate sense was overpowered, at last, by the transcendent glories of that matchless countenance; that the vision of the accomplished artist, beholding far more than the ordinary observer under the same outlines and lineaments; penetrating deeper into the mysteries of expression; rising higher, with rapt gaze, into the brightest heaven of thought and feeling and character, as they flow through the portals of sense; — a revolution successfully conducted; a constitution wisely framed; a government happily administered, raying out from

each divine glance, I can almost fancy that the gifted sculptor, like the gifted poet,

> " Saw, and, blasted with excess of light,
> Closed his eyes in endless night."

Sir, I believe in monuments, — I believe in them even as works of art. To carve the speaking marble, to mould the breathing bronze, is one of the noblest efforts of genius and taste; but a patriotic monument is a far nobler work. It embodies patriotism, truth, and faith; it gives form and expression to the best feelings of our nature; and while the noble work which you have this day inaugurated shall brave the snows of winter and the heats of summer, that rigid arm shall point the unerring road to the welfare of the country more surely than any arm of living flesh; and a fiercer thunder than that of the elements shall clothe the neck of the monumental war-horse, and strike terror to the hearts of the enemies of the constitution and the union.

# PRESENTATION OF THE CANE OF WASHINGTON.

PREFATORY NOTE.

In the summer of 1857, the directors of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association became possessed of one of the gold-headed canes and one of the spy-glasses mentioned in the will of Washington; and they determined to present the former to Mr. Everett and the latter to Mr. Yancey of Alabama, in acknowledgment of the services of those gentlemen in aid of the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon. The presentation took place in the theatre at Richmond on the 23d of February, 1858, being the day after the dedication of Crawford's statue. In an account of the ceremonial contained in the Richmond Enquirer of the 25th of February, it is stated, that, "long before the hour appointed, a dense crowd assembled in front of the theatre and clamored for admittance. A few moments after the doors were thrown open, the theatre was crowded to overflowing, and thousands were turned from the doors. The scene disclosed, when the curtain rose, was very imposing. In the centre of the stage sat Governor Wise, Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott and Major-General Persifer F. Smith, Governor Holley of Connecticut, Governor Bingham of Michigan, Lieutenant-Governor Jackson, Mr. Speaker Crutchfield, Hon. J. M. Mason of the senate of the United States, Hon. L. W. Washington, Hon. W. C. Rives, General A. A. Chapman, R. A. Claybrook, Esq., and a number of other dignitaries, whose white heads and benevolent countenances gave great interest to the general grouping. In front of this assemblage, on the left of the stage, sat Colonel Munford, secretary of the commonwealth, with Washington's cane and spy-glass on a table at his side. On the right, Mr. Edward Everett and Mr. W. L. Yancey occupied arm-chairs. The ceremonies commenced with Colonel Munford's address to these two gentlemen, and his presentation of the sacred relics to each in turn. This discourse, which was delivered in a clear, sonorous voice, was eloquent, powerful, and very moving."

After the conclusion of Colonel Munford's address, Mr. Everett placed the cane in the hands of General Scott, and replied as follows: —

Sir, — I want words adequately to express the emotions of satisfaction and gratitude with which I receive this most

interesting personal relic of the "Father of his Country;" invaluable in itself, and rendered if possible still more precious, by the circumstances under which it comes into my possession. I shall keep it while I live, as a sacred trust, and so dispose of it as best to promote the patriotic intentions with which it has been bestowed upon me.

I acknowledge myself under the highest obligations to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, who have honored me with this most expressive token of their approval of my humble coöperation in the great cause to which, with such fervid energy and noble enthusiasm, they are devoting themselves; and I pray you, sir, to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the very obliging manner in which you have been pleased to express yourself, in performing the office kindly undertaken by you, on this deeply interesting occasion.

I feel, sir, that, in reference to an honor so distinguished, so peculiar, there would be a degree of arrogance, even in disclaiming any title to it as a reward of merit. Such a thought is almost too absurd to be disavowed. Nothing but the most distinguished service rendered to the country, in some crisis of imminent peril, could furnish an adequate foundation for such a pretension.

But I may claim, without presumption, to have been trained, from my cradle, to the reverence of the great and honored name, of which you now enrich me with this most desirable personal memorial. I was born within sight of Dorchester Heights, where he achieved one of the most brilliant and important successes of the war, — the first in which he was individually concerned. I was reared in a community filled with recent personal recollections of him, cherished by those who all but idolized his character. I am old enough to remember the shock, which struck to the very heart of the land, at the tidings that he was gone. My first little declamation at school was the familiar elegy, beginning

> "From Vernon's mount behold the hero rise,
> Resplendent forms attend him to the skies."

I remember but as yesterday the emotion of my father, as he

placed round my neck, with its black riband, the medal which was worn by the school children throughout the country, bearing the likeness of Washington, with the inscription, "He is in glory — the world is in tears;" and the eulogy pronounced by that honored parent on the ensuing twenty-second of February, at the request of his fellow-citizens of Dorchester, was the first public discourse, of a secular character, to which I ever listened.

Had it then been foretold to me that after a lapse of fifty-eight years, filled with no inconsiderable share of the labors and the cares of life, I should live to see a day like this; that I should have the privilege, in so many of the States and cities of the Union, of pronouncing a eulogy on that illustrious name, before crowded and favoring audiences, and devoting the pecuniary proceeds of its delivery to the noble object of placing the home and the tomb of Washington under the ægis of the public protection; that as the rich reward of this service, I should here in the capital of his native Virginia; here in the presence of illustrious chieftains, who have borne the flag of the country with honor, from the frozen North to the tropics; of the chief magistrates of Virginia and other sister States; of statesmen who have filled and are filling the highest places in the public councils; of the ladies who have clothed themselves with the honor of originating the noble enterprise which appeals so powerfully to the patriotic sentiment of the country; and of this vast and sympathizing audience, — truly I should have deemed it a vision too bright, too wild, to be realized; or, if realized, an ample recompense for whatever of toil or of grief might intervene. But it is no romantic vision. I have lived to see this proud and happy day; I have been permitted by Providence to realize what the most extravagant anticipation could not have foreseen; I have pronounced the eulogy, of which you expect the repetition to-day, seventy times, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon fund, and I am willing, if it is the pleasure of my fellow-citizens to hear it, to pronounce it seven hundred and seventy times for the same noble object.

For these efforts and the labor and time required by them,

I claim no merit; I have asked, expected no reward; least of all such a reward as I receive this day, sir, at your hands. It has truly been, as you have been pleased to say, a labor of love. I have felt that I was engaged in a pure and honorable work, tending directly to a noble end, and not unproductive perhaps of incidental good. Compelled by illness, a few years ago, to resign a very honorable post in the public service, and feeling no temptation, since the partial restoration of my health, to return to the thorny and thankless path of public life; weary of its labors and cares, and more than satisfied with the trusts and honors which the partiality of my fellow-citizens has bestowed on me, at home and abroad, I find in these inoffensive pursuits, into which I have been drawn, consecrated to patriotism and benevolence, a more congenial occupation for my waning years; happy, if I can, in this way, do any thing to promote this most meritorious object of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, and soften the asperity of sectional feeling, by holding up to the admiration of all parts of the country, that great exemplar which all alike respect and love; or relieve, by appeals to the sympathies of the benevolent, the wants of our suffering fellow men; too happy, if, among the last utterances of a voice, which in the course of nature will soon cease to be heard, the praises of him who stands first in the affections of the country, shall be the most prominent theme, as a prayer for the welfare of every portion of that country will be breathed with the last pulsations of my heart.*

* Mr. Everett concluded his remarks as follows: "But I feel, sir, that I ought not to prolong my remarks. You are impatient to listen to the distinguished and eloquent gentleman, who is associated with me in the honors of this day; and I am sensible that I shall need all the time assigned to me in the day's proceedings, for the delivery of the discourse, which you expect from me before we part." Mr. Everett's reply to the address of Mr. Munford was followed by that of Mr. Yancey; after which Mr. Everett delivered his Eulogy on the character of Washington.

# RECOLLECTIONS OF TURKEY.*

---

Mr. Mayor: —

I have much pleasure in responding to your call, though I have so lately tendered my respectful greeting to our distinguished guest, on another occasion of a similar but more private character, that I feel as if the privilege ought at this time to have devolved on some other person. It is nearly eight years, sir, since I had the pleasure of meeting a company like this to do honor to an officer of the Turkish navy, though of a rank below that of our honored guest, who was sent by his government to this country on a tour of observation. That social meeting took place in the hall where we are now assembled; some of the present company were gathered round the social board; one majestic form and noble countenance was present which we shall never look upon again on this side eternity. On that occasion, sir, I expressed the hope that the welcome then extended to the agent of the Ottoman government might prove "the commencement of a permanent relation of good offices mutually exchanged." I rejoice to witness in the mission of our honored guest a fulfilment of that aspiration.

And having mentioned Emin Bey, I think it not out of place in justice to him; to Mr. Brown who accompanied him to this country and on his journey through it; and I may say to the Congress of the United States which very properly, in accordance with oriental usage, made a small appropriation to

* Remarks made at a dinner given by the City Council of Boston on the 25th May, 1858, in honor of Mehemmed Pasha of the Ottoman navy and his suite; his Honor F. W. Lincoln, Jr., presiding.

defray the expenses of his visit,—to state that there is not the slightest ground for the insinuations, which have been industriously made and perseveringly renewed, that Emin Bey was not a duly authorized agent of his government. I shall not give these insinuations their true name; but shall content myself with stating that I have now in my pocket authentic copies of letters from Aali Pasha, the present grand vizier, or prime minister of the Ottoman Empire, personally known to me as the Turkish ambassador at London during my own residence there, and from Mehemet Ali the Capudan Pasha, or lord high admiral of the Turkish navy, and the brother-in-law of the reigning sovereign, both of whom recognize the official character of Emin Bey in this country. The Capudan Pasha adds, that he executed his trust to the entire satisfaction of his government, and still enjoys its favor; and that his friendly reception by the American government and people was peculiarly agreeable to his Ottoman Majesty and the ministers of the Sublime Porte.

The presence of our distinguished guests here on the soil of that *Yéni Dunia*, that new world not known to the rest of mankind to be in existence when his warlike ancestors first established themselves in Europe, reminds me of a pleasing incident which took place about sixty years ago under the American flag, and in the waters of Constantinople. In the year 1800, an American frigate, bearing the auspicious name of the "George Washington," and the first American ship of war that ever passed the Dardanelles, arrived at Constantinople from the coast of Africa. She was commanded by the gallant Commodore Bainbridge, and at an entertainment given by him to the ministers of the Sublime Porte, decanters of water were placed upon the table from the four quarters of the globe; some of the casks filled in America and Africa being still full; and the frigate riding at anchor between Asia and Europe. This incident, as singular in the history of the world as it was pleasing in itself, attracted so much notice in the diplomatic circle at Constantinople, that the lady of the British ambassador borrowed the four decanters of water to grace her own table at an entertainment the following day.

But while these refreshing goblets from the four quarters of the globe were thus commingled in friendly libation in the capital of the Ottoman Empire, beneath the flag of America, — pleasing symbol of that peace on earth, good-will toward men, for which the heart of humanity yearns with eager longings, — I doubt whether it occurred to the most sanguine anticipations of that day, that the officers of the Ottoman marine in the lapse of a few years would be the honored guests of cities beyond the great ocean, — and pledge with us the cup of amity beneath the evening star.

I have the greater satisfaction, sir, in meeting our honored guest, from the pleasant recollection of days of adventure and romance, passed with my amiable fellow traveller — the late lamented General Lyman — in "the bright clime of battle and of song," from which he comes to us. In those joyous days, "when life was new and promised to be happy," yielding to the enthusiasm of youth and the classic region, we strayed from the beaten paths. We climbed the snow-clad peaks of poetic mountains; we explored old oracular caves; we lived with the shepherds on the hills; we swam unbridgable streams on horseback; we went up by windlasses to monasteries perched on perpendicular rocks; and passed never-to-be-forgotten days at Pharsalia and Thermopylæ, at Chæronea and Marathon and Salamis, and the plain of Troy. The storied region was at that time ruled by the Turk; and if the truth is told, with no gentle sway. But this at least must be said, — what I fear cannot be said of every part of independent Greece, — the traveller was safe. On one occasion a crazy Greek brig, in which we had taken passage from the port of Tricheri to the plain of Troy, was overtaken by a storm off Mount Athos, and seemed ready to founder. My companion and myself, with two Italian servants and a *tatar*, — a tough Anatolian Turk, given us for our journey by old Ali Pasha of Albania, — quitted the sinking vessel, as we thought her, and landed on the uninhabited side of the isle of Lemnos. It was then necessary that a portion of the party should cross the island — a wild, mountain region — and repair to the small town on the opposite side, in hopes of there

finding some fishing craft, by which we could complete our voyage. Leaving my fellow traveller and one of the Italians with our baggage on the spot where we had landed, I crossed the mountain with honest Mustapha, carrying with me, as he well knew, a considerable sum of money, without which the vessel could not have been hired. The inhabitants of the port bore, at that time, a very indifferent reputation; piracy was hardly considered a crime under the law of nations as understood in the Grecian islands. If Mustapha had taken my life in the desolate passes of Lemnos, and made his way with his plunder to the town, there would have been none to inquire into the event, or to quarrel with it if it had come to light. But I felt as secure beneath the protection of his stalwart arm as I do now by the side of his honored countryman, our guest.

These lovely bouquets with which the taste of Mr. Stevens has decorated the table, recall to my mind a pleasing *souvenir* of America, which soon after this adventure greeted my eye in Constantinople. Walking in the delightful gardens of the English embassy, I saw a trellis covered with a flowering vine in full bloom. I remarked to the ambassadress, who was present, that if we were not in Constantinople, that trellis would make me think I was at home; the flowers which clothed it, so closely resembled those in our gardens. "They ought to do so," — she replied. "It is the Virginia honeysuckle, which I brought with me from America (where her husband, Sir Robert Liston, had also been minister) and planted here;" — the first flower perhaps ever transplanted from the far West to the far East. The palace and gardens of the English embassy have since, I believe, been destroyed by fire; the American honeysuckle may have perished. Let us hope that our honored and intelligent guest will carry home some germs of artistic and intellectual culture, — some flowers of perennial bloom, — which will survive the accidents of material things.

On the occasion to which I have alluded, the dinner given to Emin Bey, I ventured a few observations on the almost unrivalled physical advantages of climate, position, and soil of the Ottoman Empire, and the benefits which might be an-

ticipated for the world's commerce from a freer intercourse with its fertile regions, especially if to their natural advantages should be added the newly applied facilities of communication: when "the territories of the sultan, like ours, shall be covered with an iron network of railroads, when these great rivers, like ours, shall be rendered navigable up stream as well as down by the mighty force of steam; when the electric telegraph shall speak from the sultan's own imperial Stamboul to the upper cataracts of the Nile, and from Beyroot to Bassora." Eight years have passed away. An electric telegraph traverses the width and rests upon the floor of the Black Sea, and railroads are already projected from its southern shores to the mouth of the Tigris. These are auspicious tokens of rapid improvement.

But I learn from our respected guest that Turkey has made a far more important stride in the onward march. In our agreeable interview at the Public Library the other day, after signifying the pleasure which he had enjoyed in visiting that establishment, which he thought must prove of great benefit to the city of Boston, he alluded to the great reforms and improvements which were in progress in his own country, and which took their date from the revolt and destruction of the Janissaries in 1825. Up to that time, said he, the government of the Ottoman Empire had been one of power and force: — it has since been a government of LAW! That great principle, the corner-stone of our modern civilization, is now, as I understand, recognized in all its significance by the Ottoman government, and proclaimed to the various races in its extensive dominions as the rule of its policy. Great difficulties must at first attend its application from the peculiar nature of the oriental character, and the diversity of language and race among the subjects of the Ottoman government. But if it shall have the fortitude and the wisdom to follow this principle to its results, the regeneration of those vast domains is assured. Industry and the arts languish beneath the blighting sway of Force, but they bloom and prosper beneath the genial influence of Law. This is the all-important lesson which our honored guest may learn in this country.

Our military and commercial marine; our railroads and telegraphs; our schools and libraries; these — precious as they are — are but the effects — the manifestations of the prosperity he witnesses. Its creative cause (under Heaven) is in the undisputed majesty of the law, which throws around the weak individual the panoply of the nation, and assures to the unprotected the quiet enjoyment of the fruits of his industry.*

Mr. Everett closed with the expression of the best wishes for the health and prosperity of the guests of the day, and their safe return home.

---

* So little time has elapsed since the Turkish government and people were regarded as standing outside the pale of our civilization, that the following correspondence has been deemed not inappropriate here, as illustrating their readiness of late years to appreciate the kindly international courtesies which prevail among the western nations.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Constantinople, July 14, 1858.

*To His Honor the Mayor of Boston:*

SIR, — Conformably with the request of H. E. Mahmoud Pacha, Ottoman Minister of Foreign Affairs, I have the honor to inclose you a copy of a letter from his Excellency, expressive of the thanks of the Sublime Porte for the hospitalities which the city of Boston extended to H. E. Mehemmed Pasha, and remain,

With much respect,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES WILLIAMS.

---

SUBLIME PORTE,
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGÈRES,
[No. 1568.] Le 13 Juillet, 1858.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE : —

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre particulière que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser, en date du 28 Juin, pour me communiquer le discours prononcé par l'honorable Monsieur Edward Everett, au diner donné par la ville de Boston, à Son Excellence Méhémmed Pasha, en mission en Amérique.

Le Gouvernement Impérial a été profondément touché des sentiments dont la ville de Boston se montre animé envers Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan, mon auguste maitre, et dont l'honorable orateur s'est rendu le digne interprête.

Je vous prie, Monsieur le Ministre, de recevoir nos remercimens les plus sincères et de les transmettre aussi à ceux qui professent de si nobles sentiments à notre egard, en assurant Monsieur Everett que Son Altesse le Grand Vizir conserve le plus agréable souvenir des rapports qu'il a été dans le cas d'entretenir avec lui lors de sa mission à Londres.

Je saisis l'occasion de vous offrir, Monsieur le Ministre, l'assurance de ma parfaite considération.

[Signé,] MAHMOUD.

MONSIEUR JAMES WILLIAMS,
Ministre Resident des Etats Unis d'Amerique.

---

TRANSLATION.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
SUBLIME PORTE, 13th July, 1858.

SIR, — I have had the honor to receive the private letter which you were so good as to address me, on the 28th of June, to communicate to me the speech made by the Hon. Edward Everett at the dinner given by the city of Boston to H. E. Mehemmed Pasha, now on a mission in America.

The Imperial Government has been profoundly affected by the feelings which the city of Boston has shown in favor of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, my august master, of which the honorable orator was pleased to be the organ.

I beg you, sir, to accept my most sincere thanks, and to transmit them to those who profess such noble sentiments in our favor, assuring, at the same time, Mr. Everett that his Highness the Grand Vizier retains the most agreeable recollections of the relations which he entertained with him during his mission to London.

I embrace this occasion, sir, to offer you assurances of my perfect consideration.

[Signed,] MAHMOUD.

TO JAMES WILLIAMS, ESQ.,
Minister Resident U. S. of America.

# WASHINGTON ABROAD AND AT HOME.*

---

Mr. Mayor: —

I feel greatly honored by the manner in which you have called upon me to respond to the toast given to the memory of Washington. I have elsewhere thought it right to say, that to be named in connection with him is an honor so far beyond any desert of mine, that there would be a degree of vanity in thinking it necessary even to disclaim it. You will give me credit, if not for the self-knowledge and humility, at least for the good taste, which would lead me to put far aside any such association with that great name, which, more than any other name of human renown, has drawn to itself incommunicably the gratitude and affection of his own countrymen, and the admiration of mankind. But I may, without presumption, return you my thanks for affording me the opportunity of giving utterance, on your behalf, and on behalf of the city of Boston, to the emotions with which the mention of that illustrious name, ever honored, ever dear, must warm the bosom of the true patriot, on the anniversary of our national independence.

I feel, sir, more and more, as I advance in life, and watch with mingled confidence, solicitude, and hope, the development of the momentous drama of our national existence, seeking to penetrate that future which His Excellency has so eloquently foreshadowed, that it is well worth our while, —

* Speech at the public dinner in Faneuil Hall, on Monday the 5th July, 1858, his Honor F. W. Lincoln, Jr., in the chair.

that it is at once one of our highest social duties and important privileges, — to celebrate with ever-increasing solemnity, with annually augmented pomp and circumstance of festal commemoration, the anniversary of the nation's birth, were it only as affording a fitting occasion to bring the character and services of Washington, with ever fresh recognition, to the public attention, as the great central figure of that unparalleled group, that "noble army" of chieftains, sages, and patriots, by whom the Revolution was accomplished.

This is the occasion, and here is the spot, and this is the day, and we citizens of Boston are the men, if any in the land, to throw wide open the portals of the temple of memory and fame, and there gaze with the eyes of a reverent and grateful imagination on his benignant countenance and majestic form. This is the occasion and the day; for who needs to be told how much the cause of independence owes to the services and character of Washington; to the purity of that stainless purpose, to the firmness of that resolute soul? This is the spot, this immortal hall, from which as from an altar went forth the burning coals that kindled into a consuming fire at Lexington and Concord, at Bunker Hill and Dorchester Heights. We citizens of Boston are the men; for the first great success of Washington in the Revolutionary war was to restore to our fathers their ancient and beloved native town. This is the time, the accepted time, when the voice of the Father of his Country cries aloud to us from the sods of Mount Vernon, and calls upon us, east and west, north and south, as the brethren of one great household, to be faithful to the dear-bought inheritance which he did so much to secure to us.

But the fame of Washington is not confined to our own country. Bourdaloue, in his eulogy on the military saint of France, exclaims, "The other saints have been given by the church to France, but France in return has given St. Louis to the church." Born into the family of nations in these latter days, receiving from foreign countries and inheriting from ancient times the bright and instructive example of all their honored sons, it is the glory of America, in the very

dawn of her national existence, to have given back to the world many names, of which the lustre will never fade; and especially one name, of which the whole family of Christendom is willing to acknowledge the unenvied preëminence; a name of which neither Greece nor Rome, nor republican Italy, Switzerland, nor Holland, nor constitutional England can boast the rival. "A character of virtues so happily tempered by one another," (I use the language of Charles James Fox,) "and so wholly unalloyed by any vices, is hardly to be found on the pages of history."

It is delightful to witness the generous recognition of Washington's merit, even in countries where, from political reasons, some backwardness in that respect might have been anticipated. Notwithstanding his leading agency in wresting a colonial empire from Great Britain, England was not slow to appreciate the grandeur and beauty of his character. Mr. Rufus King, our minister at that time to the court of St. James, writing to Gen. Hamilton in 1797, says: "No one who has not been in England can have a just idea of the admiration expressed among all parties for General Washington. It is a common observation, that he is not only the most illustrious, but the most meritorious character which has yet appeared." Nor was France behind England in her admiration of Washington. Notwithstanding the uneasy relations of the two countries at the time of his decease, when the news of his death reached Paris, the youthful and fortunate soldier, who had already reached the summit of power by paths which Washington could never have trod, commanded the highest honors to be paid to his memory. "Washington," he immediately exclaimed, in the orders of the day, "is dead! This great man fought against tyranny; he consolidated the liberty of his country. His memory will be ever dear to the French people, as to all freemen in both hemispheres, and especially to the soldiers of France, who like him and the American soldiers, are fighting for liberty and equality. In consequence, the First Consul orders that for ten days black crape shall be suspended from all the

standards and banners of the republic."* By order of Napoleon, a solemn funeral service was performed in the '*Invalides*,' in the presence of all that was most eminent in Paris. " A sorrowful cry," said Fontanes, the orator chosen for the occasion, " has reached us from America, which he liberated. It belongs to France to yield the first response to the lamentation which will be echoed by every great soul. These august arches have been well chosen for the apotheosis of a hero."

How often in those wild scenes of her revolution, when the best blood of France was shed by the remorseless and ephemeral tyrants, who chased each other, dagger in hand, across that dismal stage of crime and woe, during the reign of terror, how often did the thoughts of Lafayette and his companions in arms, who had fought the battles of constitutional liberty in America, call up the image of the pure, the just, the humane, the unambitious Washington! How different would have been the fate of France, if her victorious chieftain, when he had reached the giddy heights of power, had imitated the great example which he caused to be eulogized! He might have saved his country from being crushed by the leagued hosts of Europe; he might have prevented the names of Moscow and Waterloo from being written in letters of blood on the pages of history; he might have escaped himself the sad significance of those memorable words of Fontanes, on the occasion to which I have alluded, when, in the presence of Napoleon, he spoke of Washington as a man who, " by a destiny seldom shared by those who change the fate of empires, died in peace as a private citizen, in his native land, where he had held the first rank, and which he had himself made free!"

How different would have been the fate of Spain, of Naples, of Greece, of Germany, of Mexico and the South American Republics, had their recent revolutions been con-

* I take this order from " Choix de Rapports, Opinions, et Discours, prononcés à la Tribune Nationale, depuis 1789 jusques à ce jour." Tome XVII. p. 171. It is inaccurately given in Alison, Vol. V. p. 291.

ducted by men like Washington and his patriotic associates, whose prudence, patriotism, probity, and disinterestedness conducted our Revolution to an auspicious and honorable result!

But it is, of course, at home that we must look for an adequate appreciation of our Washington's services and worth. He is the friend of the liberties of other countries; he is the father of his own. I own, Mr. Mayor, that it has been to me a source of inexpressible satisfaction to find, amidst all the bitter dissensions of the day, that this one grand sentiment, veneration for the name of Washington, is buried — no, planted — down in the very depths of the American heart. It has been my privilege, within the last two years, to hold it up to the reverent contemplation of my countrymen, from the banks of the Penobscot to the banks of the Savannah, from New York to St. Louis, from Chesapeake Bay to Lake Michigan; and the same sentiments, expressed in the same words, have everywhere touched a sympathetic chord in the American heart.

To that central attraction I have been delighted to find that the thoughts, the affections, the memories of the people, in whatever part of the country, from the ocean to the prairies of the West, from the land of granite and ice to the land of the palmetto and the magnolia, instinctively turn. They have their sectional loves and hatreds, but before the dear name of Washington they are all absorbed and forgotten. In whatever region of the country, the heart of patriotism warms to him; as in the starry heavens, with the circling of the seasons, the pointers go round the sphere, but their direction is ever toward the pole. They may point *from* the east, they may point *from* the west, but they will point *to* the northern star. It is not the brightest luminary in the heavens, as men account brightness, but it is always in its place. The meteor, kindled into momentary blaze from the rank vapors of the lower sky, is brighter. The comet is brighter that streams across the firmament,

> "and from his horrid hair
> Shakes pestilence and war."

But the meteor explodes; the comet rushes back to the depths of the heavens; while the load-star shines steady at the pole, alike in summer and in winter, in seed-time and in harvest, at the equinox and the solstice. It shone for Columbus at the discovery of America; it shone for the pioneers of settlement, the pilgrims of faith and hope, at Jamestown and Plymouth; it will shine for the mariner who shall enter your harbor to-night; it will shine for the navies which shall bear the sleeping thunders of your power, while the flag of the Union shall brave the battle and the breeze. So, too, the character, the counsels, the example of our Washington, of which you bid me speak; they guided our fathers through the storms of the Revolution; they will guide us through the doubts and difficulties that beset us; they will guide our children and our children's children in the paths of prosperity and peace, while America shall hold her place in the family of nations.

# THE FOURTH OF JULY.*

SIR, —

I AM greatly indebted to you and the company for this most flattering reception. My attendance of late years has seldom been given on occasions of this kind, and could not with consistency have been given at this banquet, had not your obliging invitation contained the assurance, that you proposed to celebrate the Fourth of July "in a national spirit, excluding every thing of a political or partisan character." As long as I was in public life, I was a member, as you know, sir, of that old Whig party to which you have referred — the national Whig party; a political association, I am sure you will grant, of which no one need be ashamed. The prostration of my health compelled me, four years ago, to resign the honorable post which I then filled in the public service. Since that period new parties have been formed; old ones have either retired for a while, at least, from the field, or have been forced in some degree on new issues; and if I felt the slightest inclination (which I do not), with the partial restoration of my health, to return to public life, I should be deterred from it by the fact, that, between the extremes of opinion which distract and threaten to convulse the country, I find no middle path of practical usefulness which a friend of moderate counsels is permitted to pursue. Statesmanship, as it was understood in my younger days, that is, the study of the foreign relations of the country, its defences, naval and

* A speech made in response to the toast "The day we celebrate," at a dinner given in Boston, by the Young Men's Democratic Club, on Monday, the 5th of July, 1858, William Williamson, Esq., in the chair.

military, its currency and finances, its internal improvements, its great industrial interests, and the relations of the government to the Indian tribes, has nearly become an obsolete idea, and our political life has assumed almost exclusively the form of sectional agitation. Into that dreary agitation, perilous to the country and profitless except for personal aggrandizement, I have no heart to enter.

Justified by the character of your celebration, I have yielded without scruple to the wish — rather I have found myself as little able as desirous to resist the all-powerful temptation of listening to the great living master of American oratory (I am glad on one account that he has retired from the table, as I can speak with greater freedom what I think and feel), on an occasion and upon a theme not unworthy the energies of his intellect nor below the flight of his eloquence. And, sir, I will say, if the pure and exalted principles of nationality which he has this day unfolded and illustrated, under your auspices, are a faithful exposition of democratic doctrine, then I must be permitted to share the satisfaction of the worthy gentleman in Molière's play, at finding greatly to his astonishment and delight that he had been speaking prose all his life. The great founder of the democratic party, Mr. Jefferson, in his inaugural address on the 4th of March, 1801, said, "we have called by different names brethren of one principle; we are all federalists, we are all republicans." If the orator of the day, to whom we have all listened with such admiration, has truly expounded the principles of your association and your party, I think we must say, with still stronger emphasis, "We have called by different names brethren of the same principle; we are all whigs, we are all democrats."

For myself, sir, standing aloof from public life and from all the existing party organizations, I can truly say that I have never listened to an exposition of political principle with higher satisfaction. I heard the late Mr. Samuel Rogers, the venerable banker poet of London, more than once relate that he was present on the 10th of December, 1790, when Sir Joshua Reynolds delivered the last of his discourses before

the Royal Academy of Art. Edmund Burke was also one of the audience; and at the close of the lecture, Mr. Rogers saw him go up to Sir Joshua, and heard him say, in the fulness of his delight, in the words of Milton —

> "The angel ended, and in Adam's ear,
> So charming left his voice, that he awhile
> Thought him still speaking, still stood fixed to hear."

When our friend concluded his superb oration this morning, I was ready, like Mr. Cruger (who stood with Burke for the representation of Bristol), "to say ditto to Mr. Burke." I was unwilling to believe that the noble strain, by turns persuasive, melting, and sublime, had ended. The music of the voice still dwelt upon my ear; the lofty train of thought elevated and braced my understanding; the generous sentiments filled my bosom with delight, as the peal of a magnificent organ, touched by the master's hand, thrills the nerves with rapture and causes even the vaulted roof to vibrate in unison. The charmed silence seemed for a while to prolong the charming strain, and it was some moments before I was willing to admit that the stops were closed and the keys hushed.

You have done, sir, a real service to the community — to the whole country — by this day's work and in the measures taken by you to celebrate the day "in a national spirit, excluding every thing of a political or partisan tendency." Would to Heaven that we could all carry this spirit, not merely to the patriotic celebration of this day, but to the discharge of all our civil and public duties, and especially of the duties which pertain to the organization of the government and the political life and action of the State! Would that the spirit of a pure nationality, such as this day has been described to us, embracing the whole country in the arms of a living and loving patriotism, might take the place of the intense local feelings which so extensively prevail, and lead the citizens of the different sections of the country to regard each other with distrust, jealousy, and hatred!

These are the feelings against which we are so emphati-

cally warned in the farewell address of Washington. No topic is more warmly pressed in that immortal State paper. Its author, reluctantly admitting that parties may perform a useful office, at least under monarchical governments, as checks upon the administration, and in keeping up the spirit of liberty, yet declares that, under elective and representative governments, this spirit is not to be encouraged. "From the natural tendency of such governments, there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effect ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting out into a flame, lest instead of warming it should destroy."

With this opinion of party spirit in general, of all the forms which it can assume, of all the directions which it can take, that against which Washington most especially warns us, is the sectional. "In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union," says he, "it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations, Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western, whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heartburnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection."

"The *North* in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The *South* in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the North, it finds its par-

ticular navigation invigorated, and while it contributes in different ways to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength to which itself is unequally adapted."

For these and other considerations, urged with a warmth and energy proportionate to his deep conviction of their importance, the Father of his Country says to his fellow-citizens, that "it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Sir, I linger, but you I am sure will not think too long, on these solemn and affectionate appeals, which seem, after a lapse of two generations, to come sounding to us like an oracle of wisdom and love from the sacred shades of Mount Vernon. It has ceased to be a popular strain; but I willingly accept the unpopularity. I know that "Union-saving," as it is derisively called, is treated in some quarters with real or affected contempt. I am content to share in the ridicule which attaches to that anxiety for the preservation of the Union, which prompted one sixth part of Washington's farewell address. Would to Heaven that his sadly earnest counsels on this subject might spread peace and brotherly love throughout the land, as if the sainted hero himself could burst his cerements, and proclaim them in visible presence before his fellow-citizens! They would be worth to us, merely in reference to national strength, more than armies or navies, or "towers along the steep." I speak literally, sir, it were better for the safety of the country against the foreign foe that the union of the States should be preserved, than that we should

wield the army of Napoleon and the navy of England, while hovering on the verge of separation. It would be less dangerous that the combined fleets of Europe should thunder in our seaports, than that one half of the country should be arrayed against the other.

Sir, about fifteen minutes before I left my door to go to the Tremont Temple, I received from a friend in Virginia an extract from the public records of that State, which, if I mistake not, you will deem well worthy of your notice. It is in the following terms: —

"At a treaty held at Lancaster, Pa., July, 1774, between the lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, and the commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, on the one part, and the Indians of the six nations on the other, Conestoga, the head chief, spoke as follows to the colonial representatives: —

'We have one thing further to say, and that is, we heartily recommend *union* and a good *agreement* between you and your brethren. Never disagree, but preserve strict friendship for one another, and thereby both you as well as we will become the stronger.

'Our wise forefathers established union and amity between the five nations. This has made us formidable; this has given us great weight and authority with our neighboring nations. We are a powerful confederacy, and by your observing the same methods as our wise forefathers have taken, you will acquire great strength and power. Therefore, whatever befall you, never fall out with one another.'" *

My friend adds: "What makes this wise and excellent admonition more impressive, is the fact that it was given on the 4th of July."

As I showed this paper a few moments ago to your president and the orator of the day (who has just left the table), Mr. Choate remarked, "and the moral of that piece of advice, the circumstances which have caused the annihilation of the six nations within eighty-four years, are, if possible, more significant than the counsel itself." Mr. Choate had not time

* From Record of Indian Treaties, in the Virginia State Library.

before he left the table to unfold the significance of this remark, but I think I understand it. The six nations were indeed a powerful confederacy. They occupied the central portion of the North American continent, on this side the Ohio and the Mississippi. Their influence extended from Lake Ontario to Chesapeake Bay, from the Mohawk to the James river, perhaps further. At one time they transacted business with the colonial governments at Albany; at another at Lancaster; at another at Williamsburg or Annapolis; and at another at the confluence of the Alleghany and the Monongahela. But their confederacy never extended beyond the six nations; they were successively at war with the Algonquins of the north and east; the Cherokees and Creeks of the south and west; and the powerful tribes of various names beyond the Ohio. The red man has ever been the red man's deadliest foe. Had all the native tribes of the North American continent been bound together in a grand confederacy, such as was projected by Pontiac in the last century and by Tecumseh in our day, I do not say that they would have eventually stood their ground against the swelling numbers of the white race crowding upon them with the arts and weapons of civilization, but most assuredly they would have long wielded a power eminently formidable to the rising States, and would have greatly postponed their own disappearance from the face of the earth. What the United States would be, if, instead of this Imperial Union, which concentrates into one irresistible power the resources of thirty-two States, and covers with its ægis the vast territory which extends from Texas to Maine, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, they were broken up into as many minor confederacies, and separate independent tribes as our red brethren, let the disappearance not merely of the five nations, but of so many other warlike confederacies and tribes, partly teach us.

I must not, however, forget, sir, that you bid me speak of "the day we celebrate;" but how can I do so in worthy terms, unless indeed I could borrow the breathing thoughts, the burning words to which we have already listened with

delight? Surely a day without a parallel in the history of nations—for where, in the annals of mankind, in ancient or modern times, can we find a day like this, on which, after centuries of conscious and unconscious preparation, upon the illustrious theatre of a vast continent, hidden for thousands of years from the rest of mankind, a group of feeble colonial dependencies, by one authentic and solemn act, proclaimed themselves to the world an independent confederacy of sovereign States?

I repeat, sir, that on the Fourth of July, eighty-two years ago, a deed, which not France nor England nor Rome nor Greece can match in all their annals, was done at Philadelphia, in Independence Hall. Let Philadelphia guard that hall as the apple of her eye. Let time respect and violence spare it, and the ruthless hand of embellishment have mercy upon it. Let every stone and every brick and every plank and every bolt, from the foundation to the pinnacle, be sacred. Let the rains of heaven fall softly on the roof, and the winds of winter beat gently at the door. Let it stand to the end of time, second only to Mount Vernon, as the sanctuary of American patriotism. Let generation on generation of those who taste the blessings of the great Declaration pay their homage at the shrine, and deem it no irreverence, as they kneel in gratitude to the Providence which guided and inspired the men who assembled therein, to call its walls salvation and its gates praise!

Yes, sir, the men by whom the deed was performed, and, to go no further than the committee who drafted the Declaration (for time would fail me to run down the long and honored roll of the entire body), what names, what memories! Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, Robert R. Livingston:—Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania. Three of them natives of Massachusetts; two of them Presidents of the United States. Franklin, the most illustrious philosopher and skilful negotiator of the last century; Sherman, who raised himself from the humblest walks of manual labor to

be the guide of senates; Livingston, the head of the tribunals of his great State, — joint negotiator of the treaty which added half the North American continent, under the name of Louisiana, to the Union; the confidential friend and partner of Fulton in the creation of steam navigation.

And then the grandeur of the event itself; the stupendous magnitude of the political system then inaugurated. Oh that with a comprehensive grasp of the plan of Providence, with a patient foresight of the impending future, we could reverently ascend the Mount of Vision, and behold in the kindling promise of the dawn, the brightness of the coming glories! The meridian splendors of that coming day I attempt not to sketch; but let us endeavor at least to form some conception of the country, to which this morning's sun proclaimed a patriotic holiday; so vast, so widely though so recently settled — east, west, north, and south; the differences of local position, maritime and inland, — alluvial plain, hills propped with eternal buttresses of iron and granite, central prairie with its inexhaustible depths of vegetable mould, — lakes that rival oceans, rivers that stretch from the polar circle to the tropics, — every growth that clothes the soil, every metal concealed in its bosom, — the endless variety of occupation and pursuit clustering round so many centres of local power, recognized and organized by the curious adjustments of our political system, — but throughout this vast extent and above the attractions and repulsions, the affinities and antagonisms of the land, this morning's sun proclaimed a holiday of peace and love. And as the local memories this day revive throughout the Union, let the all-absorbing interest of the great Declaration mould them into patriotic unity; so that all the cherished traditions of every part of the country may be woven and twisted into a bright cord of mutual good-will, to which every honored name, and every sacred spot, and every memorable deed shall add its golden and silver thread; and Jamestown and Plymouth, and Bunker Hill and King's Mountain, and Warren and Washington, with all the other precious memories of ancient and modern

times, and all of either sex who have meekly suffered or bravely dared, in whatever part of our common country, shall this day be gratefully enshrined in the American heart of hearts.

Sir, I have lately seen much of this noble country, and I have learned, as I have seen it more, to love it better; the enterprising, ingenious, and indomitable North; the substantial and magnificent Central States, the great balance-wheel of the system; the youthful, rapidly expanding, and almost boundless West; the ardent, genial, and hospitable South, I have traversed them all. I leave to others, at home or abroad, to vilify them in whole or in part; I shall not follow the example. They have all their faults, for they are inhabited not by angels, but by human beings; but it would be well, in the language of President Kirkland, for those "who rebuke their brethren for the faults of men, not to display themselves the passions of demons." For myself, I have found in every part of the country generous traits of character, vast and well-understood capacities of progress, and hopeful auguries of good; and taken in the aggregate, it is the abode of a population as intelligent, as prosperous, as moral and as religious as any to be found on the surface of the globe. There is one little corner of each which I should like to annihilate; if I could wield a magician's wand, I would sink it to the centre. Its name is Buncombe; not the respectable county of that name in North Carolina, against which I have nothing to say, but a pestilent little political electioneering Buncombe in every State and every district, which is the prolific source of most of our troubles. If we could get rid, sir, of Buncombe, and if we could bring back the harmony which reigned on the day which we celebrate and the days which preceded and followed it, when Massachusetts summoned Washington to lead the armies of New England; when Virginia and Carolina sent their supplies of corn and of rice to feed their famished brethren in Boston; when Jefferson and Adams joined hands to draft the great Declaration — if I could live to see that happy day, I would upon

my honor, go to my grave as cheerfully as the tired and contented laborer goes to his nightly rest. I shall, in the course of nature, go to it before long, at any rate, and I wish no other epitaph to be placed upon it than this: "Through evil report and through good report, he loved his whole country."

# ANALYTICAL INDEX

## OF THE THREE VOLUMES.

[NOTE. — In referring to the Index, the convenience of the reader will be facilitated by noting that in many of the larger Biographical and Historical articles (see WASHINGTON, GEORGE; WEBSTER, DANIEL; *Africa; Europe*), the arrangement is chronological. In cases where the article has been treated at considerable length and with minuteness (see *America; France; Great Britain; Greece; Rome; United States*), a Subordinate Index has been adopted.]

### A.


AALI PASHA, Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire, his acquaintance with Mr. Everett in London in 1841–46, III. 625; his pleasant recollections of this intercourse in 1858, 630; acknowledges the mission of Amin Bey to the United States in 1850, 625.

ABBOT, BENJAMIN, LL. D., Principal of Phillips Exeter Academy, 1788–1838, resigns his post and attends a Festival in honor of him, II. 281–287; eulogies on, by Leverett Saltonstall, Prof. Ware, Jr., and Edward Everett, 281–287; portrait of, 282, 283; Abbot scholarship in Harvard College projected, 284, 285; referred to, III. 75, 245, 250.

ABBOT, GEORGE J., Daniel Webster's secretary, III. 404.

ABBOTT, JACOB, his "Teacher" an excellent work, II. 348.

ABDUL MEDJID, Grand Seignior (ascended the throne in 1839), his large and liberal views, III. 54, 55.

ABDUL RAHAMAN, a native African prince, account of, in the Albany Journal and Telegraph for August, 1851, reprinted, III. 186–194; his early life, rank, and education, 187; his kindness to Dr. Cox, 187; is carried to America a slave, 187, I. 338; meets Dr. Cox at Natchez, III. 187; his accomplishments, 188, 189, I. 338; efforts for his ransom, III. 187, 188; his powerful connections in Africa, 189; he sails for Liberia, and dies shortly after his return, 189; his probable feelings in his native land, 190; his religion, 188, 192; summary of his character, and its influence on his fortunes, 194.

*Aberginian Indians*, I. 224.

*Abou Seer*, pyramid of, II. 405.

ABRAHAM, state of society in his day, I. 445; a farmer, 445; his wealth, 445.

*Abraham*, battle on the Heights of, I. 109, 386, II. 560, III. 616.

*Abstraction*, its office, III. 516; a subject of culture, II. 506.

*Academical degrees.* See *Degrees, Collegiate.*

*Academical Education:* An Address on, delivered at St. Louis, 1857, at the Inauguration of Washington University of the State of Missouri, III. 486–524; original dedication prefixed to, 486; importance of, I. 203; the appropriate discipline and preparation for public and professional duty, II. 499–518, 552, 619–622; III. 504, 506; influence of the law of progression in, 504, 505.

*Academies* and *Colleges*, their value, I. 318.

*Academy*, the sage of the, I. 41.

*Academy of Music*, in New York, Address on Charity, delivered at the, III. 601.

*Academy of Sciences*, M. Le Verrier's communication to, respecting the planet Neptune, II. 526, 531.

*Accountants*, value of their services, III. 47.

*Accumulation*, Property, Capital, Credit.

An Address before the Mercantile Library Association, Boston, 13th Sept., 1838, II. 288–312.

*Accumulation*, errors concerning, II. 288–291; a dictate of necessity, 289; the foundation of commerce, 290–291; considered in connection with the laws for the protection of property, 291–292.

ACHILLES, his wrath, III. 511.

*Acids* and *Alkalis*, relations of polarity between, III. 456.

*Acorn*, necessity of soil and moisture to its growth, compared to the necessity of education for the growth of mind, I. 281, 282.

*Acroceraunian Rocks*, mentioned by Horace, II. 401.

*Acropolis*, I. 431.

*Actium*, influences of the battle of, III. 231.

*Acton*, Massachusetts, her Revolutionary patriots, I. 563.

ADAM, a cultivator of the soil, III. 557, 558; his banishment from Eden, 558.

*Adams*, Massachusetts, II. 226.

ADAMS, Mrs. ABIGAIL, description of her by her son, John Q. Adams, II. 559; excellence of her example, her instructions, and her letters, 561–563, 567; directs the reading of her son, 561, 562; joins her husband and son in England in 1785, 568.

ADAMS, CHARLES, son of John Adams, accompanies his father to France in 1779, and is placed at a boarding-school with his brother, J. Q. Adams, II. 566; at school at Amsterdam, and, subsequently, at Leyden, 566.

ADAMS, CHARLES FRANCIS, furnishes Mr. Everett with biographical notices of his father, J. Q. Adams, II. 555; his obituary notice of Peter Chardon Brooks in the "Christian Register," III. 271, 271, n., 273.

ADAMS, JOHN, Eulogy on, 1st August, 1826, I. 131–181; his sufferings and sacrifices for his country, 131; his birth and parentage, 138, 139; educated at Harvard College, 140; his attainments as a scholar and lover of letters, 140; his first writings devoted to the cause of his country, 140; his "Dissertation on the Canon and Feudal Law," republished in London and highly commended there, 140; Thomas Hollis's estimate of it, 140, n.; his "Defence of the American Constitutions," a work that would do honor to the political literature of any country, 141; the fruits of his intellect exhibited in his extensive correspondence, 141; his legal education an excellent preparation for his patriotic labors, 141, 142; offered the first seat on the bench of the Superior Court of Mass., 142; departs on a foreign mission, 142; devotes his life to the service of his country, 142; elected a member of the Continental Congress, 142; recommends George Washington as Commander-in-Chief, 142; offers the resolution that the colonies be invited to establish their several State governments, 143; appointed on the committee to announce the Declaration of Independence to the world, 143; glory which attaches to his participation in the Declaration of Independence and in the measures which preceded and followed it, 143, 144; pronounced by Thomas Jefferson the Colossus of the debate on the Declaration of Independence, 144, 148; his calm estimate of the cost of Independence, and his appreciation of its value, 144; might have risen to great eminence under the British government, 144; his discouragements in the path of patriotism, 144, 145; first Vice-President of the U. States, 145; his great public services, 145; political dissensions between him and Thomas Jefferson and his party, 133, 145, 146; succeeded by friendly relations, 133, 145, 146; his correspondence with Mr. Jefferson, 146; dignity of the closing scene, 148; his exclamation respecting the Fourth of July, 148; veneration with which his memory will ever be regarded, 148, 149. (See also, 13, 71, 76, 108, 109, n., 389, 396, 523, 541, 546, 566, 567, 568, 569.) Anticipates the Revolutionary war, II. 559, 560; his "Dissertation on the Canon and Feudal Law," 560; expectations entertained of him by the early patriots, 560; counsel for the soldiers who fired on the Boston patriots, 1770, 560; negatived as a member of the executive council, 1772, 560; a member of the Continental Congress, 1774, 560; recommends Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the American army, 1775, 561; is put on the Committee on the Declaration of Independence, and espouses the Declaration, 1776, 561, 579; sent commissioner to France, in 1779, 563; letter from, respecting J. Q. Adams, 564; returns to America in August, 1779, 565; is elected to the Convention

which formed the Constitution of Massachusetts, and reports a Declaration of Rights and a Constitution, which are adopted, 565 ; returns to Europe, Nov., 1779, to negotiate a peace with Great Britain, 565, 567 ; goes to Holland to negotiate a treaty with the Netherlands, 565, 567 ; returns to Paris and signs, with Franklin and Jay, a treaty of peace with Great Britain, 1783, 567 ; his political engagements in Europe, 1783–85, 567; appointed minister to the Court of St. James, 1785, 568; his reception by the King, 656 ; elected Vice-President of the United States, 570 ; the "Publicola" essays ascribed to him, 570; elected President of the United States, 1796, 571, 572 ; political divisions during his administration, 573 ; dies July 4, 1826, on the same day with Thomas Jefferson, 579 ; J. Q. Adams proposes to write the history of the life and times of, 579. (See also, 42, 108, 109, 110, 139, 177, 268, 385 ; III. 11, 27, 68, 179, 230, 414, 415, 615, 616, 617, 644, 646.)

ADAMS and JEFFERSON, Eulogy on, at Charleston, 1st of August, 1826, I. 131–149 ; their death on the same day, 109 ; peculiar relation in which they stood to each other, 133 ; discouraging prospects under which they resolved to risk every thing for their country's liberty, 133 ; labored for the same objects in life, and were not divided in death, 133, 134 ; veneration with which they were regarded, 134 ; Eulogy on, by Daniel Webster, 136, n. ; disastrous results might have ensued, had they thrown their talents and influence into the scale of submission, 137 ; every American citizen shares in the fruits of their labors, 138 ; their history, that of their country, 138 ; their birth, 138 ; each represented his own section of the country, 139 ; their early coöperation in securing its independence, 139 ; placed at the head of the Committee to announce the Declaration of Independence to the world, 143.

ADAMS, JOHN COUCH, one of the discoverers of the planet Neptune, II. 633, 640.

ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY, Eulogy on, in Faneuil Hall, 15th April, 1848, II. 555–596 ; C. W. Upham's memoir of, in the National Portrait Gallery, 555 ; biographical notices of, by Joseph E. Sprague and the Rev. Mr. Lunt, 554 ; Mr. Everett's Congressional recollections of, 555, 579, 580, 581, 583, 590 ; national honors to his remains and Congressional tributes to his virtues, 556, 557 ; Eulogy on, by Edward Everett, at the request of the legislature of Massachusetts, 555–596 ; his parentage, 558, 559 ; his birth, 560 ; patriotic instructions of his youth, and their effects upon his future life, 560, 561, 566 ; his letter to his father, when in his tenth year, 562 ; taken in his tenth year to France, and placed at school at Passy, 563 ; his early education in France, 563–565 ; advantages derived from his early association with Dr. Franklin and other eminent men, 563, 564, 568 ; excellent letter from his mother to him, 564 ; testimony of his father to his zeal for knowledge and his amiableness, 564, 568 ; letter from him to his father, when at school at Passy, 564, 565 ; returns to Boston in August, 1779, 565 ; accompanies his father to Europe in November, 1779, 566 ; placed at a boarding-school in France, with his brother Charles, 566 ; at school at Amsterdam, and, subsequently, at Leyden, 566 ; became private secretary and interpreter to Francis Dana, minister at the Court of St. Petersburg, 1781, 566, 567, 574 ; his devotion to his studies, 567 ; his journey from St. Petersburg to Paris, 1782–83, 567 ; his occupations in Europe, 1783–85, and his father's commendations of his qualities as secretary, 567, 568 ; his acquirements at the age of eighteen, 568, 569 ; returns to America, July, 1785, and enters Harvard College, March, 1786, 568, 569 ; testimony of Judge Putnam to his collegiate standing and excellent principles, 569, 624 ; takes his first degree in 1787, 569 ; subject of his oration at Commencement, 569 ; studies law with Chief Justice Parsons, 569 ; commences the practice of the law at Boston, 570 ; his "Publicola" Essays, 570 ; his "Marcellus" Essays, 570 ; his "Columbus" Essays, 570 ; his Fourth of July Oration in 1793, 570 ; principles of his policy proclaimed in 1793, — Union at home, Neutrality abroad, 570 ; reputation gained by his essays, 571 ; appointed by Washington minister resident at the Hague, 1794, 571 ; appointed by Washington minister plenipotentiary to Lisbon, 1796, 571 ; his marriage to Miss Johnson, 1797, 571 ; Washington's commendation of, 572, 592 ; minister to Prussia, 1797–1800, 572 ; his political services abroad in 1797–1800, 572 ; his "Letters

from Silesia" published, 572; translates Wieland's "Oberon" into English, 572; elected to the Senate of Massachusetts, 1802, 572; elected to the Senate of the United States, 1803, 572; resigns his seat in the Senate of the United States, 573; declines to be a candidate for the presidency of Harvard College, 573; his literary tastes and studious habits, 573; appointed Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard College, 1806–1809, 573; excellence of his "Lectures on Rhetoric and Oratory," 574; appointed by President Madison minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, 1809, 574; declines a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, 590; is a negotiator of the treaty of 1815, 575, 576; at Paris during the Hundred Days, 576; appointed, by President Madison, Minister Resident at London, 576; appointed, by President Monroe, Secretary of State, 576, 577; commendation of, by General Jackson, 577; his faithful performance of his duties as Secretary of State, 577, 589–592; elected President of the United States by the House of Representatives in 1824, 578; his zealous devotion to the duties of the presidency, 579, 589, 592; character of his administration, 578, 579, 591–593; his reception of Lafayette in 1824, 579; on his retirement from the presidency announces to Mr. Everett his intention to write the history of the life and times of his father, 579; elected to the House of Representatives of the United States, 1831, 579; reflections on his return to public life, 579, 580; review of his Congressional life from 1831 until his death, 580–588; his self-denying devotion to public duty, 580, 581, 582, 584, 585, 587, 589, 592; his advocacy of protection to manufactures, and of the Bank of the United States, 580; his course on the slavery question, 581–584, 594, 595; organizes the House in 1839, 584, 585; Henry A. Wise's commendation of his conduct on that occasion, 585; veneration with which he was regarded in and out of Congress, 585, 586; his enthusiastic reception in New York and Ohio, in 1843, 586; contrast between the close of his career and that of Louis-Philippe, 586–588; his life a proper model for the imitation of the young men of the United States, 586; decline of his health, 587; regularity of his entries in his Journal, 587, 589, 595; his letter on the Observatory at Cambridge, 587; his zeal for the promotion of astronomical science, 587; impressive circumstances attending his death, 588, 595, 596; review of his public and private character, 588–596; his intellectual endowments, 588; his perception, accurate and penetrating, 588; his argumentative powers, 588, 589; his memory retentive, 589; his early rising and studious application, 589; his literary attainments, 589, 590; his letters on the orations of Cicero, 590; his facility of composition, style, and hand-writing, 590; his legal attainments and powers as a debater, 590; his able conduct of the Amistad case, 591; as a politician and a statesman, 591; his freedom from party spirit, 591, 592, 593; as a diplomatist, 572, 592, 593; as a man, 593–596; his liberality and hospitality, 593; his social manners, 594; his kindness, depth, and tenderness of feeling, 594; his physical and moral courage, 594, 595; depth and sincerity of his religious principles, 594–596; his daily perusal of the Holy Scriptures, and regular attendance at public worship, 595; his closing scene, compared with that of other orators and statesmen — Demosthenes, Cicero — 595, 596; his "Report on Weights and Measures," 592. (See also, 138, 167.) His opinion of Col. T. H. Perkins, III. 372; brings the subject of a National Observatory before Congress in 1825, 429; his love of agriculture, 562; expresses to Mr. Everett his satisfaction at beholding the trees planted by his own hands, 562, 563.

ADAMS, Mrs. JOHN QUINCY, her marriage, II. 571; survives her husband, 571.

ADAMS, MATTHEW, the first friend and patron of Franklin, II. 16; an author, 16, 23; has "a pretty collection of books," III. 609.

ADAMS, SAMUEL, impatient for the commencement of hostilities with Great Britain, I. 541, 546, 547, 559; his determined course in the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts compromises his safety, 542; he retires to the house of the Rev. Jonas Clark, at Lexington, 542; his devotion to the cause of American liberty, and cordial coöperation with John Hancock therein, 543; his incorruptible poverty, 545; is the last of the Puritans, 545; his personal characteristics, 545, 546, 547; his taste for sacred music, 545; his memorable *Thesis* on taking his second degree at Harvard College, 545; he first studies divinity, and then enters upon

politics, 546; is one of the earliest and ablest writers on the patriotic side, 546; his personal influence with the people, 546; he enters the House of Representatives, and takes the place of a leader, 546; the throne of his ascendency was in Faneuil Hall, 546; is thoroughly versed in the principles of liberty, 546; his famous exclamation on the nineteenth of April, 1775, 547; apprised by Col. Revere of the projected expedition of the British to Concord, 548, 549; persuaded to withdraw from Mr. Clark's, 84, 550. 'See also, 75, 76, 81, 83, 84, 88, 108, 139, 144, 163, 363, 396; II. 177; III. 11, 230, 332, 336.'

ADAN, JOHN R., his instructive address at the Annual Meeting of the Prison Discipline Society, 30th of May, 1837, II. 196.

ADDISON, JOSEPH, a favorite in America, II. 429; his style, III. 500; his style the model of Franklin's, II. 18, 19; the delight with which Washington and Franklin read the Spectator, III. 496, 497.

*Addition*, importance of the rule of, II. 601.

*Address to the King*, loyal tone of the, I. 565; III. 22.

*Adelphic Union Society* of Williams College, Address before, August 16, 1837, II. 206–234.

*Admiralty Court* of the United States, II. 385.

*Adriatic*, commerce of the, II. 306, 371.

*Advantage of Knowledge* to Working Men; an Address, Nov. 14, 1831, I. 307–328.

"*Adventures*" in favor in Boston in early times, III. 266.

*Adversity*, profitable uses of, I. 66; II. 514.

*Ægean Sea*, I. 359; islands of the, III. 55.

*Ægina*, Island of, II. 402.

*Ælian*, cited relative to the exposure of infants at Thebes, III. 586.

*Æqui*, the, driven from the gates of Rome by Cincinnatus, III. 560.

ÆSCHYLUS, his Agamemnon cited, I. 531.

ÆSCHYLUS, of Cnidus, one of Cicero's masters, I. 425.

ÆSOP, his obscure position, II. 213.

*Ætna*, middle region of, II. 400.

*Affections*, importance of the education of the kindly, II. 513.

*Afghanistan*, the climate of, II. 476; conquest of, by the English, 476.

*Africa*, Colonization and Civilization of, a Speech before the Annual Meeting of the Colonization Society at Washington, 16th of June, 1832, I. 329–343.

*Africa*, Colonization of, Remarks on, at the Anniversary of the American Colonization Society at Washington, 18th of January, 1853, III. 167–185; Appendix to, 186–194; usefulness of the Society, 167–185.

*Africa*, first settlement of, lost in antiquity, III. 297; antiquities of, I. 24; II. 292; colonies of Greece in, I. 37; consequences of, 50, 124; south of, visited by adventurers from Tyre and Carthage, III. 468; ancient commerce of, 468; subdued by the Romans, 560; formerly the cradle of science, I. 337; prevalence of the Greek language in the east of, an instrument for the propagation of Christianity, II. 463; great physical advantages of, III. 470; sugar cane of, 547; causes of its long continued non-civilization, 174, 175; climate of, unfavorable to the progress of civilization in, 175; fatality of, to the whites, 176, 177; dangers of Christian missions in, 175; must be civilized by the descendants of its own sons, 178; evils to, arising from intercourse with foreigners, 175; cruelty of the warlike customs of, I. 111; condition of, a disgrace to the rest of the civilized world, III. 173; civilization of, I. 424, 432, 433; objections urged against the civilization of, considered, 337–343; not in the state of utter barbarism that is ascribed to it, III. 181, 192, 193; extent of agriculture, commerce, architecture, manufactures, useful arts, education, and law in, 181; I. 338; ancient and modern (1828, 1838) condition of the people of, II. 292; I. 170, 422; population of, in 1828, 170; currency of, II. 125; diversities in the character of its population, III. 174; Mohammedan tribes in, 181; inhabitants of, not naturally inferior to the other branches of the human race, 174, 193; Jefferson's opinion of the inhabitants of, 178, 180; extraordinary attainments of some of the African race: account of Paul Cuffee, 182; of Abdul Rahaman, 181, 186–194; of the learned blacksmith of Alabama, 183; of the classical student, Beverly Williams, 183; the people of the African race in the United States and the West Indies, and at home, have done as well as could be expected, 178, 182; Africans fully equal in moral sentiments to the whites, 184; affecting instance of this fact, 184, 185; explorations of

Africa, II. 395; recent explorations have resulted more favorably than preceding ones, III. 177; Browne's travels in, in 1792–98; II. 408; Lowell's travels in, in 1825, 404–412; slaves imported from, by England to Spain, and by New England to the Southern States, 582; extent of the slave-trade on the coast of, I. 333, 339; III. 172; efforts for the suppression of the slave-trade in, I. 331–333; difficulty of guarding the coast of, 334; steam packets to the coast of, in 1839, II. 371; modern colonies in the south of, III. 346; the "Herald," printed at Monrovia, I. 342. 'See also, *Liberia; Sierra Leone; Slave-trade.*'

Agamemnon, cited, I. 383.

Agassiz, Professor Louis, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, II. 636, 637; his entomological investigations, 636, 637; his eminence as a man of science, III. 48, 370; his admirable lectures on natural history at Cambridge (Mass.) High School, 1849–50, 74; connected with the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, 370.

*Age,* the present, compared with former periods, an enlightened one, I. 421; barbarism, despotism, and misery, still abound in, 422.

*Agricultural Society,* Legislative, Remarks at its meeting at Boston, Feb. 17th, 1852, III. 97–102.

*Agricultural Society* at Bristol, England, Remarks at the public dinner of the, July 14th, 1842, II. 435–441.

*Agricultural Society* at Derby, Remarks at the public dinner of, 13th July, 1843, II. 466–470.

*Agricultural Society* of Saffron Walden, Remarks at the public dinner of, 13th Oct., 1843, II. 474–480.

*Agricultural Society* at Waltham, Remarks at the public dinner of the, Sept. 26, 1842, II. 444–446; excellent object of, 446.

*Agricultural Society,* United States, Remarks at its public dinner in Boston, 14th of October, 1855, III. 382.

*Agriculture,* an Address delivered at Brighton, before the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, 16th October, 1833, I. Pref. v., 442–458.

*Agriculture,* Progress of, Remarks at the public festival of Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden Agricultural Society at Northampton, 7th October, 1852, III. 144–157.

*Agriculture,* Importance of, an Address delivered before the New York State Agricultural Society on occasion of their Annual Fair at Buffalo, 9th of October, 1857, III. 537–567.

*Agriculture,* progress of, in America, I. 35; benefits of, to mankind, 127; improvements in the implements of, 442; improvement of, in the United States, by cattle shows, 443; periodical literature of, 443; the most important of all pursuits, 444; feeds and clothes the human race, 444; its connection with manufactures and commerce, 444; the first pursuit of civilized man, 444; held in honorable estimation by the most enlightened nations of antiquity, 445; loses something of its rank in Rome, 446; among the Anglo-Saxons, 447; in Russia, 448, 449; in Italy, 450; in England, 451; small farm question in England, 451–457; lease question in England, 451–457; proprietorship in the soil, 452–457; in connection with politics, 454, 455; the interest of the Emperor Augustus in, 457; Virgil's commendation of, 457; further improvements in, anticipated, 617; obligations of, to commerce, 626; almost unknown to the North American Indians, 640; importance of, II. 50; of the British colonies in America encouraged by Great Britain, 54; employment of capital in, 58; obligations of, to manufactures, 61, 72, 73; importance of, 72, 73; obligations of, to commerce, 72, 73; annual value of the products of, in Great Britain and in the United States, 73; of Massachusetts, 143; beneficial effect of cattle shows upon, in Massachusetts, 185; importance of, 185–190; compared with mental culture, 225–228; the importance of, 277; the American Indians ignorant of, 279; in connection with commerce, 290, 291; protected by legal enactments, 291, 292; dependence of, upon capital, 295; importance of intelligence in, 343–346; improvements in, to be adopted, 347; new varieties from the seed in, 347; of New England, 393; to be investigated by the traveller, 413; improvements in the implements of, 438; improvements in, in Great Britain, 438, 444; in the United States, 438, 444, 446; literature of, in Great Britain, 438; the peaceful triumph of, compared with the conquests of war, 440, 441; results of the improvements in, in New England, 440; of Great Britain compared with that of the United States, 444, 648; turnip culture the basis of, in Great Britain, 444, 468; of the temperate zone, 444, 648;

first of the arts of peace, 442, 443; the steward of the great family of man, 444; in Great Britain, 446; Report on that of Massachusetts, 455; the first of the arts of peace, 467; the Bible on, 467; early history of, 468, 469; implements of, 468; in England, 468; the great improvements in, in ancient times, 468; importance of international comparison in, 475; new products of, to be expected, 476; happy social effects of the interest taken in, in England, 477, 648; of the United States, may be extended by products from China, 476; connection of geology with, 548; importance of intelligence in, 614; to be preferred to all other pursuits, 646–648; lies at the basis of the social system, 647; highly estimated by the ancients, 647; estimation of, by the Chinese and by the English of the present day, 647, 648; celebrated by Thomson, 647; implements of, in England, 648; wheat the great staple of, in temperate regions, 648; of New England, 648, 649; profits of, 649; capital invested in, in England, 648; insects injurious to, 648; advantage of railroads to, 650; improvements in, resulting from the habit of returning to settle in one's native place, 651; importance in, of cultivating trees, 651, 652; importance of, to commerce and manufactures, III. 539; its obligations to commerce, 543; takes precedence of all other pursuits and occupations, 539; (all must eat before they can discharge the duties of life, 539, 540); the only defence against famine, 540; (mankind and the domestic animals viewed at breakfast, dinner, and supper, 541); requires the resources of science, art, and appropriate education in many branches, 541, 542; Lord Leicester's success in, by claying light soils, 542; geology, mineralogy, and chemistry must guide the farmer in his mixture of soils in, 542; chemistry applied to, by Davy and Liebig, 542; discoveries in, by modern chemistry, 548; annual exhaustion in, must be restored by the annual renovation of the soil, 543; benefits to, of lime, gypsum, and marl, 543; Mr. Mechi's success in, by the application of fertilizing liquids to his lands, 543; water one of the most effectual fertilizers in, 543; Lord Ashburton's success in, by irrigation, in Hampshire, 544; the Duke of Portland's do., at Clipstone, 544; Colman's volumes on European, 544; importance of drainage in, 544; drainage in, in Holland, 544; province of science and art in, in the preparation of the soil, 545; (from mineral and inorganic substances to vegetable organization a great ascent, 545; the mysteries of assimilation, growth, and decay, 545); knowledge in, for the most part empirical, 546; successful additions to its list of productions, 546; (derivation of various products, 546; some of those which are the indigenous growth of America, 546, 547; new vegetable products will probably be introduced into the United States, 547, 549; organic husbandry one of the richest departments of science, and one almost wholly in its infancy, 548; the wonders in the structure and growth of the seed revealed by the microscope, 548; grafting and hybridization, 548; culture of the grape and the manufacture of wine in the United States, 548, 549; recent introduction of rice and cotton into the United States, 549; recent agricultural reports from the United States' Patent Office, 549; the native forests of the West an impediment to agriculture, 549; too great destruction of trees in the Eastern States, 550; agriculture taught in European universities, especially those of Germany, 550; insects and vermin injurious to vegetation, 550; improved implements of husbandry, 551, 552, n.; agriculture at the West, 551, n., 552, n.; agricultural machinery, 551, 552, n.); importance to, of domestic animals, 552–554; improvements of breeds in, 553; a liberal pursuit, 554; does not enjoy its deserved rank as a profession in America, 554; properly esteemed in England, 555; (agricultural life, a sober estimate of, 556; the average condition of the agricultural masses decides the character of a people, 556; antiquity and dignity of the profession of agriculture, 557, 558; anecdotes, from Xenophon, of Cyrus the Younger and Lysander, 559; Cincinnatus, Paulus Æmilius, Scipio, Cato, Burke, Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Calhoun, Clay, and Webster, all agriculturists, 559–563); has kept pace with all other pursuits, and continues to be the foundation of the social system, 560; its primary importance to individual and national welfare urged by Washington in his last annual message, 561, 562, 640; Cicero on the pleasures of its pursuits, 563; its religious teachings, 563, 564; (the wonders of vegetation an annually recurring mira-

cle, 564–566; a well-situated, well-cultivated farm described, 566, 567); of the Southern United States, 640. (See also, 83, 88, 97, 98, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 154, 246, 248, 336, 370, 384, 385, 389, 403, 404, 405.)
*Agrigentum* and *Selinus*, the majestic ruins of, II. 400.
AGRIPPA, his four great roads, III. 582.
*Aid to the Colleges*, Speech on Feb. 1st, 1848, II. 540–554; Second Speech on Feb. 7th, 1849, 605–629.
AINSWORTH, ROBERT, his reference to the University of Cambridge, II. 170.
*Aix-la-Chapelle*, Treaty of, concluded in 1740, I. 126, 391, 584.
*Alabama*, cotton of, I. 297.
*Aladdin*, the lamp of, II. 298, 612.
*Albania* in 1818, III. 626; description of an Albanian, II. 402.
*Albany*, in New York, referred to, I. 261, 262, 385, 392, 396, 473; II. 41, 146, 148, 149, 150, 231, 364, 368; III. 422, 426, 427, 432, 643.
ALBERTUS MAGNUS, the light of the thirteenth century—his twenty-one folios compared with a newspaper of the present day, I. 601.
ALCÆUS, translations of, by Horace, I. 25.
*Alchemy*, prevalence of, in the middle ages, I. 247, 248, 256; the common procedure of, condemned by Lord Bacon, and another one propounded by him, I. 614; experiments in, led to the discovery of gunpowder, I. 619; its promises, III. 110, 388.
ALCINOUS, the gardens of, II. 401.
ALCUIN, instance of a self-taught man, I. 407; obligations of France to, for her polite literature, 407.
*Aldebaran*, III. 461.
ALDEN, Rev. TIMOTHY, his collection of Epitaphs, II. 138.
ALDRICH, JAMES, his lines on the death of Daniel Webster, III. 166.
ALEXANDER, his conquests, and their influence, I. 51, 124, 263, 604, 618; II. 271, 305, 377, 441, 507, 521, 667; III. 15, 200, 393, 395, 438, 559.
ALEXANDER, Emperor of Russia, offers to mediate between Great Britain and America, II. 575.
ALEXANDER III. (See POPE ALEXANDER III.)
ALEXANDER, Chief of the Narragansets, suspected of hostile designs towards the colonists, I. 644.
ALEXANDER, Prof. STEPHEN, his paper on Nebulæ, III. 455, n.
ALEXANDER, THOMAS, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
*Alexandria*, Bible translated at, II. 668.
*Alexandrian age*, its literature compared with that of the Periclean age, I. 25; the grammarians and critics of the, 611.
ALFONSO II., Duke of Ferrara, confines Tasso in a mad-house, I. 26.
ALFRED, the Great, veneration with which his memory is regarded, III. 59.
*Algebra*, importance of, III. 512; obligations of Newton and Liebnitz to, I. 297.
*Algiers*, humbled by the United States in 1815, I. 340, 432, 433; expedition of the French to, in 1829, 516.
*Algonquin Indians*, III. 643.
*Alhambra*, taken possession of by Ferdinand and Isabella, II. 362.
*Alien and Sedition Laws*, the, opposed as unconstitutional, II. 96.
ALI PACHA furnishes Edward Everett and Theodore Lyman with a soldier in 1818, III. 626; his residence, and his death, II. 402.
ALISON, Sir ARCHIBALD, account, in his "History of Europe, 1789–1815," of the reception of the news of the Battle of Waterloo in England, III. 141; his History corrected, 634.
*Alkalies* and *Earths*, their metallic basis discovered by Sir H. Davy, I. 305; decomposed by him by the application of galvanic electricity, 305. (See *Acids*.)
*Alleghany Mountains*, I. 127, 579, 580, 584, 585, 589; II. 51, 182, 213, n., 366, 464; III. 67.
*Alleghany River*, II. 147; III. 643.
ALLEN, Rev. THOMAS, of Charlestown, I. 183.
ALLEY, SOLOMON, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
*Allies in France*, the, in 1815, supported by apostate Jacobins and Napoleonists, I. 510, 514.
ALLIN, JOHN, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
ALLSTON, WASHINGTON, combination of advantages possessed by, I. 298; the paintings of, II. 460.
*Alma*, the, III. 590.
*Alma Mater*, propriety of the term, II. 170.
*Almanac*, its value, I. 296; result of profound philosophical investigations, I. 296–297.
*Almanac*, Poor Richard's, published by Franklin, II. 40.
*Almsgiving*, promiscuous, seldom a real charity, III. 108, 109.
*Almshouses*, not made schools of instruction, III. 109; opinion on the Alms-

house system in England, III. 109; on those of the United States, 221.
*Alnwick Castle*, domestic economy of, in the days of Elizabeth, II. 298.
*Aloe tree*, in Sicily, II. 401.
*Alphabet*, importance of the invention of the, I. 300; II. 241, 249, 279; first used among a commercial people, 305; marvellous effects of the combination of the letters of the, III. 511.
*Alps*, a railroad across the, contemplated, II. 366, 370; a barrier of intellectual communion, 460; glaciers of, III. 581; referred to, 582.
*Altai Mountains*, I. 51.
*Altamaha*, III. 319.
*Althorp*, Lord Spencer's Library at, the best private one ever seen by Mr. Everett, III. 419.
*Altona*, the Marchioness de Lafayette arrives at, Sept. 9, 1795, I. 504.
*Alumni*. (See *Harvard College*.)
*Amalgamation by mercury*, unknown in the middle ages, I. 248.
AMASIS, King of Egypt, his mode of life, III. 406.
*Ambassador*, Sir Henry Wotton's definition of an, III. 371.
*Ambition of republics*, I. 124; a fruitful cause of war, 124; should be sacrificed to patriotism, but seldom is, II. 271.
*Amboy*, New Jersey, Franklin arrives at, in 1723, II. 33.
"*America*," by A. H. Everett, II. 139.
*America*. (See also, *United States*, in General Index.)
Annals of, by Abiel Holmes, II. 110.
Antiquities of, II. 111, 209.
Authors of, read in England, II. 428, 429, 437, 451, 462, 463, 464.
Books relating to, in Harvard College Library, II. 549.
Burke's Speech on Conciliation with, excels all Grecian and Roman eloquence, II. 655.
Civilization of, I. 338; III. 494–499.
Climate of the Atlantic Coast of, II. 438, 444, 470, 648–650.
Congress of the United States of, III. 24.
Constitutions of, I. 21, 103–130, 151–171, 488; II. 110.
Discovery of, I. 56, 217, 218, 219, 251; II. 175, 217, 218, 306, 307, 362, 435, 436, 447, 632; III. 195–223, 237, 491–493. (See *Columbus*, in General Index.)
Education, the chief cause of the civilization of, III. 495–499.
Europe, obligations of, to, III. 174.
French settlements in, I. 584; III. 17. (See *Seven Years' War*, in General Index.)
Indians of, I. 193, 237–239; III. 190, 246, 247, 248, 317, 318, 424, 493, 494, 497, 538, 595. (See *Indians, American*, in General Index.)
Indigenous products of, II. 475, 476; III. 546.
Legation of, at Constantinople, III. 56.
Literature of, I. 9–44; III. 73, 179.
Paleontological researches in, II. 209.
Population of, in 1833, I. 422.
Providential superintendence over, I. 636; II. 491.
Revolution in, II. 560; III. 11, 13, 14, 18–28, 61, 292, 298, 330, 336, 529, 632, 633.
School books in, before 1800, III. 74.
Settlement of, I. 50, 51, 52; II. 475; III. 16, 496.
Spanish settlements in, I. 637; II. 577; III. 16.
Washington, influence of, in, III. 636. (See WASHINGTON, GEORGE, in General Index.)
Yeomanry of, their intelligence and prosperity, I. 17.
*American Academy* of Arts and Sciences, publishes Father Rasles's Vocabulary, II. 118; Remarks at a special meeting of the, March 20, 1838, on occasion of the death of Dr. Bowditch, II. 262–267; its proceedings on occasion of the death of Dr. Bowditch, 263; Governor Bowdoin, first President of, II. 385; eulogy of Governor Bowdoin in the Memoirs of, 385; astronomical papers in the early volumes of its Memoirs, III. 428.
*American Association* for the Advancement of Science, III. 430.
*American Astronomical Journal*. (See GOULD, Dr. B. A.)
*American Biography*, by Belknap, II. 110; Sparks's Library of, II. 138, 139, 140.
*American Colonization Society*, importance, results, and encouragements of its labors, III. 185.
*American Constitutions*, Principle of the, an Oration at Cambridge, Massachusetts, 4th July, 1826, I. 103–130.
*American Criminal Trials*, by Peleg W. Chandler, II. 138.
*American Farmer*, Letters of, an account of Lafayette's visit to America in 1784 in the, I. 482.
*American Flag*, invocation respecting the, I. 554, 555.
*American Institute of the City of New York*, Address delivered before, II. 69–106; its laudable objects, 71, 72,

98; variety and value of the articles exhibited by, 98.
*American Journal of Sciences*, III. 430.
*American Manufactures*, an Address before the American Institute of the City of New York, Oct. 14, 1831, II. 69–106.
*American Mercury*, publication of, commenced at Philadelphia, 22d of Dec., 1719, II. 22.
*American Philosophical Society*, established in Philadelphia, by Franklin, II. 41; astronomical essays in the early volumes of its Transactions, III. 428.
*American Preceptor*, studied by Mr. Everett, III. 356.
*American Scientific Association*, Remarks at the Meeting of the 21st August, 1849, II. 630–638; objects of, and character of its meetings, 1849, 636–638; compared with European associations of a similar character, 631; great utility of, as a national association, 631; usefulness of meetings of the, 632–637; attendance of the ladies at the meeting of, 1849, 637, 638; contributions to the scientific transactions of, by ladies, 638.
*American Senator*, cited, II. 93, n.
*Americanisms*, so called, specimens of, III. 101.
AMES, FISHER, patriotic services of, II. 387; his influence in New England, II. 419.
*Amherst College*, Address delivered at, Aug. 25, 1835, I. 599–633; interest of the occasion, 633; referred to, 352, 440; proposed legislative aid to, II. 540–554, 605–629; Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, President of, 540, 605; Messrs. Calhoun and Tappan, trustees of, 540.
*Amiens*, Peace of, III. 268; effects of, 271.
AMIN BEY. (See EMIN BEY.)
*Amistad case*, argued by J. Q. Adams in the Supreme Court of the United States, II. 591.
*Amsterdam*, John Robinson's church removes from, in 1609, III. 425; J. Q. Adams at school at, in 1780, II. 566.
*Anacaona*, tragical story of, I. 61.
*Analogy* of natural and revealed religion, II. 414, 415, 417.
*Anarchy* to be guarded against, II. 163; the child of ignorance, I. 607; the great foe of liberty, 609; worse than despotism, 609.
*Anatomy*, infancy of the science of, II. 525; striking instance of the application of, 210; obligations of geology to, 457.
*Ancestry* as an element of social economy, I. 121; veneration towards a worthy, II. 448; regard for, in Great Britain, I. 381, 382; recollections of, not peculiar to civilized life, II. 111; no small part of the sentiment of patriotism, 111, 112.
*Ancients*, the learning of the, to be carefully studied, III. 119; confusion in the history of the, 438; defective system of the education of the, II. 501, 507, 508; germs of modern science possessed by the, I. 253; the astronomers of the, deceived by phenomena, III. 448; their theory of the material universe still gives a character to the traditionary language of poetry, II. 217,
ANDERSON, ADAM, his "History of Trade and Commerce" on marine insurance, III. 262.
*Andes*, a new grass from the slopes of the, II. 476; referred to, I. 70.
*Andover*, Massachusetts, citizens of, in the French War of 1755, I. 539; Normal School at, II. 339.
ANDREW, SAINT, general celebration of the day dedicated to, II. 372.
ANDROMACHE and HECTOR, their parting, III. 511.
*Andromeda*, at early morning, III. 458. (See *Nebular theory.*)
*Anecdotes of Early Local History*, a Lecture delivered before the Massachusetts Historical Society on the 21st of October, 1833, II. 107–141.
ANGELO, MICHAEL, relics of him in his house at Florence yet occupied by a descendant of his lineage and name, III. 450; his statues at Florence, 450; his genius and taste encouraged by Leo the Tenth, 303.
*Angels*, dignity of their nature, I. 292.
ANCLOS, BOISSY D', through the influence of Mr. Joseph Russell and Col. Thomas H. Perkins, permits Lafayette to escape from France, I. 504.
*Anglo-Saxons*, character of the, I. 637; surpassed by none, II. 466; conquests of, III. 177; former barbarism of, 180, 181; serfdom among, described by Sir W. Scott, I. 446, and by Dr. Lingard, 447; their love of liberty, 382; II. 649; their idea of parliamentary bodies, 584; improvements of, in agriculture, 649; defended by Thomas Jefferson against the Abbé Raynal's imputation of their natural inferiority, III. 179; the preponderating element in the United States, II. 445; of the same stock as the Teutonic and Scandinavian races, III. 219.

ANGOULÊME, Duchess of, error of Sir Walter Scott respecting, I. 506, n.

*Animal electricity*, probable results of the discovery of, II. 525.

*Animal life*, valuable as the basis of moral existence, I. 358, 359.

*Animal kingdom*, II. 209.

*Animals*, Milton's description of the creation of, I. 613; instinct of, II. 506.

*Animals*, Treatment of, Remarks at the meeting of the Legislative Agricultural Society Boston, 17th Feb., 1852, III. 97, 102.

*Animals*, domestic, intended by Providence to be the assistants of man, III. 99, 100; antiquity of the use of, II. 468; nature of, III. 100; referred to, I. 442, 443; II. 438, 444, 648; consumption of food by, 73; of Great Britain, 73.

*Annapolis*, Maryland, the Six Nations trade at, III. 643; Washington's resignation at, 13.

ANNE of Austria, III. 590.

ANNE BOLEYN. (See BOLEYN, ANNE.)

*Annexation* of territory by agricultural drainage, III. 545.

*Anniversary celebrations*, propriety and uses of, II. 154, 155, 159, 169, 181, 206, 326, 327, 445, 639, 653.

*Annual Register*, Dodsley's, cited, III. 330, 343.

*Annus Mirabilis*, immortalized by Dryden, III. 322.

ANSON, Lord GEORGE, his Voyages, I. 264.

*Anspach*, I. 396.

*Antediluvian relics*, II. 209.

*Antilles*, the, I. 396; II. 98.

*Antiquity*, deference to, an obstacle to the triumph of Revolutions, II. 642; the lost wisdom of, 240, 241; the unrecorded worthies of, I. 427.

*Antiquities*, museums of, at Florence, III. 450.

*Antiquities of America*, investigations into, by the Massachusetts Historical Society, II. 111.

*Apocalypse*, the, cities of Ionia mentioned in, II. 403.

APOLLO, statue of, I. 298.

APOLLONIUS, the Rhodian, compared with Homer, I. 25.

*Apparatus*, scientific importance of, in public schools, II. 501, 517, 544, 546, 609, 611; in the public schools of Massachusetts, 609, 611; III. 74.

"*Appeal* from the New to the Old Whigs," Edmund Burke's, I. 120.

*Appian* and *Flaminian Ways*, III. 228.

*Apple*, when first cultivated in Europe, III. 546.

APPLETON, Capt. SAMUEL, commands forces during King Philip's War, I. 651, 652; rescues Hadley in 1675, 657.

APPLETON, SAMUEL, his early interest in the cotton manufactures in the United States, III. 368; a contributor to the Warren Statue, 528.

APPLETON, WILLIAM, a guest at a dinner given to Thomas Baring, II. 133.

*April Nineteenth*, at Concord, a Speech April 19, 1850, II. 653–663.

*April*, Nineteenth of, a memorable day in the annals of America, I. 39, 95, 102, 164, 204, 526, 527, 530, 547, 548; II. 47, 165, 187, 652, 653, 655, 658; expedition of, disapproved by the British ministry, 165; exclamation of Samuel Adams on, in 1775, I. 547.

*Arabs*, their wandering life, I. 444; the same now as in the days of Abraham, 445.

*Arabia*, John Lowell, Jr.'s, travels in, II. 410; Desert of, 405; language of, 413, 670; I. 338; literature of, 55; *Petræa*, Robinson's Researches in, II. 422.

"*Arabian Nights*," the, its wonders exceeded by the triumphs of modern science, III. 48.

ARAGO, FRANÇOIS, J. D., his suggestions respecting the Egyptian hieroglyphics, II. 417.

*Aragon*, I. 157; II. 362.

*Arbela*, Alexander the Great on the night before the battle of, III. 393, 438.

*Arbella*, ship, letter of the Pilgrim Fathers from the, I. 233; arrives in New England, III. 310.

*Arboriculture*, of Sicily and of the United States, II. 400, 401.

*Arcadia*, I. 428.

*Arcetri*, the prison of Galileo, III. 450.

*Archangel*, in Russia, I. 33; II. 192, 229, 290.

ARCHDALE, Rev. Dr., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, toast given by, July 4, 1842, II. 431, n.

ARCHIMEDES and his lever, the effect of his experiment had it been successful, I. 421; ignorant of the law of gravitation, III. 520; rejects the theory of Pythagoras, 449.

*Archipelago*, fertile but almost desolated, I. 170; steam packets to the, II. 371; Syra the emporium of the, II. 403.

*Architect*, importance of a scientific education to an, III. 370; qualities requisite to constitute an accomplished, I. 298.

*Architecture*, constituents of, I. 298; of Greece and other ancient countries, I. 25, 424; of Egypt, 25; various schools of, in Egypt, II. 404. (See *Egypt*.)
*Arcole* and *Lodi*. (See NAPOLEON I.)
*Arctic Seas*, whale fishery in the, III. 469; unsuccessful explorations in the, 520.
*Argos*, II. 402.
ARGUS, with his hundred eyes, compared to the power of knowledge, III. 48.
ARIOSTO, his patron's insulting question respecting, I. 26; the poetry of, II. 460.
*Aristocracy of Rome*, I. 12; landed, of Europe, under the feudal system, 625.
ARISTOPHANES, of Byzantium, compared with Aristotle, I. 25.
ARISTOTLE, asserts the right of the Greeks to war against and conquer the barbarians, III. 200; his striking observations respecting the aspects of nature and the heavenly bodies, III. 463; rejects the Pythagorean theory, III. 449; ignorant of the law of gravitation, 520, 521; his system and his great pupil, II. 507; despotism of his philosophy, III. 505; his influence diminished by the invention of the art of printing, I. 247; a favorite with J. Q. Adams, II. 589; compared with Aristophanes of Byzantium, I. 25.
*Arithmetic*, the pivot on which the business of the world turns, III. 512; importance of an acquaintance with, II. 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 360, 601; as taught in New England about 1800, II. 600; no good manual of, in American public schools, until 1800, III. 73.
*Ark*, the dove returns to, with an olive leaf, II. 373.
*Arkansas*, emigration from New England to, II. 145.
ARKWRIGHT, Sir RICHARD, an instance of a self-educated man, I. 250, 251, 319; importance of his improvements in machinery, 250, 279, 311, 312, 419; II. 93, 389, 427.
*Armada*, Spanish, a result of the bigotry of Philip II. of Spain, II. 125.
*Armadillo*, the, II. 209.
*Armenia*, II. 404.
*Armenian Churches*, feeble remnants of, III. 586.
*Armies*, of Europe, expenses of maintaining them, II. 229; vices of, I. 94, 95.
*Army of the United States*, III. 637.
*Army*, standing, establishment and effects of the system of a, I. 154; aversion to, of the British colonies of North America, III. 612; seals the fate of freedom in Europe, I. 154; the strength of a corrupt government, I. 114; the right arm of all despotisms, 603, 609; in America, II. 163; often a disciplined mob, I. 116. (See MONTESQUIEU.)
*Arno*, its sunny banks, III. 450; referred to, II. 538.
ARNOLD, Major-General BENEDICT, his treachery at West Point in 1780, I. 477; his operations in Virginia in 1781, 478; his justification of his treason, III. 21.
ARNOLD, THOMAS, his (Inaugural) Lecture on Modern History, cited I. 42.
*Arragon*. (See *Aragon*.)
*Arrowsick Island*, slaughter by the Indians at, in 1757, I. 539.
*Art*, a perception of the beauties of, can be quickened, II. 499; love of, as auxiliary to education, 517; relics of ancient, 469; advancement in, to be anticipated, 220.
*Art* and *Science*, connection of their different branches, I. 298–300; their connection with the moral principle, 300–302, 303; must be fostered by civilization, 301.
ARTAXERXES, I. 393.
*Artillery Company*, the Ancient and Honorable, of Boston, Speech delivered at the Anniversary Dinner of, 6th June, 1836, II. 160–163.
*Artists*, American, who have acquired distinction abroad, II. 460.
*Arts*, the, protected in the middle ages by the walled cities from the feudal powers, III. 468; prosper under the influence of law, but languish beneath the sway of force, III. 628; unknown to the North-American Indians, I. 640; rapidity of their introduction into the United States, II. 49; progress of, in America, I. 35, 636.
*Arts*, the fine. (See *Fine Arts*.)
*Arts*, the useful, constitute the difference between civilization and barbarism, II. 71; region favorable to the progress of, II. 649; importance of the cultivation of, I. 246, 247, 280, 284, 294–296; II. 71, 239–255; connection of, with education, 408; connection of the branches of, with each other, I. 295, 296; comforts multiplied by the application of capital to, I. 248; II. 298–300; modern appliances of, 255; manufactures the promoters of, 60; further discoveries in, to be anticipated, I. 617.
*Arts of peace*, importance of the cultivation of, II. 473, 654; success of, in China, 443.
*Arundel and Surrey*, Earl of, at the an-

niversary dinner of the Royal Corporation of the Literary Fund, II. 464.
*Arve river*, III. 581.
*Arveyron river*, III. 581.
ASCHAM, ROGER, his Schoolmaster, II. 348.
ASDRUBAL, at the Metaurus, III. 395.
ASHBURTON, Lord, his experiments in irrigation, at his Hampshire property, III. 543; his self-sacrificing efforts to maintain peace between England and the United States, as displayed in the circumstances of his mission to America relative to the North-Eastern boundary, 544; his estimable character, 134, 135, 140; and Webster treaty of 1842, II. 439, 442, 443, 452; III. 130, 131, 141, 442, 544.
ASHBURTON, Lady, her grace, intelligence, and culture, III. 140.
ASHMUN, JEHUDI, his successful zeal in Liberia, I. 334.
*Asia*, notices of her political and military history, her civilization, and her people, I. 10, 35, 37, 50, 51, 53, 124, 153, 156, 422, 424, 432, 433, 582, 603, 604, 607, 624; II. 52, 305, 315, 397, 403–405, 409, 452, 463, 476, 524, 662, 667; III. 15, 55, 297, 301, 458, 468, 492, 547, 549.
*Amoskeag Falls*, now Manchester, III. 246.
*Ass*, the, importance of the services of, to man, III. 55, 314.
*Assembly of Notables* of France, convoked by Richelieu, in 1626, and by Calonne, in 1787, I. 486; its constitution in 1787, 486; course of Lafayette in, 487; course of the Count d'Artois in, 487; convoked in 1788, 487.
*Association* among the industrial classes before the adoption of the Constitution, II. 86.
*Association*, mental, its office, III. 516.
*Assurance Companies*, the principle of, a product of modern civilization, II. 292.
*Assyria*, notices of the history and antiquities of, I. 21, 23, 276; II. 670; III. 236, 394, 492.
*Asteroids*, discovery of, III. 430; an indefinite increase in their number may be anticipated, III. 459.
ASTOR, JOHN JACOB, his great wealth and its uses, III. 137.
*Astrology* in the middle ages, I. 248; its promises, III. 110.
*Astronomers.* (See *Astronomy.*)
*Astronomical Journal*, American, its able management, and its value to the astronomer, III. 430, 432.
*Astronomy*, of the Ancient Chaldees, I. 24; of Ancient Greece, 24; its promotion of the service and convenience of common life, 296; importance of the study of, 307; its importance to navigation, 415; advancement of the science to be expected, 617, 618; long bondage to the errors of Ptolemy, I. 622; great truths of taught by Copernicus, 622, 623; wonders revealed by, 632, 633; obligations of, to mathematics, II. 208, 209; effects of the sublime discoveries of, on poetry, 217; opinions of the ancients on, 217; the ancient theory of, still gives a character to the traditionary language of poetry, 217; destined to exalt thought, speech, and literature, 217; discovery of the telescope upon, 218; Lord Bacon, Copernicus, and Galileo cited respecting, 218; farther discoveries in, to be anticipated, 219; importance of the accurate measurement of time in, 250; Herschel's "Outlines" of, cited, 251, n.; the American Indians ignorant of, 279; obligations of navigation to, 279; obligations of, to Sir Isaac Newton, 361; obligations of, to Sir William Herschel, 361; the study of, elevates the mind, 511, 512; knowledge of, in early Greece, 512; studies of Copernicus, Kepler, and Galileo in, 512; discoveries in, how made, 526, 527; discoveries of M. Le Verrier in, 526, 531; discoveries of Dr. Olbers in, 527; discovery of Neptune by, 526, 531, 532; importance of good observations for discoveries in, 546; discoveries in, 549; the observatory at Cincinnati, 586; J. Q. Adams's interest in the promotion of, 587; obligations of navigation to, 619; its obligations to the electric clock, 637; contributions of Caroline Herschel and Maria Mitchell to, 638; its marvels, III. 48; its teachings, 110; wonderful discoveries of modern, I. 294; importance of mathematics in, III. 513; obligations of the mariner to, 636; astronomical science in Massachusetts, II. 455, 616, 617; astronomical science in the United States, III. 427, 428, 429, 430, 431.
*Astronomy*, the Uses of, a Discourse delivered at Albany, on occasion of the Inauguration of the Dudley Observatory, 28th of August, 1856, III. 422–465; dedication of the Discourse on, 422; its progress in Europe and America, 427; eminence of American astronomers and mathematicians, 427, 428; first contributors to astronomical literature in America, 428; a new era in American

science opened by Bowditch's Translation of, and Commentary on, Laplace's Mécanique Céleste, 429; founding of the National Observatory at Washington, and other observatories in the United States, 429; instrumental power and mathematical skill in America, 429; modern achievements of, in America, 430, 431; astronomical observations recorded by the electro-magnetic fluid, 430; the popular aspects of, 433; definition of the term "astronomical observatory," 433; uses of an observatory, 435; astronomical instruments, 433, 434, 435, 443, 449–450, 453, 459, 461; the telescope, 433, 434; the astronomical clock, 434; uses of astronomy as a guide to the division of time, 437; its application to the purposes of history and chronology, 438, 439; its connection with the science of geography, 439; with government arrangements, 439; with the ascertainment of boundaries, 439, 440, 441; with commerce and navigation, 443; led to the discovery of the new world by Columbus, 439, 443; importance of, in calculations of longitude, 443, 447; its further progress to be anticipated, 445, 448; errors in astronomical tables, 446, 447; Mr. Babbage's machine intended to secure correct astronomical tables, 446, 447; phenomena of astronomy delusive to superficial observation, 448; they misled the ancient astronomers, 448, 449; the true theory of the heavens not easily ascertained, 448; the discoveries of Galileo, 449, 450, 451, 452; of Sir William Herschel and of Rosse, 452, 453, 454, 455; Le Verrier discovers Neptune, 1846, 352; Sir William Herschel discovers Uranus, 1781, 453; telescope, the invention of, brings into general repute the Copernican system, 453; gigantic reflectors of Sir William Herschel, 453; telescopes of the highest defining power, 517; La Place, and other French astronomers resume the whole system of Newton, 454; direct connection of astronomical science with the uses of life, and the service of man, 455; the great object of astronomy, as of all knowledge, is to enlarge and purify the soul, to fill the mind with noble contemplations, and to furnish a refined pleasure, 457; reflections upon the grandeur of the conceptions which have made astronomy the teacher of man, 457; the heavenly bodies present, even to the unaided sight, scenes of glory which words are too feeble to describe, —for instance, the gradual breaking of day upon the world, 457, 458; number of the heavenly bodies visible to the naked eye, 459; discovery of planets, satellites, and comets, since 1729, when the limit of telescopic power was supposed to have been reached, 459; periods of the binary stars, 517; reflections upon the vastness of creation, 460, 461, 462; are the planets inhabited? 462; testimony of the teachings of astronomy to the power and wisdom of God, 463; the contemplation of the heavenly bodies adapted to awaken devotion, 463; striking passage to this effect, quoted by Cicero (*de Naturâ Deorum*) from Aristotle, 463, 464; the high vocation of the astronomer, 464, 465.

*Atahualpa*, tragical story of, I. 61.

*Atheism* rebuked by Cicero in his work, "De Naturâ Deorum," I. 252; its blindness and folly, III. 387, 458.

*Athens*, references to its past and present condition, its letters and its arts, I. 13, 24, 37, 424, 425, 428; II. 237, 402, 403, 460; III. 297, 438. (See *Greece.*)

Atherton, Humphrey, his character and epitaph, III. 325.

*Athol*, Massachusetts, II. 146.

*Atlantic Ocean*, waters which flow into, III. 441; navigation of, by steam, II. 295, 304, 437; voyage across, in former times, I. 49; referred to, II. 278; III. 643; climate of the American coast of, II. 438, 444, 470, 648, 650.

*Atlantic telegraph*, success of, predicted, III. 502; the vessels of Great Britain and the United States attempt to lay the cable of, in June, 1857, III. 533.

*Atlantis* of Plato, I. 41, 42.

*Atlas*, Mount, I. 427; II. 586.

*Atmospheric air*, ingredients of, II. 636; the principle of the pressure of, discovered by Torricelli, I. 296.

*Attention*, a subject of culture, II. 506, 517.

Attila, the age of, I. 116.

*Attica*, her Parthenon and Theseum, I. 25; present condition of, 51, 430.

*Aufidus river*, slaughter at, I. 360.

Augur, Mr., of New Haven, his sculpture of Jephthah and his Daughter, I. 323.

Augustus, official title of the Roman emperors, I. 153.

Augustus, emperor of Rome, his interest in agriculture, I. 457; the dominion of, compared with intellectual supremacy, II. 377; referred to, III. 582.

*Augustan age*, literature of, I. 55; none the parent of the noble and elegant arts

of Greece, 24; one of imitation and translation, 25; referred to, 304, 420.

*Austerlitz*, Napoleon at, I. 509.

Austin, James T., his Life of Vice-President Gerry, II. 138.

*Australia*, British government in, II. 161; condition of its inhabitants, I. 422; referred to, III. 346, 547; Western, ostrich discovered in, II. 458.

*Austria*, references to her political and military history, and the condition of her people, I. 71, n., 76, 125, 127, 151, 386, 422, 437, 496, 497, 506, 518, 601, 627; II. 370, 643; the dissimilarity of the races under her government makes a federal constitution difficult, III. 33.

*Authors*, encouragement afforded by their publications to various branches of industry, as shown in the case of Sir Walter Scott, I. 302; their productions, when moral in their tendency, an inestimable blessing to the community, 302, 303.

*Authorship*, not always coveted by men of knowledge, I. 624, 625, 626.

*Auvergne*, Lafayette advocates reforms in the provincial assembly of 1788, I. 487; scenery of, III. 581.

Avery, Mr., of Dedham, Massachusetts, II. 181.

*Awe*, excited by visits to holy places, II. 448, 449, 485, 486.

*Axe*, usefulness of, as an auxiliary of civilization, II. 279; North American Indians destitute of it, 279; skill required in handling, 344.

Ayen, Duchess d', murdered during the reign of terror, I. 503.

*Aztecs*, character of their historical paintings, II. 111.

B.

Babbage, Charles, his calculating or difference machine, projected with the object of securing correct astronomical tables, III. 446, 447; interest of the Chinese in his machine, 447; his marvellous constructive talent and pleasing social qualities, 447.

Babu Dwarkanauth Tagore, a Hindoo of great wealth, liberality, and intelligence, at the royal drawing-room in London, III. 93; his interest in education in India, 93; his gratitude to America for the ice sent from that country, 93.

*Babylon*, the tower of, I. 23.

Bache, Alexander Dallas, his scientific skill and administrative energy in the conduct of the United States Coast Survey, III. 432, 441.

*Bachelors*, their forlorn condition, III. 39, 40.

Bacon, Rev. Leonard, of New Haven, his remarks at the Annual Meeting of the Colonization Society, 16th of June, 1832, I. 340.

Bacon, Francis, Lord Verulam, educated at Cambridge, II. 432; his powers as a laborer, I. 285; his eminence as a philosopher, 64; II. 321; III. 47; rejects the Copernican system, I. 235, 614; II. 218; ignorant of the law of gravitation, III. 520; condemns the procedure of the alchemists in making gold, but proposes one of his own, I. 614; his notion of vegetation, 614; advance of knowledge since his day, 614, 615, 616; II. 600; his application of the principle of induction, I. 235, and its reception, 616; his "Conditores imperiorum," II. 640; his admirable "Essays," III. 496; on ancient systems of education, II. 501; his description of the Brownists, 486; his account of the services of Luther in promoting the revival of letters, I. 605; his axiom that "Knowledge is Power" considered, 309; his style of composition, II. 486; his use of Latin, I. 29; flatters James the First, II. 331; wrecks his greatness in a court, I. 26; influence of his philosophy on modern science, 619; belongs to all times and all places, II. 432, 433; III. 120; almost equalled by Roger Bacon, I. 407.

Bacon, John, wounded on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

Bacon, Roger, instance of a self-taught man, I. 407; scarcely inferior to Francis Bacon, I. 407.

*Bactrians*, in Xerxes' army, invade Greece, III. 492.

*Baden*, normal schools in, II. 339.

*Bahama Passage*, III. 330.

Bainbridge, Commodore William, commands the ship of war George Washington in 1800, III. 625; pleasing incident at an entertainment given by him, III. 625.

Baines, Edward, his "History of the Cotton Manufacture," quoted, II. 245, 246.

Baker, Amos, II. 653.

*Balaklava*, III. 590.

*Balance of Power*, III. 24.

Balch, Joseph, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

*Balize*, Girard's long passage from the, to Philadelphia, II. 301.

*Baltic Sea*, voyage from America to the, II. 50; early trade of the United States in, III. 261; commerce of the United States in, II. 307; referred to, I. 51.
*Baltimore*, procession in, in 1788, II. 88; petitions Congress for the imposition of duties on foreign articles, in 1789, 89, 104–106; lottery brokers of, public nuisances, III. 281; referred to, I. 262; 568.
*Banana*, plenty of the, in Mexico, I. 62; importance of the, III. 540.
*Banbury*, Oxfordshire, Franklin's grandfather removes to, II. 5.
BANCROFT, GEORGE, at College, II. 624; Edward Everett's visits to him at Round Hill, III. 146; furnishes Mr. Everett with a copy of Brigadier-General Pomeroy's letter to his wife of May the 8th, 1745, I. 402, 403; excellence of his "History of the United States," III. 179; his History in England, II. 429, 464; the beauty and power of his treatment of the Colonization of North America in his History, III. 5, 207; his History quoted on the Tea question, 332; his History referred to, II. 138, 491.
*Bank of England*, vast extent of its operations, III. 47.
*Bank of the United States*, J. Q. Adams an advocate of the, III. 580.
*Bank*, suspension of, 1857, III. 548, 569.
BANKS, NATHANIEL P., Governor of Massachusetts, his eloquent speech, July 5, 1858, III. 631.
*Barbadoes*, visited by Captain Lawrence Washington and by George Washington in 1751, I. 583.
*Barbarism*, is the return of, to be anticipated? II. 432; the philosophy of, as relates to property, II. 292.
*Barbarous tribes*, are obliged to work the hardest for their support, I. 284; hardships connected with their hunting, I. 284; condition of, 319; attainments of, II. 212; invasion by, I. 410.
BARBÉ-MARBOIS, Marquis, Secretary of Legation to the French mission to the United States, II. 565.
BARBER, C., his son killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
BARING, ALEXANDER, his exertions on behalf of the neutral rights of America, III. 140.
BARING, THOMAS, Esq., Remarks at the dinners to, Sept. 16 and 22, 1852, III. 130–143; his eminent services and those of his house, III. 130, 133; the magnitude of their engagements and their unsullied honor, III. 134.
BARINGS, the house of, its high character, III. 140; its antiquity, 140; the Bankers of the United States Government, 140; their services to the United States, 141.
*Barley*, when first cultivated in Europe? III. 546; growth of in Great Britain, II. 73.
BARLOW, JOEL, lines on Hartford, from his "Columbiad," II. 155.
BARNARD, CHARLES F., his labors in the cause of public education, III. 108; report offered by him, 103.
BARNARD, JOHN, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
BARNARD, TOBIAS, a graduate of the First Class of Harvard College, I. 184.
BARNET, NATHAN, wounded on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
*Barnstable*, the Settlement of, Remarks on, Sept. 3, 1839, II. 325–334; early history of, 334.
*Barometer*, as a travelling companion, II. 402, 403.
BARON, JOHN, M. D., his life of Dr. Jenner cited, II. 526.
*Barons*, equality of, in their respective spheres, I. 118.
BARRAS, Admiral Count de, at the siege of Yorktown in 1781, I. 479.
*Barre*, Massachusetts, Address delivered at the opening of the Normal School at, Sept. 5, 1839, II. 335–362; Normal School at, transferred to Newton, Massachusetts, 340, n.
BARRÉ, Colonel, his remark on the neglect of the American Colonies by Great Britain, II. 162.
BARRELL, JOSEPH, III. 269.
*Barren Hill*, masterly retreat from, by Lafayette in the winter of 1778, I. 473.
BARRET, Colonel JAMES, of Concord, I. 89.
BARRON, OLIVER, wounded on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
BARRON, PETER, killed under Captain Moseley, 1675, I. 670.
BARRY, Rev. WILLIAM, his "History of Framingham," II. 138.
BARSHAM, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
BARTLETT, JOSIAH, Governor of New Hampshire, III. 249.
*Bassora*, III. 55, 628.
*Bastile*, its destruction July 14, 1789, I. 488, 493; story of the prisoner of thirty years in the, II. 286.
*Batavia*, II. 395.
BATES, Judge, of St. Louis. (See *St. Louis.*)
BATES, JOSHUA, his generous donations to the Boston Public Library, III. 612.

*Battle of Bloody Brook*, an Address Sept. 30, 1835, I. 634–670.
*Battle of Bunker Hill*, an Oration 17th June, 1850, III. 3–35.
*Battle of Lexington*, an Oration 19th (20th) April, 1835, I. 526–563.
*Battle of Waterloo*, secret history of the first reception of the news of, in England, III. 138.
*Bavaria*, Normal Schools in, II. 339.
BAVIUS, a worthless poet, I. 611.
BAXTER, RICHARD, his works read by Benjamin Franklin when a boy, III. 608.
*Bay of Fundy*, violence of the waves at, I. 457; declared by England not to be a part of the Atlantic Ocean, III. 441.
BAYARD, JAMES, commissioner for America at Ghent, 1813, II. 575, 576.
BAYLEY, THOMAS, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
*Bayonne*, Lafayette detained at, in 1777, I. 467.
*Beans*, annual crop of, in Great Britain, II. 467.
BEAUMONT, M. DE, visits the prisons of the United States, II. 201, 203.
BECKMANN, JOHANN, his "History of Inventions" cited, III. 580.
BEDA, instance of a self-taught man, I. 407.
*Bedford*, Massachusetts, her Revolutionary patriots, I. 563.
*Bedfordshire*, its fens, III. 545.
*Beds*, a rare luxury in the days of Elizabeth, II. 299.
BEERS, Captain, commands forces during King Philip's War, I. 649, 651; killed by the Indians, 675; his character, 651, 652.
*Behring's Straits*, I. 264; II. 296.
BELCHER, ANDREW, a publican of Cambridge in 1652, III. 38.
BELCHER, JONATHAN, a member of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1722, II. 45.
*Belgium*, improvements in husbandry in, III. 148; referred to, II. 370.
BELKNAP, JEREMY, D.D., a founder of the Massachusetts Historical Society, its first Secretary and a diligent contributor to its Collections, II. 110; his American Biography, History of New Hampshire, etc., 110; his Answers to Judge Tucker respecting Slavery cited, I. 331, n.; referred to, III. 250.
BELL, Dr. ANDREW, rival pretensions of Lancaster and, I. 420.
BELL, JOHN, of Tennessee, I. 190.
BELL, JOSEPH, missing the day of the Battle of Lexington, I. 563.





BELLAMONT, Earl of, Governor of Massachusetts, etc., III. 323.
*Ben Lomond*, Edward Everett's visit to, II. 377.
*Benedicts* should not frequent inns, III. 40.
*Benefactors* of the race have generally been men of humble origin, narrow fortunes, and small advantages, and self-taught, I. 318; how can they best be honored? II. 394.
*Beneficence*, duty of, and its high reward, I. 309, 316, 317; recommended even by selfishness, III. 55.
*Beneficial influence* of Railroads, Remarks on, 19th Sept., 1851, III. 82–87.
*Benevolence*, private, always to be exercised, III. 107; it blesses him who exercises it, 108.
*Benevolent operations* in Boston, III. 103, 109.
*Benjamin's sack*, kind of wheat placed in, by Joseph, III. 558.
BENNETT, JOHN, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
*Bennington*, battle of, II. 207; III. 249; victory of Stark at, and its effects, I. 394.
*Bequests*, advantages of judicious, I. 179, 181.
*Berber*, Lower Nubia, II. 410, 411.
BERKELEY, Bishop GEORGE, his "Westward the star," etc. quoted, I. 41.
*Berkshire*, Massachusetts, settlement of, II. 230; referred to, 150.
*Berkshire County*, Massachusetts, commenced cattle shows in Massachusetts, III. 148; marble of, II. 372; its marble exported to Philadelphia, 143; referred to, I. 315, 617.
*Berlin*, J. Q. Adams appointed minister to, II. 572.
*Berlin*, Rev. J. J. Hecker's normal school at, II. 336, 337, 338.
*Berlin and Milan Decrees*, and the Orders in Council, III. 140.
BERNARD FRANCIS, Governor of Massachusetts, his tone after the fall of Quebec, I. 387.
BERNOUILLI, cited by Gibbon, III. 428.
BERTHIER, M., in the hands of the mob in Paris, I. 488.
*Besieged city*, horrors of starvation in a, II. 614.
BESSEL, FRIEDERICH WILHELM, his "Fundamenta Astronomica, pro anno MDCCLV," III. 453.
*Beverly*, Massachusetts, Oration on the Youth of Washington delivered at, 4th of July, 1835, I. 564–598.
*Beverly*, Massachusetts, her Revolution-

ary patriots, I. 563; her loss of men at the battle of Bloody Brook, 670.

*Beverswyck*, settled, III. 426; church erected at, 1656, 426.

*Bey* of Egypt, conquests of, II. 410.

*Beyroot*, referred to, III. 55, 628.

*Bible*, The, A Speech at the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Bible Society at Boston, 27th May, 1850, II. 664–673; importance of an intelligent appreciation of the value of the, 664; value of, in a merely temporal point of view, 664; the general distribution of, urged, and objections considered, 665–673; Providential care of the continued translations of the, 666-671; compared with the Koran and the Vedas, 671; proofs of its divine origin, 673; difficulties of, considered, 673; its lessons, its reproofs, and its consolations, adapted alike to all ages, classes, and countries, 673; Luther's translation of, the great instrument of the Reformation, and of the revival of letters, I. 605, 606; its record confirmed by the truths of natural religion, I. 630; men of learning generally its advocates, 630; translations of, widely diffused, 630; John Eliot's translation of, into the Indian language, a wonderful performance, I. 663; an offence to possess, in the days of Queen Mary, II. 5; Dr. Jenks's Comprehensive Commentary on, II. 139; Natural History of, by Dr. T. M. Harris, II. 139; the teachings of, as regards social economy, II. 157; importance of the study of, II. 324; in Public Schools, II. 358; as a travelling companion, II. 413; the Hebrew, II. 548; Latin, the Mazarin, III. 300, 452; of 1462, III. 300; John Q. Adams a diligent student of, II. 595; referred to, III. 318.

*Biblical Researches* in Palestine, Mount Sinai, and Arabia Petræa, by Dr. E. Robinson, II. 422; excellence of the work, 422.

Bigelow family, of Boston, the honors gained by the, III. 224.

Bigelow, Henry J., M. D., on the discovery of the anæsthetic properties of ether, II. 530.

Bigelow, Jacob, M. D., his botanical lectures in Boston, in 1813, II. 380, n.

Bigelow, Timothy, his Oration at Faneuil Hall, on the Fourth of July, 1853, III. 224.

*Bigotry*, desolating effects produced by that of Philip II. of Spain, I. 125; of the House of Austria, as evinced by the Thirty Years' War, 125.

*Billerica*, Massachusetts, her revolutionary patriots, I. 563.

Bingham, Governor, of Michigan, present at the presentation of the cane of Washington, III. 620.

*Biographia Britannica*, cited, I. 407, n.; II. 121.

*Biography*, office of, III. 255; importance of the study of, I. 308; fascinating and useful, II. 1.

*Biography*. (See Belknap, Jeremy; Eliot, John, D. D.; Sparks, Jared, LL.D; Tudor, William.)

*Birds* to be encouraged to frequent gardens, III. 550.

*Birmingham* produces the steam-engine, II. 61.

*Birthday of Washington*, Speech on the, 22d Feb., 1851, III. 58–71.

*Biscay*, Spain, II. 566.

Bishop, Nathan, Superintendent of the Public Schools, his remarks at the Anniversary meeting of the Association, for the support of the Warren Street Chapel, III. 104, 107.

Blackbeard, or Teach, the pirate, a ballad on, by Benjamin Franklin, II. 16.

Black Hawk, late chief of the Sauk and Fox tribes, at Washington, in 1837, II. 256; at Boston, Oct. 30, 1837, 256–261; his speech at Boston, in reply to Governor Everett, 261; his war in 1833, III. 212.

*Black Sea*, the cherry brought from the, III. 546; telegraph laid in the, III. 628; railroads projected from the, 628; referred to, II. 404; III. 55.

*Blacksmith*, an important auxiliary of the astronomer, I. 295.

Blackstone, Rev. William, the first inhabitant of Boston, I. 231; II. 308, 309; excellence of the spring on his farm, III. 54.

Blackstone, Sir William, his Commentaries cited, I. 114, 450; James Otis's opinion of his Commentaries, I. 612; on the Navigation Act of 1650, II. 81; on the use of the English tongue in law, I. 31.

Blair, Hugh, D. D., referred to, I. 337; on the importance of a right improvement of early years, III. 81; his comments on the Spectator, II. 19; referred to, 377.

*Blaise Castle*, Bristol, magnificent prospect from, II. 436.

Blake, James, III. 329.

Blake, Admiral Robert, victories of, III. 336.

Blanchard, C. W., his account of the

formation of Clintonville, Massachusetts, II. 67, 68.
Blanchard, Luther, at the battle of Concord, I. 89.
Blanchard, Timothy, wounded on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
*Bleaching*, obligations of, to chemistry, I. 271, 297; II. 248, 548.
*Blenheim Castle*, I. 76.
Bliss, George, of Springfield, President of the Senate of Massachusetts, II. 143, 615.
*Block Island*, the Indians of, II. 125; piratical vessel at, in 1722, II. 26, 43.
Blodget, Isaac, of Captain Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.
*Blood*, Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the, I. 621; II. 475, 525; circulation of the, said to have been known in the days of Solomon, I. 621.
*Bloody Brook*, The Battle of, an Address at South Deerfield, Sept. 30, 1835, I. 634–670.
*Bloody Brook*, tragedy of, II. 187.
Blount, Mr., of North Carolina, II. 93.
*Blue Ridge*, I. 579, 580.
*Blue River*, Africa, II. 410.
*Board of Education* of Massachusetts. (See *Massachusetts.*)
*Board of Trade* and Plantations, in 1731, II. 83.
*Bobadilla*, referred to, I. 61.
Boccaccio, estimation of, among his countrymen, I. 428; obliged to retire from Florence, 26.
Bode, his law of planetary distances, II. 531.
Bodwell, Henry, one of Capt. Lothrop's soldiers, in 1675, his narrow escape, I. 655.
*Body*, what is it? I. 291; solicitude entertained for its well-being, II. 275; blessing of a sound, II. 498; and mind, the mysterious union of, and the effects of their combined agency, I. 298–300, 373, 374; and soul, united agency of, I. 292–294; illustrations of this truth, 295.
*Bohemia*, Huss's ministry and martyrdom in, I. 621; Frederic, chosen King of, II. 643; war of, with Austria, 643.
*Bokhara*, Sir Alexander Burnes's Travels into, II. 398.
Boleyn, Anne, married to Henry the Eighth, III. 303; Henry the Eighth's love letters to, 303.
Bollman, Eric, M. D., discovers the prison of Lafayette, I. 500; attempts, in conjunction with Colonel Huger, to rescue Lafayette, 501; his failure and imprisonment, 502; his liberation, 503.
Bolton, Mr., his improvements in the steam-engine, II. 49, 428, 636.
*Bombay*, India, II. 371.
Bond, William C., his eminence as an astronomer, III. 48; his contributions to science, 456; his "Spring Governor," exhibited in the London exhibition of 1851, 473; his description of the fluid ring of Saturn, 514.
Bonheur, Rosa, her pictures of animals, III. 567.
*Book learning*, unreasonableness of the prejudices against, III. 606; Franklin's, ignorantly quoted as an instance of the inutility of, 606; in fact his history, example, and precept, afford one of the strongest arguments in favor of, 606–612; extracts from his Autobiography, displaying his love of books, 607–610; substantial evidence of Mr. Joshua Bates's appreciation of the importance of, 612, 613.
*Books*, the importance of good, I. 303, 309, 319, 326, 359, 361, 417, 616, 617, 626; II. 1, 311, 317, 321–323, 359, 360, 396, 413, 504, 505, 516, 545–550; Solomon complains of the number of, in his days, I. 611; origin of their general use as instruments of education, 625; no part of furniture in middle ages, II. 299; increase of, in modern times, I. 610, 611; for educational purposes, superiority of the new to the old, II. 348, 353, 547–549; modern critical and scientific manuals, 547–549; not the only teachers, II. 516; on America, collection of, in Harvard Library, 549; comparative character of, in Italy, Austria, Great Britain, and France, I. 627.
*Book trade* in the United States, I. 601.
*Bookkeeping*, one of the most important of sciences, III. 47, 267; state of, in old times, 267; of Phœnician merchants, II. 305; Booth's System of, III. 267.
*Book-worm*, the mere, a worthless character, II. 321.
Boone, Daniel, his first appearance in East Tennessee, I. 193; his Western explorations, II. 51.
Booth, Benjamin, his "System of Book-keeping," III. 267.
*Boots and shoes*, manufacture of, in the United States, II. 73, 85.
*Bordeaux*, Lafayette directs a vessel to be fitted out at, I. 465, 466; the vintage of, III. 549.
Bossuet, Jacques Bénigne, III. 496.
*Boston*, Lincolnshire, Rev. John Cotton

rector of a church in, II. 448, 449, 486; Edward Everett's visit to, 448; Boston in America named after, 448.

*Boston*, Massachusetts.

Albany, connection of, with, II. 146, 364, 368.

Astronomical science in, III. 428.

Athenæum, statue for, by Greenough, ordered by J. Lowell, Jr., II. 400; J. Lowell, Jr., an efficient promoter of, II. 420.

British in possession of, I. 79, 96, 457, 534, 542, 550, 582; II. 162, 164.

Capitalists of, I. 351.

Citizens of, affectionately attached to, III. 603; illustrate it by their character and achievements, 604; paternal guardianship of, by, 604.

Commerce of, I. 263; II. 85, 96, 144, 145–153, 308–312; III. 261.

Common, Pynchon's book burned on, II. 154; British troops encamped on, 162. (See *Boston Common* in General Index.)

Condition of, in 1630, 1775, and 1838, contrasted, II. 308–310; changes in, between 1807 and 1852, 114.

Council of, give a dinner to Mehemmed Pasha, III. 624, n.

East India museum wanted in, III. 270.

Education in. (See *Public schools*, post.)

Emerson's "History of the First Church of," II. 138.

Environs, beauty of, I. 362; III. 604.

Ether in surgery, used in, II. 530.

Evacuation of, by Sir William Howe, III. 343, 344; the first great success of Washington in the Revolutionary war, III. 632.

Foreign goods refused in, I. 536. (See *Tea*, post.)

Fourth of July celebration, in 1838, in, II. 268.

Franklin, Benjamin, born in, II. 2, 620; affection of, for, 2.

Franklin, Josiah, removes to, in 1682, II. 6.

Frothingham's "History of the Siege of," II. 139.

Grammar school of, old, extant in 1829, II. 8.

Hancock, John, an ornament to the mercantile character of, III. 415.

Harvard University, liberal patronage of, by, II. 310, 520, 543.

Industrial Association in, in 1788, II. 85.

Lafayette's reception in, in 1784, I. 481, and in 1824, 43, 522, 523; his regard for, 522.

Lawrence, Amos and Abbott and Co., an ornament to the mercantile character of, III. 267, 375.

Lectures, in great favor in, III. 379–383, 456, 457.

Liberality of, II. 537. (See *Harvard*, ante; *Merchants*, post; *Public Benefactors*, post.)

Libraries, public, in, II. 311; III. 603–614.

Literary institutions of, I. 307.

Loan of $1,000,000 to, through Mr. Thomas Baring, III. 131.

Lynn, visited by citizens of, II. 133.

Mechanics of, in the Revolution, I. 80.

Memories of the past history and achievements of, III. 604.

Merchants, II. 307, 310, 311, 520, 521; III. 261, 415, 567.

Municipal objects in, II. 236.

Nails manufactured at, II. 143.

New Orleans, trade of, with, II. 144, 156.

News Letter of. (See *Boston News Letter*, in General Index.)

Non-intercourse of, with other portions of the State, II. 146.

North Carolina sends presents of corn and rice to, III. 646.

North-West Territory, trade of, with, III. 269.

Patriotic services of, III. 604.

Pauperism in, III. 108.

Philadelphia, kindly association of, with, III. 415.

Population, increase of, from 1765 to 1790, and from 1790 to 1800, III. 268. (See *Condition*, ante.)

Port Bill of, I. 79, 533; II. 510; III. 333.

Procession in, in 1788, II. 88.

Prosperity of, II. 96, 143, 537.

Public benefactors in, II. 307, 310, 520, 521.

Public institutions in, II. 307–309, 420, 520, 521.

Public libraries of, II. 311; III. 603–614.

Public schools of, II. 2, 610, 623; III. 58, 359, 604, 605.

Railroads which centre in, I. 262; in 1838 and 1850, II. 310.

Representatives of, in the General Court in 1694, I. 533; in the Convention for framing a Constitution for Massachusetts, II. 384.

Sauk and Fox tribes, a delegation of, visit, in 1837, II. 256–261.

Schools. (See *Public Schools*, ante.)
Settlement of, I. 215, 231; II. 114, 183; III. 311.
Shattuck's "Statistics of," II. 139.
Shays's insurrection opposed by, II. 386.
"Siege of," by Frothingham, II. 139; III. 337.
Situation of, advantages of the, III. 603, 604.
Snow's "History of," II. 139.
Steam-packets between Europe and, II. 370.
Tariff petitioned for, in 1789, by, II. 106.
Tea destroyed in, III. 331, 333.
Vicinity of, beauty of the, I. 362; III. 604.
Washington's first great success in the Revolutionary war was forcing the British to evacuate, III. 632.
Wealth of, II. 162, 165; III. 132.
Western Railroad, importance of, to, II. 142–153, 363–373.
Western States, commerce of, with, II. 143–153, 310.
Witchcraft in, in 1655, II. 130.

*Boston Centinel*, J. Q. Adams's "Publicola" essays in, II 570; J. Q. Adams's "Marcellus" essays in, 570.

*Boston Common*, war dances of the delegation of the Sauk and Fox tribes in, in 1837, II. 256. (See *Boston*.)

*Boston Gazette*, publication of the, commenced Dec. 14, 1719, II. 22.

*Boston Latin School*, III. 357; attended by Edward Everett, 357; course of instruction, 115.

*Boston News Letter*, the earliest newspaper in British America, II. 22.

*Boston Provident Association*, Address delivered before the, in 1857, III. 568–602; well organized and faithfully administered, 584; duties of such institutions, 584, 585; notice of Mr. Calvin Whiting, its late general agent, his excellent qualifications for his arduous and perplexing duties, 585.

*Boston Schools*, Remarks on the day of the examination of the, 23d August, 1837, II. 235–237.

*Boston School Festival*, Remarks at its Annual Festival in Faneuil Hall, 23d July, 1855, III. 355–360.

*Botany*, importance of the study of, II. 209; not taught in American public schools about 1800, III. 74; improvements in, II. 476; III. 548; lectures on, in Boston, in 1813, by Professors Peck and Bigelow, II. 380, n.; of Massachusetts, I. 616; II. 455.

*Botany Bay*, its settlement and that of the United States compared by the London Quarterly Review, I. 158.

*Boundaries* of land in the United States, uncertainty of, before the establishment of the survey, III. 439, 440.

*Bourbon family*, I. 124.

BOURDALOUE, his eulogy on St. Louis, III. 623.

BOURN, JOHN, fought on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

BOUTWELL, GEORGE S., Governor of Massachusetts, his interest in the agriculture of the State, III. 149.

BOWDITCH, NATHANIEL, LL. D., his humble origin, I. 324; a self-educated man, II. 264, 356, 522, 621, 622, 624; reads the Principia of Newton, II. 621; becomes supercargo of a vessel, III. 444; commands the ship Astræa, II. 622; his gratification at receiving the degree of A. M. from Harvard University, 622; translates the Mécanique Céleste of La Place, II. 428; III. 429; value of his Practical Navigator, I. 296, 324, 415; II. 264, 265; his review of Bradley's Observations in the North American Review, Vol. XX. p. 310, III. 453; his valuable contributions to the Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, II. 262, 264; his opinion of F. C. Lowell's mathematical genius, 391; his last interview with Edward Everett, 266, 267; his distinction as a mathematician and astronomer, I. 324; II. 262, 622; sends three sons to Harvard University, II. 622; a useful member of the corporation of Harvard University, 622; his death, I. 324, n.; Edward Everett's Remarks on occasion of his death, March 20, 1838, II. 262–267; Mr. Pickering's eloquent Eulogy on, 263; his talents, attainments, and virtues, 262–267; his Christian patience, resignation, and fortitude during his last illness, and at "the inevitable hour," 266, 267; Memoir of, by his son, Nathaniel I. Bowditch, 622; III. 444.

BOWDITCH, NATHANIEL INGERSOLL, his Memoir of Dr. Nathaniel Bowditch cited, II. 622; III. 444.

*Bowdoin College*, legislative appropriation to, II. 520; Leonard Woods, D. D., Professor of Theology in, II. 603; S. P. Newman, Professor of Rhetoric in, II. 358; referred to, I. 440.

BOWDOIN, Governor JAMES, with Washington at Dorchester Heights, III. 340; a member of the Convention for framing a Constitution for Massa-

chusetts, II. 385; his eulogy by Judge Lowell, 385.
BOWEN, FRANCIS, his literary productions, II. 138.
*Bowie knife*, the sharp logic of, III. 347.
BOWMAN, FRANCIS, of Captain Parker's company, of Lexington, I. 561.
BOWMAN, Rev. JONATHAN, of Dorchester, III. 326.
BOWMAN, Captain THADDEUS, carries the news of the approach of the British to Lexington, 18th April, 1775, I. 550, 552.
*Boyhood and Youth of Franklin*, a Lecture, 17th Nov., 1829, II. 1–46.
BOYLSTON, NICHOLAS, J. Q. Adams appointed first Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard College, on the foundation of, 1806, II. 573.
BOYLSTON, ZABDIEL, M. D., introduces inoculation into Massachusetts, I. 583; his certificate in the case of James Franklin, II. 46.
BRADDOCK, Major-General EDWARD, commands the British forces sent against the French in Ohio, in 1755, I. 590; Washington acts as aid to, 591; his obstinacy, carelessness, defeat, and death, 591, 592; terror and havoc which followed the defeat of, 593; manner of his death, 592, 597, 598; Col. Orme's account of his defeat, 597, 598; Washington's remarkable escape at his defeat, II. 270; his defeat referred to, I. 396.
BRADFORD, ALDEN, his "History of Massachusetts," II. 138.
BRADFORD, ANDREW, printer in Philadelphia, II. 33; gives employment to Franklin, 36.
BRADFORD, WILLIAM, Governor of Plymouth, driven from England by persecution, II. 487; his account of Copps' Hill, Boston, in 1621, II. 114; his newly found "History of Plymouth Plantation," cited, III. 594, n.; Hutchinson's account of, I. 69; referred to, 74.
BRADFORD, WILLIAM, the first printer in Philadelphia and in New York, removes to the latter place in 1693, in consequence of a prosecution, II. 33; advises Franklin to seek employment in Philadelphia, 33.
BRADLEY, Rev. JAMES, commences a new period in instrumental astronomy, III. 453, 453, n.; reductions of his observations by Bessel, 453, n.; article on his observations by Dr. N. Bowditch, 453, n.
BRAHE, TYCHO, attempts to restore the absurdities of the Ptolemaic system, I. 623; excellence of his astronomical instruments, III. 449; his discoveries, II. 634.
*Braintree*, Massachusetts, John Hancock minister of, I. 543; elects John Adams a delegate to the Convention of 1779, II. 565.
*Bramford*, the founders of Yale College assemble at, I. 440.
*Brands* in use among the ancients, I. 252.
*Brandywine*, Lafayette wounded at the battle of, I. 472; battle of, referred to, I. 109; II. 271; cotton-mill on the, in 1794, II. 93.
*Brass founder*, an important auxiliary of the astronomer, I. 295.
*Brass founderies* in the United States, II. 86.
BRATTLE, Major THOMAS, of Cambridge, Dr. Holmes's account of the beauty of his gardens, III. 37.
*Brattle House*, Opening of the, 28th June, 1850, III. 36–40.
*Brattle Street Church*, III. 381.
BRAYBROOKE, Lord, at the public dinner of the Saffron Walden Agricultural Society, II. 474; his beneficial influence and popularity in his neighborhood, 477, 478.
BRAYBROOKE, Lady, her interest in the prosperity of her neighborhood, II. 478.
*Brazil*, persists in the slave-trade until 1830, I. 332; vicinity of, to the Coast of Africa, 333.
*Bread-fruit*, its importance, III. 540.
BRECK family, III. 325.
BREED, JOSIAH, wounded on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
*Bremen*, Edward Everett's visit to, II. 527.
*Brest*, France, Lafayette at, I. 481; referred to, II. 566.
BREWSTER, Sir DAVID, his life of Sir Isaac Newton cited, I. 624; III. 456.
BREWSTER, NATHANIEL, a graduate in the First Class of Harvard College, I. 184.
BREWSTER, Elder WILLIAM, Hutchinson's account of, I. 69; driven from England by persecution, II. 487; referred to, I. 159; and John Robinson, their letter to Sir Edwyn Sandys, III. 241.
BRIAREUS, with his hundred hands, compared to the power of knowledge, III. 48.
*Brick mason*, a valuable auxiliary of the astronomer, I. 295.

Bridge, Hudson E., III. 486, n.
Bridge, John, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.
Bridge, Joseph, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.
*Bridgewater*, Massachusetts, Nahum Mitchell's History of, II. 139; attacked by the Indians during King Philip's War, I. 657; three citizens of, imprisoned in 1722, II. 45; Normal School at, II. 340, n.
*Bridgewater Treatise*, Dr. Buckland's, cited, II. 209.
Briggs, George N., Governor of Massachusetts, remarks of, II. 650, 654.
*Brighton*, Massachusetts, Address delivered at, 16th Oct. 1833, I. 442–458.
Brindley, James, his opinion of the design of rivers, II. 364.
*Bristol*, England, Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at, 14th July, 1842, II. 435; associations between, and the United States, 435; Merchant Venturers' Society of, 435, 436; dinner of the Mayor of, 435; Columbus a pilot between Iceland and, 435; Admiral Penn buried at, 436; William Penn resided at, 436; commerce of, with America, 436; prospect from Blaise Castle, at, 436; slave trade in, I. 447; Burke and Cruger stand for the representation of, III. 639; referred to, I. 219.
*Britain*, ancient, barbarians of, I. 337, 343; Christianity introduced into, II. 669.
*Britannia*. (See *Camden*.)
*British Association* for the Promotion of Science, Edward Everett attends the meetings of, in 1842, 1844, and 1845, II. 424–430, 479–483, 631; the American Scientific Association, compared with, 631; usefulness of institutions of the character of, 632–637.
*British Colonies* in America, freedom of, as compared with the Spanish settlements, I. 161; representative system adopted in nearly all of the, 161–162; character of the population of, at the date of the Battle of Bunker Hill, III. 10, 12; treatment of the Indians by the, I. 637; slow growth of those of Canada, compared with that of the Western States, and the disparity accounted for, 209–213; liberal concessions granted to, since the American Revolution, III. 20; referred to, 615, 646; tyrannical government of, see *British Government*. (See also, *America; Great Britain; United States.*)
*British Constitution*, a charter of liberty, I. 531; as regarded the American colonies, 565.
*British East India Company*, their first permanent charter, and their growth, III. 425.
*British forces*, disastrous retreat of the company under Col. Smith, from Concord to Boston, nineteenth of April, 1775, I. 90–93, 163, 557, 558; arrival of, in America, in 1776, I. 566.
*British Government*, its impolitic and tyrannical administration of the affairs of the American colonies, I. 75, 105, 139, 161, 162, 395, 531–533, 546, 559, 564–566, 582, 590; II. 51, 53, 54, 57, 81, 82, 83, 94, 118, 560, 655–659; III. 335. (See also, *America; Great Britain; United States.*)
*British Museum*, Mr. Grenville's library bequeathed to, III. 419.
*British Navy*, impresses citizens of New England in the French War, 1756–63, I. 392.
*British Treaty*, opposed as unconstitutional, II. 96.
*Brittany*, Lafayette advocates reforms in the provincial assembly of, 1788, I. 487.
Brodhead, John Romeyn, learning, judgment, and good taste of his History of New York, III. 207, 426.
Broglie, Count de, discourages Lafayette from joining the Americans, I. 464.
Broglie, Duc de, on secondary instruction in France, II. 513, n.
Bromfield, Edward, a member of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1722, II. 45.
*Brookfield*, Massachusetts, in 1675, I. 645; fired by the Indians in 1675, 649; her revolutionary patriots, 563; referred to, 93; II. 140; III. 332.
*Brooklyn*, New York, III. 568.
Brooks, Rev. Edward, father of Peter Chardon Brooks, III. 257; his separation from his people, 257; removes to Medford, 257; he takes part in the battle of Concord, 258; I. 102; saves the life of Lieut. Gould, 102; III. 258; becomes chaplain in the navy, 258; is taken prisoner, 258; is released and returns to Medford, where he dies in May, 1781, 258; his family, 258.
Brooks, John, Governor of Massachusetts, his services during the Revolutionary War, I. 91, 98, 557; III. 6, 263; his popularity, 263; an attached friend of Peter C. Brooks, 263.
Brooks, Peter Chardon, Memoir of, III. 255–291; his parentage and birth, 256; traits of his character, 256, 273,

282; a descendant of John Cotton, 256; his childhood, 257; his early education, 259; resides with his uncle in Exeter, whilst attending school, 259; becomes an apprentice in Boston, 259; his early business tact, 261; engages in the insurance business, 261, 262; succeeds Capt. Hurd in the office, as principal, 262; his punctuality and application to business, 262, 264; his influential connections, 263; reads writers on the law of insurance, 265; opposed to speculation, 266; causes of his prosperity, 266; kept his own books to the close of his life, 267; enforced upon others the importance of system and punctuality in this respect, 267; in politics a Federalist, 267; period at which his most rapid accumulations were made, 270, 271; obituary notice of, in the Christian Register, by Charles F. Adams, 271; his moderation in success, 271; he retires from active participation in business, 272; becomes President of the New England Insurance Company, 272; retires from all business relations, 272; employment of his time after his retirement, 272; a few of the principles by which he was governed, and to which he owed his success, 273, 282, 288–291; his maxim respecting wealth, 273; avoided speculation in property, manufacturing interests, and railroad stocks, 273; refused to take more than legal interest, 273; never borrowed money, 274; asked no indorsements, and gave none, 275; opposed to speculations in Western lands, 275; Chardon, Ohio, named for him, 276; a member of many charitable corporations, 276; his management of business for his friends, 276; a thorough, practical farmer, 277; his summer residence, 277; free from political ambition, 278; his official posts and public services, 278; the deference accorded to his opinions on banking, insurance, and finance, 278; his freedom from influences arising from private interest in his public life, 278; his official opposition in 1821 to the lottery system, and his success, 278–281; his freedom from law suits, 281; history of his suit in equity with the administrators of Tuthill Hubbart, 281–285; his triumphant defence, 285; his closing years, 286; Dr. Frothingham's Sermon on his death, 286; his love of reading and large stores of literary information, 286; his well-furnished library, 287; failure of his sight, 287; gradual decay of his strength, 287; summary of his distinguishing characteristics, 288–291, viz., conservatism, judicious enterprise, equanimity, hopefulness, affability, cheerfulness, moderation, ardent temperament restrained by habitual caution, temperance in his habits, liberality, religious convictions and devotional habits, profound sense of religious duty to God and man; obituary notices of him, 290, 291, viz. by J. T. Buckingham, in the Boston Courier and in his Personal Memoirs; — by Nathan Hale, in the Boston Daily Advertiser; — by Charles Augustus Davis, in the New York Commercial Advertiser.

BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY, his MS. notes respecting Peter Chardon Brooks, III. 256.

BROUGHAM, HENRY, Lord, a Scotsman, I. 337; II. 377; his estimate of the importance of the American Revolution, III. 18; his efforts in the cause of popular education, II. 315.

*Brown University*, how founded, I. 440.

BROWN, Mr., captured by the British, near Concord, April 18, 1775, I. 549; escapes at Lexington, 549.

BROWN, Major, superintends the railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow, II. 371, n.

BROWN, FRANCIS, wounded at the battle of Lexington, I. 561, 563.

BROWN, J. P., secretary of the American legation at Constantinople, his eminent fitness for this post, III. 56, 57; referred to, 624.

BROWN, JAMES, of Capt. Parker's company, Lexington, I. 561.

BROWN, JOHN, killed at the battle of Lexington, I. 555, 561, 562.

BROWN, SOLOMON, notifies to Lexington the projected expedition of the British to Concord, I. 548; of Captain Parker's company, 561; still living in 1835, 548.

BROWN, THOMAS, M. D., the philosopher, a Scotsman, I. 337; II. 377.

BROWNE, WILLIAM GEORGE, visits Darfour about 1798, II. 408.

BROWNELL, GEORGE, an early instructor of Benjamin Franklin, II. 9, 21.

*Brownists*, origin of the title, I. 58; Lord Bacon's description of the, 486.

BRUCE, the crown of, in Holyrood-house, II. 376.

BRUNEL, Sir ISAMBERT, his emigration to America, III. 210.

*Brunswick*, monarchs of the House of, their sepulchres, I. 127.

*Brunswick*, Duke of, advises Louis XVI

to remain at the Tuileries until his arrival at Paris, I. 498; defeated on the heights of Valmy, 499.
*Brunswickers,* at Minden and in America, I. 36.
*Brutes,* instinct of, how distinguished from reason, II. 506.
BRUTUS, MARCUS JUNIUS, slays Cæsar, I. 172; II. 283; his exclamation at Philippi, and his suicide, I. 172, 360; II. 272; Tacitus on, 283.
BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN, his poems in England, II. 429; his beautiful account of an African chief, III. 193; referred to, 179.
*Buccaneers* of the West Indies, II. 126.
BUCHANAN, GEORGE, II. 377.
BUCKINGHAM, Duke of, I. 67; II. 330. (See *Stowe.*)
BUCKINGHAM, JOSEPH T., his Report on lotteries in Massachusetts, III. 281; his obituary notice of Peter C. Brooks, in the Boston Courier, and delineation of his character in his own Personal Memoirs, 291.
*Buckinghamshire,* farm in, purchased by Edmund Burke, in 1769, III. 561.
BUCKLAND, WILLIAM, D. D., his Geology and Mineralogy cited, II. 246; his account of fossil plants in the coal strata of Swina, II. 209; his opinion of a geological treatise by an American author, II. 437; his geological works as highly valued in America as in England, 437.
BUCKLEY, THOMAS, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
BUCKMAN, JOHN, of Capt. Parker's company, of Lexington, I. 561.
BUCKMINSTER, JOSEPH, D. D., III. 250.
BUCKMINSTER, JOSEPH STEVENS, D. D., a student at Phillips Exeter Academy, II. 285; his literary productions, II. 138.
BUDINGTON, Rev. WILLIAM J., his "History of the First Church in Charlestown," I. 183.
*Buffalo,* New York, the beauty of its situation, and the rapidity of its growth, III. 537; steamboats from, II. 368; referred to, 148.
*Buffalo river,* a fort erected on, by the French, I. 585.
*Buffaloes,* their vast numbers in the Western prairies of America, III. 493.
BULFINCH, CHARLES, III. 269.
BULKLEY, BENJAMIN, founder of Concord, Massachusetts, I. 184.
BULKLEY, JOHN, a graduate of the First Class of Harvard College, I. 184.
*Buncombe,* North Carolina, III. 646.
"*Buncombe,*" political meaning of the term in electioneering, III. 646.
*Bunker Hill,* Warren opposed to fortifying, I. 397.
*Bunker Hill,* Battle of, Oration on the 17th of June, 1850, III. 3–35.
*Bunker Hill,* an Address delivered 17th June, 1857, on the Inauguration of the Statue of General Joseph Warren, III. 525–536.
*Bunker Hill,* the Battle of, commemorated by the Bunker Hill Monument, III. 529; the record of it second to no other in the annals of America, 529; the great loss of the enemy in, 530; General Burgoyne's opinion of its effects, 530; it animates America to resistance, 536; bravery displayed at, 632; Speech at the anniversary of, June 17, 1836, II. 164–168; Rev. George E. Ellis's History of, 138; Col. Swett's valuable and interesting History of, I. 391; referred to, 109, 394; II. 166; III. 330, 339, 414, 645. (See *Bunker Hill Monument; Bunker Hill Monument Association.*)
*Bunker Hill Monument,* Speech delivered on the subject of, in Faneuil Hall, 28th May, 1833, I. 354–365; idea of the, first suggested by Wm. Tudor, 356; history of the efforts made for the erection of, 354–356; confidence in the ultimate success of the effort, 355–363; solidity of its foundations and base, 354; quotation from Daniel Webster's Address on the laying of the corner-stone of, June 17, 1825, 356; imposing scene presented at the laying of the corner-stone of, 356, 357; arguments for its completion, 357–365; importance of, as a means of identifying the spot where the battle occurred, 359, 360; undying interest of the spot to the American, 362; beauty of the vicinity of, 362; referred to, I. Pref. x.; II. 598; Daniel Webster's Speeches at, and their effects, III. 159.
*Bunker Hill Monument Association,* its original objects, III. 4, 525; objects of, compared with the recollections suggested by the Town Hill, Charlestown, I. 245.
BUNKER, PHILIP, his petition to the General Court of Massachusetts, II. 44.
BUNSEN, Chevalier C. K. J., present at the dinner at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 4th July, 1842, II. 401, n.
BUNYAN, JOHN, his works read by Franklin in his youth, II. 14; III. 607.
*Burgesses,* House of, in Virginia, in 1620, I. 162.

BURGOYNE, General JOHN, his account of the battle of Bunker Hill, III. 10, 530.

*Burgundy* invaded by savages, I. 51; the golden slopes of, III. 581; the vintage of, III. 549; vine-dressers of, I. 265.

BURKE, EDMUND, an intellectual leader, I. 418; great, almost beyond rivalry, 120; distinguished by genius, eloquence, and integrity, but the utterer of some splendid paradoxes, 120; his Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs cited, 120; his definition of the term "people," a legal fiction, 120, 122; his theory of the Social Contract, 122; characteristics of his style, Pref. vol. I. vii.; his compositions unsurpassed in depth of thought, reach of forecast, and magnificence of style, III. 163; his political disquisitions elaborated in the closet, unequalled, 163; his style compared with that of Daniel Webster, 163; compared with Webster as a statesman, 163; his inimitable orations emptied the benches of Parliament, 164; his eloquence, 46; eloquence and ingenuity of his Reflections on the French Revolution, I. 59; his speech on Conciliation with America excels all the eloquence of Greece or Rome, II. 50, 655, 656; his vindication of the rights of America, I. 64, 79, 396; II. 489; III. 330, 336, 337; his eloquent eulogy on the commercial enterprise of the Americans, II. 50; on the increase of population in America, I. 37; his remarks on the horrors of famine, II. 534; on the passions and reason, II. 517; on kings, I. 126; his Abridgment of English History cited, III. 591, n.; his rupture with Fox, II. 592; his compliment to Reynolds, III. 638; Mr. Cruger endorses his speech to the electors of Bristol, 639; his acceptance of a pension, I. 515; on landed property, III. 560; his purchase of a farm in Buckinghamshire, and his delight at becoming a farmer, 560, 561; the greatest political philosopher, and most consummate statesman of modern Europe, 560; his immortal orations, appeals, and expostulations against the French Revolution were meditated in the retirement of Beaconsfield, 561; a favorite with J. Q. Adams, II. 589.

BURLEIGH, Lord, his statesmanship, II. 320; his description of the Court of High Commission, II. 487.

*Burlington*, New Jersey, Franklin arrives at, in 1723, II. 34; Franklin invited to set up printing in, by a kind hostess, 34.

*Burmah*, American aid to, I. 348.

BURNET, WILLIAM, Governor of New York, encourages Franklin's love of letters, II. 38.

BURNHAM Brothers, Cornhill, Boston, their Antiquarian Bookstore, III. 609.

BURNES, Sir ALEXANDER, Mr. John Lowell, Jr., becomes acquainted with, in London, II. 398; his travels into Bokhara, 398.

BURNS, ROBERT, one of the imperishable glories of Scotland, II. 377; fears he shall become a mendicant, III. 592.

BURR, Rev. JONATHAN, of Dorchester, III. 326.

BURRAGE, JOHN, his petition to the General Court of Massachusetts, II. 127.

BURRITT, ELIHU, an autobiographical sketch of, in a letter to Mr. W. Lincoln, II. 321–323.

BURTON, Colonel, wounded at Braddock's Defeat, I. 598.

BURTON, ROBERT, his Historical Collections purchased by Benjamin Franklin when a boy, II. 14; III. 607, 608.

*Bushmen*, their degraded condition, I. 423.

BUSHNELL, HORACE, D. D., at College, II. 624.

*Business*, retiring from, instance of an unsuccessful attempt at, II. 606; rational mode of retiring from, 650.

*Business man*, a first-rate one rarely met with, II. 350; has as much leisure for reading as a professional man has, II. 321, 323.

*Busy-bodies*, contemptible character of, I. 290; their tendency to go on from bad to worse, 290.

*Butter*, of Great Britain, II. 73.

BUTTON, DANIEL, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

BUTTRICK, Major JOHN, his bravery at the battle of Concord, I. 89, 557; his funeral, 99.

BYRON, Lord, his travels in Greece, II. 402; popularity of his Childe Harold, II. 504, 505; his description of the sea, quoted and commended by Daniel Webster, III. 401; his works in America, II. 429; referred to, 377.

*Byzantium*, fall of, III. 301.

C.

CABOT, GEORGE, patriotic services of, II. 387.

CABOT, SEBASTIAN, his discovery of the

coast of North America, I. 217; II. 436; III. 422.

*Cabotville*, neighborhood of, improved by manufactories, III. 154.

*Cactus*, in Sicily, II. 401.

*Cadiz*, preparations at, to aid the Americans, I. 481; steam-packets to, II. 371.

CADMUS and the invention of letters, I. 300.

*Cæsar*, the official title of the Roman emperors, I. 153.

CÆSAR, JULIUS, his character, his conquests, and his influence, I. 51, 56, 124, 145, 153, 285, 360, 415, 509, 521, 604, 646, 647; II. 271, 441; III. 10; his "Commentaries," I. 360.

CÆSARS, palace of the, I. 134; abject condition of the people under the, 155.

*Cairo*, plague at, II. 407; referred to, 404, 405.

*Calais*, France, victory of, III. 336; referred to, II. 49; III. 590.

*Calamity*, its uses, II. 514.

*Calculating machine*, Mr. Babbage's, III. 446, 447; Messrs. G. and E. Schentz's, III. 447, n.

*Calculus*, modern improvements of the, applied to the solution of Newton's problems, III. 454.

*Calcutta*, II. 395.

CALDERON DE LA BARCA, I. 29.

*Calendar*, reformation of the, III. 438.

CALHOUN, JOHN C., supports a tariff on cotton goods in 1816, II. 393; Vice-President of the United States in 1824, II. 578; his ability as a debater, III. 252; his satisfaction at returning to his plantation after the toils of public life, 562; his friendly personal relations with Daniel Webster, 163; Mr. Webster's high opinion of Mr. Calhoun's purity of motives, 163; Calhoun's testimony to Mr. Webster's political truth and honor, 163.

CALHOUN, WILLIAM B., of Springfield, II. 146; Secretary of State of Massachusetts, and a trustee of Amherst College, 540.

*California*, gold in, first discovered there in Captain Sutter's mill-race, II. 627; III. 384; gold of, compared with vegetable gold, 384–388; and with Middlesex ice, 92; reflections on the gold of, II. 627, 628, 650; III. 184, 206, 468; seeks admission into the American Union, II. 659; conduct of the people of, 628, n.; emigration from the Northern States to, 628; III. 151; exports from the Northern States to, II. 628; III. 151, 385; referred to, I. 128; III. 31

CALIGULA, his reign, I. 153; his prizes for rhetoric, and care to secure condensation of style, III. 582.

*Caliphs*, the Arabian, I. 55.

*Calla*, the circulation of sap in the, III. 548.

CALLENDER, Rev. JOHN, his Sermon on the History of Rhode Island, March 24, 1738 (published 1739), cited, I. 648; commemorates in his Sermon the Rev. John White, III. 307.

CALLIMACHUS, compared with Pindar, I. 25.

*Calmucs*, the inferiority of the, III. 174.

CALONNE, CHARLES ALEXANDER DE, convokes the Assembly of the Notables in 1787, I. 486.

CALVIN, JOHN, his use of Latin, I. 29; his system of Church Government, III. 304.

*Cambridge*, England, general meeting of the British Association at, II. 478, 482.

*Cambridge University*, England, Remarks, 4th of July, 1842, on occasion of the installation of the Duke of Northumberland as Chancellor of, II. 431–434; great men produced by, 430–433; foundation of, 174, 432; a credit to England, 628; attachment of its sons to, II. 170, 482; happy re-unions of the sons of, 482; many of the fathers of New England educated at, II. 493; a large proportion of the most distinguished lawyers of England educated at, II. 511; Sir Isaac Newton educated at, II. 621; James Savage on, I. 183; referred to, II. 315.

*Cambridge*, Massachusetts, named in honor of Cambridge, England, II. 434, 494; emigration from in 1634, 156; III. 315; seat of learning established at, 1636, I. 173; Harvard College established at, in 1637, II. 494; Medical, Theological, and Law Schools established at, 496; witchcraft in, in 1648, II. 130; Stoughton's college hall at, III. 323; her revolutionary patriots in 1774, I. 79, 563; troops quartered at, in 1775, II. 165; British officers dine at, 18th April, 1775, I. 548; Convention of 1779, for forming the Constitution of the United States, meets at, II. 565; chronometrical expeditions to determine the longitude of, III. 430; in 1807 and in 1848, contrasted, II. 599; its houses, its gardens, and libraries, 599; great refracting telescope at, III. 461; Observatory at, resolves the nebulæ of Orion and Andromeda, III. 454; Annals of its Observatory cited, 454, n.; hospitality of, III. 38; Remarks on

the opening of the Brattle House in, 36; referred to, I. 81, 82, 85, 92, 103, 405; II. 136; III. 332, 337, 339.
*Cambridge High School*, Remarks at the Dedication of, 27th June, 1848, II. 597–604; importance of the event, 599; Mr. Smith, Principal of, 600, 601, 604; scientific apparatus of, 600, 601; course of instruction in, 601; pupils of, exhorted to avail themselves of their opportunities in, 604; Remarks made at the Annual Exhibition of, 25th July, 1850, III. 41–50; its excellence, 42, 49, 72, 74, 122; regarded as a Model High School, 80; Remarks made at the close of its Exhibition, 2d of August, 1851, 72–81; Speech at its Exhibition, 7th of August, 1852, 122–129.
*Cambridgeport*, Massachusetts, the site of, in 1775, II. 309; in 1807, 598, 599; referred to, III. 568.
*Cambridge, West*, I. 82, 85.
CAMBYSES, his invasion of Egypt, I. 50.
CAMDEN, Lord, denies all participation in the imposition of the stamp duty, I. 175.
CAMDEN, WILLIAM, his Britannia, III. 306.
*Camel*, importance of the, to man, 553; of Darfour and of Egypt, Mr. Lowell's description of, II. 408, 409.
CAMOENS, LUIS DE, I. 29.
CAMPBELL, GEORGE W., Secretary of the Treasury and Minister to St. Petersburg, I. 191.
CAMPBELL, THOMAS, one of the illustrious names of Scotland, II. 377.
"*Campbells*," the, their "coming" to the relief of Lucknow, an affecting incident connected with, III. 600.
CAMPAN, Madame DE, preserves Marie Antoinette's copy of the apostrophe to Lafayette, I. 475.
*Campo Formio*, treaty of, in 1797, I. 506.
*Canaan*, expulsion of the native races of, I. 638.
*Canada*, French settlements in. (See *France*.) Fatal expedition to, in 1690, III. 328; invasion of Indians from, I. 74, 385, 539; II. 207, 231, 233; III. 248, 398, 595; military service performed in, by Massachusetts men, I. 538; conquered by the British, III. 330; effects of the downfall of French power in, 248; projected expedition into, in the winter of 1778, I. 472; threatened by Lafayette in 1783, I. 481; Scotsmen in, II. 374; thistle of, II. 228; mild government of, 658; instructions to the Royal Governor of, 658; immigration into the United States from, III. 216; connected with Boston by steam, 84; commercial reciprocity of, with New York, 537.
*Canada*, Upper, annual increase in the population of, from about 1818 to 1828, I. 210.
*Canajoharie*, Washington at, in 1784, II. 153.
*Canals*, construction of, I. 249; obligations of, to science, 626; importance of, 358; II. 147, 295, 304; Brindley's estimate of, compared with rivers, 364; in Great Britain, 49; in the United States, in 1830, I. 261; in New England, in 1835, 668; in New York, III. 427; in Ohio, I. 209.
*Candia*, destination of, I. 170.
*Cane of Washington*, Presentation of the, to Edward Everett, 23d February, 1858, III. 620–623.
*Canker-worm*, injurious to vegetation, III. 550.
*Cannæ*, battle of the, locality not now to be identified, I. 360.
CANNING, Rt. Hon. GEORGE, his policy as to the affairs of Spain, I. 390; his remark on the emancipation of the South American States, 169, 390.
*Canon and Feudal Law*, John Adams's Dissertation on the, I. 140.
CANOVA, ANTONIO, his statue of Washington, I. 361.
*Canton*, first American vessel from New York to (1784), III. 269.
*Canton*, Massachusetts, III. 315.
*Cape Ann*, settlement of, I. 222; III. 310; how named by Captain John Smith, II. 113; named by Prince Charles, 114; The Landing at, by John Wingate Thornton, III. 308; referred to, II. 144.
*Cape Breton*, I. 392; III. 328.
*Cape Cod*, peculiar formation of, II. 331; seen by the Pilgrim Fathers, II. 643, 644; Franklin's voyage round, in 1723, 32, 33; industry and probity of the people of, 326; her sons and daughters, 334; appreciation of the gentle sex at, 333.
*Cape Diamond*, II. 234.
*Cape Finisterre*, II. 98.
*Cape Florida*, reached by Sebastian Cabot, II. 436.
*Cape of Good Hope* and Vasco di Gama, III. 468; Sir John Fell Herschel's observations at the, 460; Scotsmen at the, II. 374; degraded condition of the Bushmen of, I. 423.
*Cape Horn*, I. 129, 264; II. 296.
*Cape Race*, a dangerous headland, III. 446; light-house erected on, 446.

*Cape Tragabigsanda,* Cape Ann so named by Captain John Smith, II. 113.
*Capital,* what constitutes, II. 64, 293; III. 135; its uses, I. 451, 453; the mainspring of the business operations of civilized society, II. 293; essential to the employment of labor, 64, 67, 101, 293–303; III. 220; no necessary antagonism between labor and, 135; works of, 136, 137; its connection with politics, 138; requires a free country for its healthful exercise, 136; timidity of, under a despotism, II. 52; its effects, III. 156; increase of, in Boston, Massachusetts, 268; prejudices and errors concerning, II. 293, 294, 303; in agriculture, 648; III. 149; in commerce, II. 58, 74, 389; III. 149; in manufactures, II. 55, 57, 58, 74, 95, 389; III. 149, 154; in sugar and cotton, II. 97; Adam Smith on, 58, 59, 74, 76; referred to, I. 347, 351; II. 143; III. 143, 245, 266, 376, 550. (See *Capitalists.*)
*Capitalists,* the intelligent and enterprising, great public benefactors, III. 136, 137; folly of casting odium upon, as a class, II. 293–303. (See *Capital.*)
*Capitals of Europe* identified with their respective nations, I. 96.
*Capitol of Rome,* its substantial foundation, I. 243.
*Capuchins,* vaults of the, at Vienna, I. 127.
CARACALLA, the emperor, III. 581.
*Caravan* to the Nile, description of, II. 408.
*Care,* a necessary ingredient in human experience, I. 123.
CAREY, MATTHEW, his American Museum cited, II. 87.
CARLISLE, Earl of. (See MORPETH, Lord.)
CARLOS, Don, of Spain, was he murdered? III. 304.
CARLYLE, THOMAS, presents to Edward Everett the tithes-book of the parish of Ecton, containing notices of the ancestors of Benjamin Franklin, III. 482, 483, 484; his letters to Edward Everett respecting the tithes-book, 483, 484, 485; his Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell, cited, II. 510.
CARMICHAEL, WILLIAM, confers with Lafayette respecting the intention of the latter to join the Americans, I. 464.
*Carolina,* Revolutionary war in, I. 566.
*Caroline,* the affair of the, III. 131.
*Carpenter,* the, value of his tools in early times, II. 299; an important auxiliary of the astronomer, I. 295.
*Carpentry,* necessity of skill in, II. 344.
*Carpets,* unknown in 1481, II. 299; loom for weaving ingrain, 66.
CARR, ROBERT, Earl of Rochester, I. 67.
CARROLL, Governor, of Tennessee, his Message, 1831, II. 103.
CARROLL, CHARLES, chairman of the Committee of Congress on the complimentary resolutions in favor of Lafayette, I. 480.
CARTER, JAMES G., of Lancaster, Massachusetts, his advocacy of Normal Schools, II. 339, 340.
CARTER, JOSHUA, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
*Carthage,* fleets of, I. 279; commerce of, III. 492; its adventurers penetrate to the North of Europe and South of Africa, III. 468; opposes the ambition of Rome, II. 305; its power broken at Zama, by Scipio, III. 560; referred to, 236.
*Carthagena,* attacked by Admiral Vernon, in 1741, I. 578; alluded to in Thomson's Seasons, 578; referred to, III. 329.
CARTWRIGHT, EDMUND, D. D., importance of his invention of the power loom, I. 311, 312.
CARVER, JOHN, first Governor of Plymouth, driven from England by persecution, II. 487; Hutchinson's account of, I. 69; referred to, 159; II. 641, 644.
CASS, Governor LEWIS, a student at Phillips Exeter Academy, American minister at Paris, II. 285.
CASSIUS LONGINUS, CAIUS, and his stroke for Roman liberty, II. 283; defeated at Philippi, I. 360; Tacitus on, II. 283.
*Castile,* I. 157; II. 362.
*Castle William,* in Boston Harbor, III. 322.
*Castleton,* visited by Hudson, in 1609, III. 424.
CASTRIES, Marshal DE, unites with Lafayette in endeavoring to benefit the slaves, I. 482.
*Cat,* importance of the, to man, III. 553.
*Caterpillar,* the, injurious to vegetation, III. 550.
*Cathedrals of Europe,* grandeur of some of the, II. 448.
CATHERINE of Arragon, her repudiation, III. 303.
CATHERINE, Empress of Russia, II. 567.
*Catholics,* the persecution of, in England, II. 193; seek refuge in Maryland, I. 159; II. 193.

*Catholic*, emancipation in Great Britain, traceable to the Puritans, II. 488; powers, of Latin origin, occupy Mexico and Florida, III. 16; early history of the Catholic colonies, 17.

CATLIN, GEORGE, his pictures of western prairies, III. 217.

CATO the Censor, a farmer, I. 445; III. 560, 563.

*Catskill*, III. 424.

*Cattle*, improvement of the breed of, II. 277, 466; food of, III. 389; Daniel Webster's knowledge of, III. 403; great fall in the price of, in New England, in 1640, II. 80; of Great Britain, 73; driving of, objections to, III. 152; and sheep trade greatly improved by railroad communications, III. 152.

*Cattle Show* at Danvers, Remarks at the, 28th of Sept., 1836, II. 185–190.

*Cattle Show* at Dedham, Remarks at the, 26th Sept., 1849, II. 646–652.

*Cattle Shows* in the United States, their favorable influence on agriculture, I. 442; their beneficial effect upon agriculture in Massachusetts, II. 184.

*Caucasus*, I. 51.

CAVE, WILLIAM, his "Historia Literaria" cited, I. 407, n.

CAVENDER, JOHN, III. 486, n.

CAVENDISH, Hon. HENRY, his investigations into the composition of water, II. 636.

*Cayenne*, plantation purchased by Lafayette at, I. 482; confiscated during the French Revolution, 482.

CECIL, ROBERT, Earl of Salisbury, his statesmanship, II. 320.

CECIL, WILLIAM, Lord Burleigh, his statesmanship, II. 320.

*Celebrations* of important historical epochs, advantage of, I. 104, 215, 216, 381; II. 326, 327; to be kept free from politics, II. 445.

*Celtic exodus*, 220.

*Celtic language*,—Welsh and Irish languages, III. 219; mistaken criticism respecting, 219.

*Celtic race*, annual sacrifice of the primitive, III. 582.

*Celts*, comprehensive character of the term, II. 219; considered as immigrants, 220.

*Censoriousness*, President Kirkland's rebuke of, III. 646.

*Centaur*, the fable of the, II. 344.

*Centennial Anniversary* at Harvard College, 8th September, 1836, Remarks at the, II. 169–179.

*Central America*, Edward Everett's Speech on the Affairs of, in the Senate of the United States, 21st of March, 1853, III. 203; referred to, I. 70.

*Ceramicus*, the, I. 431.

*Cereal grains*, antiquity of the culture of, II. 468, 469; culture of, II. 475.

CERVANTES, SAAVEDRA MIGUEL DE, obliged to write for his bread, I. 26.

*Ceylon*, American aid to, I. 348.

*Chad*, the. (See *Niger*.)

*Chæronea*, in 1818, III. 626.

*Chairs*, unknown in 1481, II. 299.

*Chaldee* version of the Bible, II. 667.

CHALMERS, GEORGE, his estimate of the population of New England in 1675, I. 645.

CHALMERS, THOMAS, one of the great names of Scotland, I. 337; II. 377.

*Chamber of Deputies*, Reforms advocated by Lafayette in the, I. 515; passes a resolution to inquire after the health of Lafayette, a mark of respect perhaps never before paid to a private citizen, 519.

CHAMBERLAIN, AARON, wounded on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

CHAMBERLAIN, NATHANIEL, fought on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

*Champagne* and the Rhine. (See *Grape*.)

*Champ de Mars*, promulgation of the French Constitution of 1790 at, I. 493, 494.

CHAMPLAIN, SAMUEL DE, carries the banner of France to the lake which bears his name, in 1609, III. 424.

*Champlain*, Lake, connected with Albany, I. 261; fort on, III. 442.

*Champlain Canal*, II. 148.

CHAMPOLLION, JOHN FRANCIS, deciphers the Egyptian hieroglyphics, I. 427; II. 405, 416, 417; his discoveries at Thebes, 406; rival pretensions of Young and, I. 420. (See *Pyramids of Egypt*.)

CHANDLER, JOHN, of Captain Parker's company at Lexington, I. 561.

CHANDLER, PELEG W., his "American Criminal Trials," II. 138.

CHANTREY, Sir FRANCIS, his statue of Washington, I. 361; II. 259; III. 276.

CHANNING, WILLIAM ELLERY, at college, II. 624; his works in England, II. 429; advantages of the perusal of the works of, II. 323.

CHAPMAN, General A. A., III. 620.

*Character*, the formation of a pure and manly, one of the chief objects of education, II. 498, 513–518; definition of a sterling, II. 513; the riches of a good, worth more than the wealth of the In-

dies, II. 553; national, the philosophy of, difficult of comprehension, I. 10; national, diversified by geographical boundaries, 11; national, partially formed by the lessons of history, 76; individual, favorable influence of republican government on, 19. (See *Literature, American.*)

*Chardon,* Ohio, named for Peter Chardon Brooks, III. 276.

Chardon, Peter, a friend of the Rev. Edward Brooks, III. 257; his death, in the West Indies, 257.

*Charitable Institutions and Charity,* An Address delivered before the Boston Provident Society, 22d of December, 1857, and repeated in substance in several other places in the course of the ensuing season, III. 568–602; the necessity of well-administered charitable organizations, 570; they are an index to the mature civilization of a country, 575; difficulty of charitable collections in times of general distress, 570, 571; pleas for not giving, 571; the misery of the miser, 572; want and suffering always exist, 573; design of Providence in this, 573; Malthus's arguments against charitable institutions equally applicable to industrial pursuits, 574; the rich and poor — there is no such division, 574; the poor may properly calculate to a certain extent on organized charities, 575; charity must be judiciously bestowed, 576; imposture frequent: instances of it, 577, 578; mendicity in Europe, a trade, 578–583; mendicity in London, Rome, Naples, Italy, Paris, Lyons, 578–581; instance of almsgiving without charity at Lyons, 581, 582, 583; contrast between the charities of man and the charities of Heaven, 583; the advantages of distributing alms through well organized and faithfully administered associations, 584, 585; duties of such institutions, 584, 585; bounty to the worthless is plunder of the deserving, 584; the obligation of the duty of active benevolence is founded on Christianity, 585, 588; no benevolent institutions for the poor and the unfortunate in ancient Greece and Rome, 586; provision for the poor in ancient times, 587; causes of the want of systematic beneficence in ancient times, 587, 588; the charities of Christendom for ages flowed through the channels of the Church, 588, and subsequently took refuge in religious houses, 588; the "Mount of Piety" in Catholic countries worthy of commendation, 589; origin of the institution of the Sisters of Charity by Vincent de Paul, 590, 591; on the suppression of the monasteries the State assumed the support of the poor, 591; Act of 43d of Elizabeth, 591; tenures held on condition of distribution of food to the hungry, 591; modern instances of regular alms to the poor by private individuals, 591, 592; Goldsmith's admirable description of practical charity, 592, 593; exhortations to immediate effort for the poor, 593–602; the blessings of Heaven upon the United States a strong incentive to charity, 595, 596; the ungrateful steward: a parable, 596–598; the rescue at Lucknow: an illustration, 599–602; obligations of charity to commerce, II. 307, 311, 312, 520, 521, 538; duty of affording aid to the poor, 533, 537–539, 553; charity to be directed by intelligence, 614; charitable institutions in the United States, III. 489.

*Charitable Society,* the Irish, Speech at the public dinner of the, 17th June, 1837, II. 191–195.

*Charitable Society,* the Scots', Remarks at the public dinner of the, 30th Nov., 1839, II. 374–378.

Charlemagne, the pupil and friend of Alcuin, I. 407; his desolating conquests, I. 51.

Charles, the Archduke, defeated by Napoleon I. in the campaign of 1797, I. 506.

Charles I., King of England, forbids emigration of republicans to New England, II. 121; illegal impositions of, 489; civil war in the reign of, 559; means by which his downfall might have been averted, II. 119; his last sentiments respecting the political rights of the people, 314; his attempts at Oriental despotism, 315; two of his judges take refuge in Hadley, Massachusetts, I. 650; referred to, II. 426; III. 305, 308.

Charles II., King of England, his exile and his Restoration, II. 376; names Cape Ann, 114; pleased with the pine-tree coinage of New England, 128; referred to, 377.

Charles II., King of Spain, and the War of the Succession, I. 125.

Charles III., King of Spain, his aid to America in the Revolution, I. 481.

Charles V., Emperor of Germany, his divine right a fiction, I. 604; wars caused by his ambition, 125.

Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, and his will, I. 125.

CHARLES X., his unprofitable twenty years' banishment, his folly, and his flight, I. 517; fatuity of his ministers, 517; his consistency, 518; his comment on the political life of Lafayette, 517; referred to, 257.

CHARLES EDWARD, some of his adherents (1745) settle in America, III. 208.

*Charles River* explored by Captain Southcoat, Roger Clap, and others, III. 310; named by Prince Charles, I. 220; the mouth of, formerly a general rendezvous for the Indians, II. 115; united with the Neponset River, 183; referred to, I. 225, 231; II. 134, 135; III. 311, 317.

*Charleston,* South Carolina, procession in, in 1788; II. 88; petitions Congress for the imposition of a tariff in 1789, II. 89; referred to, 164; III. 568.

*Charlestown,* Massachusetts, foundation of, laid in 1628, I. 223; named in 1629, 226; settled with the consent of the Indians, 238; settlement of, 171, 230; mortality of the settlers of, 231, 244, 245; sufferings of the first settlers at, II. 328; arrival of Gov. Winthrop at, in 1630, I. 215; tax paid by, in 1633; III. 314; Margaret Jones executed at, for witchcraft, in 1648, II. 129, 133; the advanced post of the continent, in 1775, 165; battle of, in 1775, I. 163, 394, 563, 566; II. 169, 205, 308, 309, 310, 598; patriotic sacrifices of the people of, I. 164; excellent condition of the State's Prison at, in 1837, II. 197, 200; obligation of Harvard University to, II. 310; Richard Frothingham, Jr.'s, accurate and judicious History of, I. 183; II. 139; Budington's History of the First Church of, II. 138; referred to, I. 82, 83, 93, 103, 172, 550, 551; II. 137, 144; III. 337, 568; The Seventeenth of June at, a Speech, 17th June, 1836, on the Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, II. 164–168.

*Charlestown Lyceum,* Address delivered before the, 28th June, 1830, the anniversary of Governor Winthrop's arrival, I. 215–245; II. 47, n., 65; Lecture on the Working Men's Party, delivered before the, October, 1830, I. 283–306.

*Charter of Massachusetts,* violations of the, by the Act of Parliament, in 1774, I. 533, 534.

*Charters of Colonists,* tendency of, II. 489.

*Charts,* accuracy of, in modern days, III, 312, 313.

CHATEAUBRIAND, FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE, Vicomte de, on a representative republic, I. 162; in his prosperity, acknowledges the aid he had received from the Royal Literary Fund, II. 464, 465.

CHATHAM, Earl of, his genius and courage, I. 386; engages England in the Seven Years' War, 386; Cowper's eulogy on, 382; his acceptance of a peerage, 515; his prohibition of the manufacture of nails in America, II. 84; his eulogy on Benjamin Franklin in the House of Peers, I. 322; his testimony to the wisdom and eloquence of the addresses, debates, etc., of the Revolutionary patriots, 108; his vindication of the rights of America, I. 64, 75, 383, 396, 565; II. 489, 490, 655, 657, 658; III. 330, 386; declares that none of his blood should be shed in the detested cause, I. 75.

*Chatsworth,* Egyptian wheat, from mummies, growing at, a specimen of which was sent to America by Edward Everett, III. 558.

CHAUCER, and the Canterbury Tales, III. 519.

*Chavagnac,* revisited by Lafayette, in 1829, I. 515; his enthusiastic reception in, 515.

"*Cheap Literature,*" ends of, II. 505.

*Cheese,* of Great Britain, II. 70.

*Chelmsford,* Massachusetts, attacked by the Indians during King Philip's War, I. 645, 657; her Revolutionary patriots, 563.

*Chelsea,* Massachusetts, the site of, in 1775, II. 309.

*Chemists,* importance of a scientific education to, III. 370.

*Chemistry,* in the middle ages, I. 248; not taught in the American public schools about 1800, 74; lectures on, in Boston, about 1813, by Dr. Gorham, II. 380, n.; progress in, 254, 545; its marvellous transformations, III. 48; investigations of, into the composition of water, II. 636; connection of, with bleaching, print-coloring, and dyeing, 248, 548, 549; its importance to the farmer, III. 542, 543, 545, 546; its province limited, 546; its recent discoveries in botany, 548; its connection with the culture of the grape, and the manufacture of wine, 548; obligations of manufacturers to, I. 297–619; compared with astronomy as a candidate for popular favor, III. 433; further discoveries in, anticipated, I. 617.

*Cherokee Indians,* war of the British Colonies with, in 1756–63, I. 392; referred to, III. 643.

*Cherry*, the, and the peach, introduced into Europe from the Black Sea and from Persia, in the time of the Roman Republic, III. 546.
*Chesapeake Bay*, French forces unite in, in 1781, I. 479; connected with Delaware Bay, 262; trade of, II. 147; referred to, III. 423, 635, 643.
*Chess*, machine for playing, I. 312.
*Chester*, Pennsylvania, Lafayette visits, after the battle of Brandywine, I. 472.
CHESTERFIELD, Lord, his advocacy of the introduction of the New Style in England, III. 123, 124.
*Chicago*, II. 369.
*Chicopee River*, a stormy petrel found near, II. 372.
CHILD, ABIJAH, at the Battle of Lexington, I. 561.
CHILD, LINUS, his remarks at the Festival of the Middlesex Society of Husbandmen and Manufacturers, 24th September, 1851, III. 88.
CHILD, Sir JOSIAH, his "Discourse of Trade" cited, II. 82; his character of the New England Colonists, 82.
*Childe Harold*, popularity of, II. 504, 505; cited, 402.
*Children*, the love of parents for, I. 410; II. 516; effects of the neglect of, by their parents, 204; destined soon to succeed their parents, I. 408–412; knowledge acquired by, in infancy, II. 360; the duty of parents to provide education for, 227; their education in youth often affects their welfare in eternity, 211, 237, 599; the studies of, should be aided by their parents, 602; to be instructed in the truths of religion, 345, 357; to be instructed in morals, 357; their intercourse with their parents, 342, 355; their intercourse with their school teachers, 342–362; sufferings of, from the tyranny of their teachers, 355, 356; duty of obedience in, 356, 357; importance of their having good manners, 602–604. (See *Education; Public Schools.*)
*Chili*, commerce of, with the United States, II. 290; scientific expedition sent by the United States to, III. 430; referred to, I. 70.
*Chillicothe*. (See WATTS, Dr.)
*Chimneys*, in the days of Elizabeth, II. 298.
*China*, compared with Christendom, II. 671; condition of its inhabitants, I. 422; kept poor and barbarous by want of a good Government, II. 77; no parties in, I. 570; art of printing in, 272; climate of, III. 547; estimation of agriculture in, II. 647; its natural productions, III. 468; fruits, grains, and seeds of, II. 476; trade of, with Europe, I. 263; war of, with England, in 1841, and the effects of the offices of the British physicians and surgeons, II. 443; commerce of, with the United States, I. 53; II. 290, 307; III. 261; present position of, 231; referred to, II. 397; III. 55. (See *Chinese.*)
*China Sea*, I. 51.
*Chincha Islands*, guano of the, III. 386.
*Chinese*, their "swampan," and their interest in Mr. Babbage's calculating machine, III. 447; work, by one of them, on the geography and history of foreign countries, 13; superstitious value which they attach to gingseng, 547; their appreciation of the character of Washington, 13.
CHOATE, RUFUS, Discourse and Speeches of, II. 138; his discourse on Daniel Webster, at Dartmouth College, III. 391; his Oration on the 4th July, 1853, 240; his Oration before the Young Men's Democratic Club, of Boston, 5th July, 1858, 638, 639, 643, 644; his remark on the necessity of Union, 647.
*Cholera*, its existence in Hungary, how accounted for by the peasantry, I. 315.
*Christendom*, as contrasted with Mahometan, Hindoo, and Pagan countries, II. 671.
*Christian affection*, its importance, III. 360.
*Christian benevolence*. (See *Benevolence.*)
*Christian charity* to the needy, duty of, II. 533, 537–539, 553.
*Christian love*, its unfailing influence, III. 184.
*Christianity*, Lowell Lectures on the Evidences of, II. 413, 415, 417; evidences of, as taught in American colleges, 500, 515; the evidences of, repose upon knowledge, I. 630; a religion of record, II. 666; contrasted with the mythology of Greece, and the idolatry of Rome, 666; contrasted with the civilization of Mahometan, Hindoo, and Pagan countries, 671; diffusion of, I. 154; the Greek language an instrument in the propagation of, II. 463; introduction of, into Germany and Britain, 669; in Great Britain, 48; introduced into America by the design of Providence, I. 636; efforts to introduce it among the American Indians, 638, 663, 664; a reasonable service, II. 324; the element to which civilized nations owe much of their vitality, III. 318; its influence on international intercourse, II.

452; the influence of, on the poetry of Dante and Milton, 221–223; importance of the inculcation of the principles of, 513–518; evidences of a low standard of, in the present age, 514, 516; connection of mental culture with, 514–518; the future triumphs of, 230.

*Christians*, number of professing, in 1833, I. 422.

*Christmas*, almost universally observed by Christians, III. 585, 586.

*Chronicles of the Pilgrims* of Massachusetts, by Dr. Young, II. 140.

*Chronology*, application of astronomy to, III. 438.

*Chronometer*, ingenuity and value of the, I. 275, 311, 415; III. 98; improved construction of the, 446; referred to, 399, 501.

*Chronometrical expeditions* to determine the longitude of Cambridge, Massachusetts, III. 430.

*Chrysanthemum coronarium* of Sicily, II. 401.

CHURCH, Capt. BENJAMIN, his intrepidity and military skill, I. 649, 658; defeats King Philip at Mount Hope, Aug. 2, 1676, I. 658; his narrow escape in a combat with an Indian on the ice, 667.

*Church*, the, for ages the channel of the charities of Christendom, III. 588; the vast domains, conferred upon it in ancient times by policy, superstition, and piety, enabled it to provide for the poor, 589; its influence in New England in early days, III. 326.

*Church and State*, unhappy union of, under Constantine and in subsequent times, I. 56.

*Church of England*, the, instruction in, in early times, II. 315; under Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, III. 303, 304; nonconformity to, at the time of the Civil War, II. 118, 487; in 1662 passes the Act of Uniformity, II. 5, 6; persecutes the Puritans, I. 57, 221, 222, 233; veneration entertained for her by the Puritans who sought a home in New England, 233, 234; connection of the Universities with, II. 495.

*Church of Rome*, its temporal usurpations, and its authority in religion and letters, at the beginning of the Reformation, I. 604, 605; its corruptions denounced by Wiclif, Huss, and Luther, 621; Lord Bacon on, 604, 605; its power diminished, 606; and Martin Luther, I. 559; tyranny of, II. 628; persecutes the Protestants in the reign of Queen Mary, I. 240; II. 5; corruption of, in France about 1789, I. 629; in connection with the distribution of the Bible, 605; considered as a moral teacher throughout Europe about 1789, 629.

*Churches*, increase of, in Boston between 1807 and 1852, III. 115; of Europe, grandeur of some of them, II. 448.

CICERO, state of arts and letters in the time of, I. 276, 424; quotation from his "Orator," 425; his masters and his schools, 425; his works, how preserved, II. 670; revival of interest in his works, III. 300; the Latin, his language, I. 30; his obligations to Demosthenes and Plato, 25; the soul of republican liberty produced in him the best specimen of a purely original literature which the Romans have transmitted to us, 25; his zeal for liberty, 40; eloquence of, 419; III. 310, 500; on education, II. 348; his natural capacity and learned discipline, 500; his higher manifestations of genius, 224, n.; his striking quotation from Aristotle on the sublime aspects of nature and the heavenly bodies, III. 463; a remarkable passage in his "De Naturâ Deorum" cited, I. 252; his "Tusculan Questions" cited, II. 505; on the pleasure to be enjoyed in agricultural pursuits, III. 563; on planting trees, II. 652; his remark respecting Rome and the Asiatic states, 452; on convivial intercourse, III. 395; his fine distinction between the Latin *convivium* and the Greek *symposium*, 395; a favorite with J. Q. Adams, II. 589, 590; J. Q. Adams's letters on the Orations of, 589, 590; his closing scene compared with that of John Quincy Adams, 595. (See *Plato*.)

*Cincinnati*, Picture of, by Dr. Daniel Drake, I. 206; in 1826, 208; population of in 1825, 1829, 209; increase of the value of the property of, between 1825 and 1829, 209; corner stone of the Observatory at, laid by J. Q. Adams in 1843, II. 586; enthusiastic reception of J. Q. Adams at, 586; culture of the grape, and manufacture of wine, in its neighborhood, III. 548.

*Cincinnati*, Society of, Edward Everett at its meeting 4th July, 1837, II. 271; referred to, I. 262; II. 368.

CINCINNATUS, a farmer, I. 325, 445; III. 560; extent of his farm, I. 446, 608; his popularity, 445; created dictator, 445; defeats the Sabines, 446, 608; resigns the dictatorship and returns to his farm, 446.

*Cindre*, Mount, III. 581.

*Circulating medium* in the United States, II. 316.

*Circumnavigation of the globe*, the first, I. 49.

*Circumstances* Favorable to the Progress of Literature in America, an Oration before the Society of Phi Beta Kappa of Harvard College, 26th August, 1824, I. 9–44.

*Cities*, importance of, III. 555; of modern Greece, designated by the cypress grove, II. 402; inhabitants of, under the feudal system, I. 625; important results of the privileges granted to, II. 305; the walled, of the middle ages, protected arts and refinement from the violence of the feudal powers, III. 468; absence of large, in the time of the Revolution, an advantage to America, I. 96; of the United States, growing evils in the, III. 557; of Europe, 557; influence of, as compared with that of the rural districts, III. 556; crowded by young men, who desert farms for, II. 650; extremes of splendor and suffering, of wealth and of want, in, I. 423; III. 600, 601; life in, less favorable than country life to virtue and happiness, 556, 557.

*Civilization*, definition of the term, I. 291; the dawn of, 624; honors due to the fathers of, II. 247; early history of, I. 337; individual proprietorship the corner stone of, II. 64, 291, 292; agriculture the foundation of, I. 444; law the corner stone of modern, III. 628; effects of, I. 414–417; illustrated by instances, 414–417; how promoted, II. 415; of the East, has receded, I. 424; of ancient Greece, Egypt, etc., 424, 425; causes of its vicissitudes in ancient times, 426; of the ancient world, perished in the fall of Greece, I. 427; long preserved in Greece by literature and religion, 428; of Asia, II. 662; of Greece, 662; extraordinary character of Greek, I. 625; ancient, in Great Britain, II. 48; an apparent retrocession of, often the preparation for more extensive reform, I. 425; three instruments of, in modern times, viz. the art of printing, representative government, and a pure and spiritual religion, 426; the history of printing the summary of modern, II. 249; causes which furthered modern, I. 56; connection of the great movements of modern, with the discovery of America, II. 306; the history of the American Indians a standing evidence of the importance of, 280; not favorable to the increase of the North-American Indians, I. 384; America designed as the abode of, 636; transferred to the New World, II. 493; retarded in America by the contentions of the French and English colonies, I. 584; rapid development of, in the United States, II. 49; its slow progress in continental Europe, 49; its domain extended by the example of the prosperity of the United States, I. 127; of England and the United States, II. 428; modern, its advances, I. 441; modern, can it be destroyed? II. 432; advantages of the modern over the ancient as regards the progress of letters, I. 29; modern, unites the families of men, II. 452; assurance companies, the fruits of modern, 292; courtesies to foreign ministers, a feature of modern, Pref. vii.; the Revolution in Greece in 1821, etc., an important step in its extension, I. 430, 431; prospects of, in 1833, 431; the Sandwich-Islanders a wonderful instance of, 436; its rapid advances in Russia, 432; its advances in India, 437, 438; brilliant prospects of, in Asia, Africa, etc., in 1833, 422, 435, 436, 437, 438; arts of high, do not flourish in the tropics, 62; connection of letters with, II. 314, 463; importance of arts and machinery to, I. 284; II. 63–65, 241; artificial wants, the fruit of, I. 284; necessary for the development of the arts and sciences, I. 301; connection of commerce with, II. 304–307; III. 467; liberty its most precious treasure, I. 602; in connection with the attainments of man, II. 212; of Christendom as contrasted with that of Mahometan, Hindoo, and Pagan countries, 671.

*Civilization and Education*, a Speech, 7th Aug., 1852, III. 122–129.

*Civilized and savage life*, contrasted, II. 241–244.

*Civil governments*, a Divine ordinance, III. 344.

*Civil War in England*, under Cromwell, II. 118; how it might have been averted, 119–122. (See Charles I.; Cromwell, Oliver; *England; Great Britain.*)

Clap, Nathaniel, of Newport, R. I., Bishop Berkeley's account of his venerable appearance, III. 322.

Clap, Noah, his letter 4th Jan., 1792, III. 317.

Clap, Roger, his Memoir, III. 310, 311, 312, 321, 322; his account of the voyage of the Dorchester emigrants, III. 310, 321; eminent respecta-

bility of some of his descendants, 321, 322.

CLAP, THOMAS, President of Yale College, III. 322.

CLAPP, Miss LUCY, III. 322.

CLARENDON, Lord, his "History of the Rebellion" cited, II. 121.

CLARK, Rev. JONAS, of Lexington, his able advocacy of the rights of the colonies by pen and voice, I. 536; his learning, piety, and resolution, 537, 556; connected, by marriage, with the family of John Hancock, 537; General Warren's prediction to, 15th April, 1775, 548; John Hancock and Samuel Adams take refuge in his house, in 1775, 84, 542; guard at his house, 18th April, 1775, I. 86, 549, 551; witnesses the battle of Lexington from the door of his dwelling, and writes an account of it, 537.

CLARK, THOMAS, refused to persecute the Quakers, III. 327.

CLARKE, ADAM, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

CLARKE, EDWARD DANIEL, his Travels in Russia cited, I. 449.

*Classical and mathematical studies,* compared, II. 508–513. (See *Languages, learned.*)

*Clay,* of the United States, I. 265.

CLAY, HENRY, one of the brightest ornaments of his country, I. 34; his Speech on Internal Improvement, 35; commissioner for the United States at Ghent, II. 575, 576; his ability as a debater, III. 252; his love of agriculture, 562; his farm at Ashland in 1829, 563.

CLAYBROOK, R. A., III. 620.

CLAUDE GELÉE, his landscapes, III. 566.

CLAUDIUS, the emperor, III. 581.

*Cleopatra's Needle,* II. 404.

*Clepsydra,* considered a great triumph of art, II. 636.

*Clergy,* essential to a state of civilized society, I. 301; natural aptitude for the profession of the, will not render unnecessary special preparation for it, II. 345; a first-rate member of the, rarely met with, 350; languages which should be studied by the, 504, 505, 621; importance of a learned and faithful, 665; influence of the, II. 341; the duty of the, to promote peace and good-will among men, 473; busy lives led by the, I. 320.

*Cleveland,* Ohio, purchase of a tract in, III. 275; referred to, II. 149, 368.

CLEVES, NATHANIEL, wounded on the day of the Battle of Lexington, I. 563.

*Climate,* influence of, upon the products of the earth, II. 491; influence of, on national character, I. 11; tropical, unfavorable to the growth of the arts of high civilization, I. 62; its influence can be modified, III. 90–92; striking modification of its influence at Mr. Frederic Tudor's garden at Nahant, 91; of the west of Europe, II. 438; of Great Britain, 438, 648, 444, 470; of the United States, 438.

*Climatology,* investigations in, II. 402, 409, 413.

CLINTON, DE WITT, Governor of New York, the Erie Canal an enduring monument to his memory, III. 210, 537.

CLINTON, Sir HENRY, at Bunker Hill, III. 9; apprehends an attack on New York, in 1781, I. 478.

*Clintonville,* Massachusetts, history of the formation of, II. 67, 68.

*Clipstone,* the Duke of Portland's famous water meadows at, III. 544.

CLIVE, Colonel, in America, II. 472.

CLIVE, E. P., II. 471.

CLIVE, Lord ROBERT, victories of, III. 337.

*Clock,* the, an impressive monitor, II. 252; pensive reflections induced in the mind of the traveller by its voice, 252.

*Clock,* the electric, III. 34. (See *Astronomy.*)

*Clothing of the body,* care bestowed on, II. 275; furnished by agriculture, I. 444; variety of, produced by civilization, 416; in England, in early times, made principally of leather, II. 299; how prepared by the American Indian, and how by the civilized man, II. 244; cost of, reduced by the improvements in machinery, I. 311; of the people of the United States, II. 73, 298, 391, 445, 446; manufactured in Great Britain, compared with that manufactured in the United States, 446; want of, in the American Revolutionary army, 76; high price of, during the American war of 1812, 76; should be manufactured at home, 76; duties on clothes imported into the United States from 1814 to 1830, 76.

*Clouds,* and the rising vapors, II. 476.

*Clover,* of Afghanistan, II. 476.

*Coach lace,* power loom for weaving, II. 67.

*Coal,* importance of, in the household, III. 501; importance of, as an article of commerce, II. 29; of the United States, I. 265; mining of, rendered an easy task by machinery, II. 248; strata of, 426; paleontological researches in, 209.

*Coast Survey* of the United States, a great work, III. 430, 441. (See BACHE, ALEXANDER DALLAS.)
*Cochituate Lake*, III. 295.
COCKER, EDWARD, his Arithmetic studied by Franklin, II. 21.
*Cocoa*, the indigenous growth of America, III. 546.
*Codes*, often long perpetuate the spirit of an individual lawgiver or reformer, I. 11.
CODMAN, Rev. JOHN, D. D., of Dorchester, III. 326.
*Coffee*, first known in Western Europe about 1650, III. 546; effect of, on social affairs, I. 274; import of, into the United States, II. 290.
COGSWELL, JOSEPH G., LL. D., Edward Everett's visits to him at Round Hill, III. 146.
*Cohesion*, III. 398.
*Coinage* in New England, in early times, II. 123, 126–128.
*Coins and medals* in the Museums at Florence, III. 450.
COIT, Mr., of Connecticut, II. 93.
COKE, Sir EDWARD, his knowledge of law, II. 320; deprecates the displeasure of James, I. 331; his Commentary on Magna Charta reprinted in the New England Courant in 1722, II. 27.
COKE, Mr. THOMAS. (See LEICESTER, Lord.)
COLBERT, JOHN BAPTIST, the Mississippi for a short time called by his name, III. 487, 488; contrasted with Louvois, 488.
*Cold water*, Franklin's cure for a fever, II. 34.
COLE, GEORGE, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
*Cole's Hill*, at Plymouth, III. 595.
*Colleges*, preparation for, II. 285, 502; value of the education acquired in, I. 318; II. 551, 552, 597, 625; III. 495; importance of, as compared with Public Schools, II. 360, 361, 597, 608, 609, 618; some erroneous objections against, stated and considered, III. 499–522; the great object of, 498; too many branches of education in, II. 592; importance of physical education in, 497; importance of careful supervision of the students of, 543; instances of remarkable economy in students of, 551; large number of, in the United States, I. 600; advantages and pleasures of celebrations in, 405, 406, 599, 600; III. 112, 121. (See *University Education.*)
*Colleges*, Speech on Aid to the, Feb. 1st, 1848, II. 540–554; Second Speech on Feb. 7, 1849, 605–629.
*Collegiate education.* (See *Colleges; University education.*)
COLLINS, ANTHONY, his works perused by Franklin when a youth, II. 20.
COLLINS, JOHN, a youthful friend of Franklin, contends against the intellectual ability of females, II. 16, 17; helps Franklin to escape to New York, 31; aware of Franklin's residence in Philadelphia, 37.
COLLINS, WILLIAM, his Ode (1746), quoted, I. 398.
COLLINSON, PETER, presents philosophical instruments to the province of Pennsylvania, I. 254; sends philosophical apparatus to Benjamin Franklin, II. 428.
COLMAN, Rev. HENRY, his agricultural survey of Massachusetts, III. 149; studies the agriculture of England, II. 476, 477; his interesting volumes on European Agriculture, III. 150, 544.
*Colombia*, the republic of, I. 70.
*Colonial dependencies* in various parts of the world, III. 346; law of progress in, I. 11.
*Colonial dependency*, can it be permanent? III. 19.
*Colonial Government*, incongruous with Constitutional liberty, I. 530, 531; naturally succeeded by independence, 105; in America, checks the enterprise of the northern settlements, II. 53, 54, 56, 57; in Massachusetts, its oppressions hastened the American Revolution, III. 292. (See *British Government.*)
*Colonial System*, restraints of industry under the, II. 94; of England, one of military force, 161.
*Colonies*, sale of distant, an anomaly in a free state, II. 489; tendency of charters of, 489; of ancient times, 424, 425; penal, of England, 198; of Great Britain, land in the, 444.
*Colonization and Civilization* of Africa, a Speech at the Annual Meeting of the Colonization Society, 16th Jan., 1832, I. 329–343.
*Colonization of Africa*, a Speech at the Annual Meeting of the Colonization Society, 18th Jan., 1853, III. 167–185.
*Colonization of Africa*, the only hope for the suppression of the slave-trade, I. 334, 336; success of, in the colonies of Sierra Leone and Liberia, 334; effect of France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and the United States engaging in, 340, 343; a duty of the colored

population of the United States, 341; a noble enterprise, 341; incentive to, 338–343.
*Colonization of America,* importance of, III. 299.
*Colonization of New England,* nothing in the history of Phœnician, Grecian, or Roman colonization to compare with the, I. 46.
*Colonization Society,* founded upon a great political and moral necessity, III. 168; groundless prejudices against, 169, 170.
*Colored patriots* of the Revolution, I. 102, 562.
*Colored population* in the United States, I. 330; Chief Justice Marshall's views of, 330; duty incumbent on civilized nations to promote the civilization of Africa by means of the, 341; in Massachusetts, ignorance, poverty, and crime of, 330; not naturally more prone to crime than whites, 330.
*Colored race.* (See *Africa; Colonization Society.*)
*Coloring,* importance of the knowledge of the art of, I. 248; in painting, facility in, 298.
*Color-printing,* obligations of, to chemistry, I. 297; II. 619.
*Colt's revolver,* exhibited at the Great London Exhibition of 1851, III. 473.
*Columbiad,* The, by Barlow, II. 155.
*Columbia River,* Capt. Gray pilots Capt. Vancouver into the, I. 264.
Columbus, Christopher, his humble origin, I. 321; in his youth a mariner, 155; II. 435; begs his bread at the gate of a convent, I. 155; III. 223, 321; the sphericity of the earth the leading idea in his discovery of America, I. 251, 321, 620; II. 361; his thorough acquaintance with the astronomical science of his day, III. 439; his faith in his great enterprise, I. 559; his desire to rescue the Holy Land from the Infidel, 170; his efforts to create an interest in his enterprise, III. 195–197; reveals his plans to the sovereigns of Portugal and Spain, I. 156; compared with Ferdinand and Isabella, II. 362; his project pronounced futile by the learned men and the royal pilots, declared a heresy by the priesthood, and derided by the vulgar, I. 156; his wretched equipment, 49; III. 197; remark of Daniel Webster relative to his sailing from Palos, II. 640; romantic interest of his enterprise, III. 198; discouragements of his voyage, 198; his trials, his perseverance, and his triumph, I. 156, 157, 224; II. 213; III. 301; beholds the shores of San Salvador, 452; his charter of possession, 199; ungrateful treatment of, by Spain; he returns from his third voyage in chains, I. 157, 273; III. 335, 452; his chains avenged, I. 163; never appreciated the importance of his discovery, 273, 621; results of his discovery, 273, 621; II. 217, 218, 304, 306, 307; Hobbes likened to him by Cowley, 635; his discovery of America referred to, I. 279; II. 49, 435, 436, 635; III. 16, 22, 120, 236, 301, 468, 636. (See *America.*)
"*Columbus*" *Essays,* by J. Q. Adams, II. 570.
Combe, George, his testimony to the increase of interest in public education in England, II. 315.
Comee, Joseph, killed at the battle of Lexington, I. 556, 561, 563.
*Comets,* orbit of, II. 636; numbers of, 218; discovered between 1729 and 1856, III. 459; orbits of 600 to 700 ascertained in that period, 459; discovery of ten or twelve telescopic, 430; compared with the load-star, 635.
*Commemoration* of the virtue of the departed, an important duty, II. 112.
*Commerce,* excellent description of, by Abbott Lawrence, III. 366; a liberal profession, 467–469; Adam Smith on, II. 58; prevailing errors concerning, as to accumulation, property, capital, and credit, 288–312; origin of, 289, 290; the daily table furnished by, 290; a system of mutual accommodation, 291; its dependence upon law and the principle of assurance, 292; dependence of, upon capital, 295, 296; a new era of, 304; steam navigation in connection with, 304; one of the most powerful agents in shaping the destinies of the human race, 304–307; of Phœnicia, as described by the prophet Ezekiel, 305; want of sufficient security of property in former times an obstacle to the growth of, 305; the wealth acquired by, counterpoises that of the feudal chiefs, 305; obligations of, to the magnetic needle and to the discovery of America, 306; obligations of religion, morals, charity, and literature to, 307; of Boston, Massachusetts, duties of, with respect to charity, II. 307, 311, 312, 520, 521, 528; its rise and progress, 308–312; obligations of social economy to, 310; the great civilizer of nations, the parent of liberty, of the arts, and of refinement, III. 362; its

title to respect and consideration, 467; its efficient agency in the promotion of civilization, 467, 468; its early history, 468; agency in the distribution of Greek literature; its promotion of civil and religious liberty and republican government, 468; its stupendous agencies, mighty works, and vast results, 469; honorable spirit in which it should be pursued, 470, 471; its social and beneficent influence, 55, 555; builds and peoples cities, 555; its influence on international intercourse, II. 452; obligations of science to, I. 295; revolutionized by the discovery of the polarity of the magnet, III. 15; makes itself new channels, 370; modern, its vast expansion chiefly owing to the results of astronomical observation, I. 274; III. 443, 560; promoted by railroad communication, II. 650; III. 83; its demands upon the intelligence of the merchant, I. 299; obligations of, to the principle of assurance and to international law, II. 292; use of borrowed capital in, 303; crisis of 1837 in, 304; obligations of agriculture and manufactures to, I. 444; II. 72, 73; dependent on agriculture and manufactures, and, in turn, also necessary to them, I. 121, 122; III. 539; its aid to agriculture, 543; not always so favorable as agriculture to an accumulation of property, 151; occasional interruptions of foreign, II. 76; rights of neutral, 572; Adam Smith on, 74; of ancient times, I. 445; II. 425; circumscribed in ancient times by the want of the mariner's compass, I. 152; foreign, of Great Britain, 260, 455; II. 467; its vast extension by England and the United States, 467; III. 467; of the British colonies, II. 50; of New England in 1660–1665, 123, 126; convention of, between Great Britain and the United States in 1815, 576; between Great Britain and America, 445, 446; of Europe, compared with that of the United States, 263; of the United States immediately before and after the Revolutionary War, I. 165, 260, 263; II. 95, 388, 389; III. 258, 259, 362, 534, 640; its growth in America, I. 47, 48; II. 50; spoliations committed on that of the United States by Spain, 577; in New England in 1835, I. 668; of Massachusetts in 1828–35, II. 143–153; of the United States in 1830, 74; of the United States in 1858, III. 629; prostrated condition of, in 1857, 569.

*Committees of Correspondence* established throughout the Colonies, II. 177.

*Committee of Safety*, of Massachusetts, patriotic services of the, I. 81, 85, 102; their session at Wetherbee's tavern, April 18th, and their narrow escape, 85, 550.

*Common agreement*, Burke's instance of, on, I. 121.

*Common law*, I. 141.

*Common schools.* (See *Public Schools.*)

*Commons*, House of, in the 16th century, I. 155.

*Commonwealth*, a well-constituted, powerful one, the greatest engine of moral power known to human affairs, I. 129; blessings connected with it, 129. (See *State.*)

*Commonwealth in England*, the events which foreshadowed, II. 499; the war which preceded, 559; the characteristics of, 223; successively oppressive, hateful, and contemptible, I. 242; treatment of the opposite party by the chiefs of, compared with the conduct of the Puritans in New England, 241; vigor of its political machinery, 242; the great men of, II. 330; the literature of, 215; literary style of the advocates of, I. 546; overthrown by the Restoration of Charles II., 242; a few of the laws of, reënacted at the Restoration, 81.

*Communication, internal*, the most extensive in the world seen in the United States, II. 369.

*Communication of knowledge*, the great art of, II. 499.

*Communion* of the human race in all ages, I. 179, 180.

*Community of letters*, II. 462, 463, 464, 465.

*Compass*, the Mariner's. (See *Mariner's compass.*)

*Compiègne*, Lafayette advises Louis XVI. to retire to, I. 498.

*Composts* in agriculture, II. 438.

CONANT, DANIEL, wounded on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

CONANT, ROGER, removes to Cape Ann, and subsequently to Naumkeag, I. 222; III. 308, 309. (See THORNTON, JOHN WINGATE.)

*Concord*, Nineteenth of April at, Remarks at the celebration of, 19th April, 1850, II. 653–663.

*Concord*, Massachusetts, its founders, I. 184; its citizens slain or carried into captivity by the Indians, 74; drilling of troops in the vicinity of, in 1774, 534; Provincial Congress of Massa-

chusetts meets at, 7th Oct., 1774, I. 79, 103, 547; III. 334; expedition of the British to destroy the provincial stores at, 18th and 19th of June, 1775, I. 79, 88, 526–563, 566; battle of, 83, 88, 89, 94, 98, 99, 100, 397, 563; II. 139, 165, 169, 310, 653, 655; III. 330, 337, 632; the news of the battle of, how received in England, II. 655, 656; Oration delivered at, 19th April, 1825, I. 73–102, 557.

*Concord River*, II. 48.

CONDÉ, LOUIS DE BOURBON, Prince of, the night before the battle of Rocroi, III. 393; his battle with Turenne at the Downs, 590.

*Conditions* of a Good School, Remarks at the close of the Exhibition of the Cambridge High School, Aug. 2, 1851, III. 72–81.

*Conduct*, propriety of, II. 513.

CONESTOGA, Indian Chief, advises Union, III. 642.

*Confederation*, early, of the English colonies in 1754, I. 385; failure of, 385, 386.

*Confederation*, Articles of, recommended by Congress, Nov., 1777, and finally adopted by all the States, March, 1781, inadequacy of, I. 165; II. 85; effects of, II. 67; abandoned, 1787, I. 161.

*Congress of nations* for friendly arbitration, growing sentiment in favor of, III. 32; an excellent project, but difficult to be brought about, 32; the grounds upon which it is urged apply equally to the preservation of the American Union, 32, 33; Peace Convention of 1849, at Paris, III. 32; of 1850, at Frankfort on the Main, 32.

*Congress at Albany*, 1754, and union of the colonies proposed at, by Franklin, II. 41.

*Congress, Continental*, delegates appointed to, at Salem, 17th of June, 1774, I. 79; adjournment of its session, 80; meets at Philadelphia in 1774, 533; II. 560; makes a levy on New England for 20,000 men, I. 534; an august body, 469; III. 24; men of great ability among its members—Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, Samuel Adams, etc., I. 144, 595; eloquence and wisdom of the state papers of, II. 658; eulogized by Lord Chatham, I. 108; disposition of, as regarded separation from England, 564, 565; loyal tone of its Address to the King, 565; loyal tone of its Petition to the King, Aug., 1775, 566; appeal of, to the Law of Nations, III. 24; Journals of, II. 84, 139; John Hancock succeeds Peyton Randolph as President of, May, 1775, I. 544; the non-importation agreement of, II. 84; in May, 1776, invites the States to establish their separate governments, I. 143; resolution in, of John Adams, 6th of May, 1776, for the establishment of independent systems of government, and the debate thereon, 567; resolutions in, for the assertion of Independence, offered 7th of June, 1776, by Richard Henry Lee, seconded by John Adams, and debated, 567; committee of, on the Declaration of Independence, III. 644, 645; resolution of, asserting Independence, passed 2d of July, 1776, I. 568; John Adams's letter to his wife on the subject, 568, 569; Declaration of Independence formally adopted by, and proclaimed to the world, 4th of July, 1776, 569; confers the rank of Major-General on Lafayette, 469; acknowledgment by, of the services of Lafayette at Rhode Island, in 1778, 473; complimentary resolutions in favor of Lafayette, and presentation of a sword to him on his embarkation for France, in Jan., 1779, 474; resolutions of, in commendation of Lafayette, in 1781, 480; is advised by Lafayette of the treaty of peace, 481; referred to, 107, 140, 141, 386; II. 385, 560; III. 29, 319, 320, 334, 525.

*Congress, Provincial.* (See *Provincial Congress of Massachusetts.*)

*Congress of the United States*, first meeting of, under the Constitution, II. 88, 89; agitation of slavery in, in 1835–45, 581–584; speeches in, by Edward Everett, Vol. I. Pref. v.

*Connecticut*, Sassacus lays claim to, I. 640; emigration from Dorchester to, 1635–36, 316, 326; fathers of, educated at Harvard College, 405; contributes to the support of Harvard College, 405; first church in, established by the Rev. John Warham, III. 316; treatment of the Indians by the colonists of, I. 663; population of, in 1675, 645; conflict of, with the Indians during King Philip's War, 1675, 657; share of, in the early struggles of the Revolution, III. 529, 535, 644; sends powder to Cambridge in June, 1775, II. 166; growing interest of, in public schools, III. 44; school fund in, II. 613; Yale College should be well supported by, 613; proceeds of public lands in, 613; referred to, 55, 93, 155.

*Connecticut River*, settlements on, attacked by the Indians during King

Philip's War in 1675, I. 73, 641, 649, 652, 657, 664; II. 207, 230; Indians east of, 114; towns on, in 1825, I. 73; Queen of the rivers of New England, I. 599; II. 364; III. 248, 315; Joel Barlow's apostrophe to, II. 155; importance of, III. 155; paleontological discoveries on the banks of, II. 209; ornithichnites discovered in the old red sandstone of, 457, 458; referred to, I. 385; II. 129, 155, 156; anecdote of a worthy clergyman on, III. 382, 383; Valley of, an important part of Massachusetts, 145; II. 146; for the geological and agricultural surveys of Massachusetts due to it, III. 149.

*Conquerors*, monuments to, II. 468.

*Conquest*, spirit of, II. 425; transitory, often achieved by inhabitants of tropical climates, I. 11.

CONRAD, ROBERT T., Mayor of Philadelphia, his Complimentary Address to Edward Everett at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, 5th of April, 1856, III. 412–416.

*Conscience*, its office, III. 516; freedom of, in the United States, I. 400, 401; freedom of, how far owing to the Puritans, II. 488. (See *Pilgrim Fathers; Puritans.*) In trade, 312; importance of the possession of a well-instructed, 312.

*Conservative element*, its importance, III. 119.

*Conservatives* in England, III. 226.

"*Considerations* for the Plantation of New England," cited, I. 227.

CONSTANTINE the Great, takes the Church under his protection, I. 56; tears down an arch of Trajan for sculptures to adorn his own, 25.

*Constantinople*, capture of, by the Turks, causes the dissemination of ancient Grecian literature, I. 154, 428; III. 15, 16, 299, 300; precarious tenure of the Turks in, in 1833, I. 432; St. Sophia's at, II. 672; incident in the waters of, in 1800, III. 625; plague at, in 1834, II. 404; newspapers in, in 1835, I. 601; steam-packets to, in 1839, II. 371; American legation at, its prosperous state in 1850, III. 56; the ship-of-war George Washington arrives at, in 1800, 625; Virginia honeysuckle introduced into, by Lady Liston, 627; scenery of the Golden Horn of, 249.

*Constitution*, frigate, built by Edmund Hartt, III. 324.

*Constitution of Great Britain*, compared with that of the United States, II. 429. (See *Great Britain.*)

*Constitution of the United States*, Convention at Philadelphia, May, 1787, for the formation of the, I. 166; II. 42; III. 264; its inception owing to Washington, 58; difficulties in the formation of, I. 167; the first step in, was the abandonment of the Articles of Confederation, 1777–81, 166; fears of its result felt by Patrick Henry, Elbridge Gerry, and others, 166; enacted, 167; II. 570; leading features of, I. 167; chief cause of the ratification of, II. 88; votes of four of the States on, 88; examination of, I. 107–130; happy compromises of, 119; establishes representation in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, and the election of President of the United States, 119; equality the great principle of, 119; blessings of, 122–130; its adoption completed the great revolutionary movement of the British colonies, 167; founded on stable principles, II. 181, 182; effects of its adoption upon the industry and commerce of the country, 86–88; III. 67, 362, 363; its beneficial influence on individual fortune on its first enactment, 211, 260, 269; effects of the adoption of, upon European states — France, Greece, etc.—and on the Spanish settlements in South America, II. 167–169; importance of its study, to the young and the old, I. 308; III. 123; amusing instance of ignorance of, in England, 123; taught in the public schools of Massachusetts, II. 600; principles of, studied by foreign countries, I. 71; Defence of, by John Adams, 141; Justice Story's "Commentaries" on, II. 139; difference in the interpretation of the, 96; in peril in 1801, 578; "Nullification" the most important question which has arisen under the, I. 379; true theory of, maintained by Daniel Webster in his reply to R. Y. Hayne, III. 362, 392, 393; a tariff and, II. 393; compared with that of Great Britain, II. 429.

*Constitutional compacts*, to be preferred to bloody revolutions, III. 346.

*Constitutional government* in colonies, I. 530, 531; II. 489.

*Constitutional law*, I. 141.

*Constitutional liberty* of England, defended by the Puritans, II. 487; defended by the American Revolution, 489; the cause of its prosperity, 52; in Europe, not despaired of by Lafayette in the darkest hour, 508; efforts of France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and German states to obtain it, 168; soil

and climate favorable to, II. 649; universal diffusion of, to be labored for, 663.

*Constitutional rights,* the struggle for, the first act of the drama of the American Revolution, I. 530; III. 18, 21.

*Constitutions,* American. (See *American Constitutions.*)

*Consul,* the office of, among the Romans, I. 153.

*Consumption* in home trade and in foreign trade contrasted, II. 58, 59.

CONTARINI, Signor, schedule of his furniture in 1481, II. 299.

*Contemplation and study,* time devoted to, I. 320.

*Contemporary merit,* grudgingly estimated, III. 408.

*Contempt of court,* how punished in America, in 1722, II. 26, 43–46; in England, 45.

*Controversial spirit,* at one time evinced by Franklin, but condemned by him, II. 17, 21, 22.

*Controversies,* religious, II. 415.

*Conventions* for nominations to the Presidency of the United States, III. 61.

*Convex lenses,* known to the ancients, I. 252.

*Convicts.* (See *Prison Discipline.*)

"*Convivium*" versus "symposium," Cicero on, III. 395, 396.

COOK, Captain JAMES, his voyages, I. 264.

COOK, SAMUEL, killed the day of the Battle of Lexington, I. 563.

COOKE, ELISHA, and Elisha Cooke, Jr., I. 74.

COOLIDGE, JOSEPH, killed on the day of the Battle of Lexington, I. 563.

COOPER, JAMES FENIMORE, his battalion of beggars at Sorrento, III. 579; his novels in England, II. 429; referred to, III. 179.

*Cooper's Creek,* Franklin spends the night at, in 1723, II. 35.

COPERNICUS, NICHOLAS, his system supposed to have been partially understood by Pythagoras, I. 294; retains some of the contrivances of the Ptolemaic scheme, 615; in his "De Revolutionibus Orbium Cœlestium," appeals to the discovery of America as completing the demonstration of the sphericity of the earth, III. 439; his system rejected, 449; his system not admitted by Lord Bacon, I. 235; his grand prophecy verified by Galileo, III. 452; knew not the full consequences of his theory, I. 621, 622; dies on the day of the publication of his book, 622; the closing scene of his life, 622, 623; his system rejected by Tycho Brahe, 623; brought into repute by Kepler, 623; predicts the discovery of the phases of Venus, 623, 624; his system brought into general repute by the invention of the telescope, 453; and his discoveries, referred to, 614; II. 218, 512, 614, 633, 634, 635; III. 464, 504, 520. (See CZYNSKI, JEAN.)

COPLEY, JOHN SINGLETON, paintings of, II. 460; his portrait of General Warren, III. 527.

*Copps's Hill,* settlement at, about 1623, II. 114.

*Cordiality of manner,* the charm of, II. 594.

*Cordilleras,* the, I. 71.

*Corfu,* British garrison at, II. 161; referred to, 401, 402.

*Corinth,* citadel of, II. 402; temples of, 237.

*Cork,* Cove of, II. 539.

*Corn,* opinion of the ancients of, II. 647.

*Corn,* Indian, in the United States, its marvellous reproductive powers, III. 387; its value to man, II. 384–388, 475, 540; the most valuable gold dug out of the earth, 648, 649; crop of, in the United States, III. 389; how prepared for food by the American Indians, and how by civilized man, II. 243; referred to, 444.

*Corn Law* of 1842, in Great Britain, probable effect of, II. 445.

CORNEILLE, PETER, the French Academy, and Richelieu, I. 26; referred to, 29; III. 496.

CORNWALLIS, CHARLES, Marquis, his operations in Virginia, I. 478; his surrender at Yorktown, 396, 478, 480, 481.

CORTEZ, his lust for power, thirst for gold, and cruelty to the natives, I. 61, 637.

COSMO DE' MEDICI, builds the Villa Careggi in 1444, III. 299.

*Cosmogony,* curious theory of, entertained by Kepler, I. 615.

*Costa Rica* boundary, controversy respecting, III. 202.

*Cottages,* increase of, caused by railroads, II. 650.

*Cotton,* an indigenous product of Asia, Africa, and America, II. 49; soil and climate favorable to the growth of, 49; antiquity of its use, 49; growth of, in the United States, and exportation of, from thence, 49, 50; manufacture of, in the United States, 54, 66, 68, 70, 77; its manufacture, a complicated and ex-

pensive process, 77, 78; Mr. Huskisson on the manufacture of, in England, 78; taxed by Congress in 1789, 91–93; manufacture and exportation of, from the United States, 92, 93; first growth of, in, and exportation of, from the United States, 92, 93; duty on, in the United States, 92–94; became extensively used in Europe in the Middle Ages, III. 546; its home consumption foreseen by Mr. Abbott Lawrence, 368; first export of, from the United States to Liverpool, II. 427; increase of the growth and exportation of, in and from the United States, 427, 428; III. 549; average exportation of, from 1818 to 1830, II. 73, 74; a bond of union between England and America, 427; climate and soil suited to, I. 297; II. 649; importance of its cultivation, I. 444; III. 469; large growth of, in Louisiana, II. 97; effects of the culture of, in the United States, I. 261; effect of a tariff upon foreign fabrics on, II. 393; improvements in the culture of, 103; the price of, in 1824 and 1830, 101; depression of, in 1831, 97; effect of, on social affairs, I. 274. (See *Cotton gin; Cotton manufactures.*)

*Cotton gin*, Whitney's, effect of, upon the culture and price of cotton, I. 261, 271, 322; II. 50, 61, 94, 100; III. 551.

*Cotton manufactures*, importance of, etc., I. 279, 297, 313, 416; II. 54–66, 68, 85, 246, 297, 298; obligations of, to machinery, 248; obligations of, to chemistry, 619; of America as compared with those of India, I. 271; III. 95, 367, 368, 375; Baines's History of, quoted, II. 246. (See also, Appleton, Samuel; *Cotton; Cotton gin;* Jackson, Patrick T.; Lawrence, Abbott; Lowell, Francis C.)

Cotton, Rev. John, vicar of a church in Boston, Lincolnshire, II. 448, 486; Boston, in America, named in honor of, 448; settles at Boston, III. 315; a fellow-laborer of John Eliot's in the translation of the Bible into the Indian language, a work of matchless labor and perseverance, and the most important in aboriginal literature, II. 116, 117, 118; his letter respecting the battle of Captain Lothrop with the Indians, in 1675, cited, I. 655; his influence among the early settlers of Massachusetts, 240; his "Seven Vials," cited, II. 80, n.

Cotton, Rev. Josiah, his English and Indian Vocabulary, II. 116, 117, 118.

*Council Bluffs*, II. 150.

Count d' Artois, his course in the Assembly of Notables, in 1787, I. 487.

*Counterfeiter*, the, works harder for his dishonest gains than the honest engraver, I. 288.

*Counterpanes*, looms for weaving figured, II. 67.

*Country*, veneration and love for one's, a powerful element of civil society, I. 121; to be encouraged, III. 35; considered as auxiliary to education, II. 517.

*Country*, Milton on the beauties of the, II. 499. (See *Rural Scenery.*)

*Country life*, a sober estimate of, III. 556, 557; more favorable than city life to virtue and happiness, 556, 557; cultivation of the soil the primitive employment of man, 557, 558; its ennobling associations, 557, 558.

*Country and town*, contrasts between, III. 145; Cowper's description of, 145.

*Courland*, Russia, condition of the serfs in, I. 448.

*Court*, influence of a, upon men of letters, how far to be desired, I. 13, 14; duty of a, II. 319.

*Court of High Commission*, as described by Lord Burleigh, II. 487.

*Courts of justice*, antiquity of, in England, II. 315.

*Courtesies of life*, their beauty and their value, I. 202.

*Courtesy*, extended to foreign ministers, the value of, II. Pref. vii.

Cousin, Victor, his Report on Public Instruction in Prussia, II. 336, 342.

*Cow*, antiquity of the domestication of the, II. 468; importance of, to man, III. 553, 558; improvement of the breeds of, I. 442; II. 438, 444, 648.

*Cowardice*, doing wrong an evidence of, II. 513.

Cowley, Abraham, his apostrophe to Hobbes, II. 634, 635.

Cowper, William, his eulogy of Chatham and Wolfe cited, I. 382; his description of town and country, III. 145; on war, I. 123.

*Cowries*, African currency, II. 125.

*Cracow*, Copernicus a student at, III. 452.

Cradock, Matthew, first Governor of the Massachusetts Company, 1628, I. 223, 225; II. 134, 135, 136.

Craik, James, M. D., Washington's intimate friend for many years, I. 592; his account of Washington's providential preservation at Braddock's Defeat, 592.

*Cranberry meadows.* (See *Meadows.*)

CRANCH, Judge WILLIAM, Law Reports of, III. 70.
CRASSUS, a high-priest, I. 56.
CRAWFORD, THOMAS, the earlier productions of his chisel: Orpheus, Ganymede, Hebe, III. 618; his maturer creations: Beethoven, group for the capitol at Washington, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Washington, 618; Edward Everett's Oration at the Dedication of his equestrian statue of Washington at Richmond, Va., 22d of Feb., 1858, 615–619; in Italy, II. 461.
CRAWFORD, WILLIAM, his report to the British government on the penitentiaries of the United States objected to, II. 202.
CRAWFORD, WILLIAM H., secretary of the Treasury of the United States, invited by J. Q. Adams to retain his seat in the cabinet, II. 593.
*Creation*, reflections upon the vastness of, III. 460, 461; compared with the soul of man, 462; the wonders of, I. 632; physical, moral, and intellectual, begins with light, 607.
*Crecy*, victory of, III. 336.
*Credit*, false views and abuse of, II. 303, 304; the proper use and true value of, 303; III. 275; financial crisis of 1837 partly owing to abuse of, II. 304.
*Credulity*, its craving for excitement, II. 274.
*Creek Indians*, III. 643.
*Crescent*, Turkish, effects of the sight of, upon the traveller, II. 402.
*Crete*, its beauty, III. 55.
*Crime*, its connection with ignorance and poverty, I. 330, 399; its close connection with intemperance, 369; a life of, less profitable than honest industry, 288, 289. (See *Prison Discipline.*)
*Crimea*, character of its population, II. 52; war in, in 1856, III. 394, 590; Florence Nightingale in, 590.
*Crisis*, financial, of 1837, II. 304.
*Criticism*, literary, a progressive science, II. 548, 574; ages behind poetry, I. 21.
*Critics* of the Alexandrian school, I. 611.
*Crocodiles*, specimens of petrified, II. 209.
CRŒSUS, the House of, II. 404.
CROMWELL, OLIVER, at Cambridge, III. 247; disposed in 1635 to emigrate to New England, II. 119, 120, 121; made himself dictator, 121; his kind feelings towards New England, 122; encourages New England settlers to emigrate to Ireland, 122; Navigation Act of 1650 passed under his auspices, 81; Address of the General Court of Massachusetts to, in 1654, 117; character of his soldiers, I. 636; victories of, III. 336; conquers Jamaica, II. 161; fails to establish Constitutional liberty, 641; Milton's superb flattery of, I. 242; an equal representation in the House of Commons considered as one of the exploded abominations of, 118; his views on the subject of practical education, II. 510.
CROMWELL, RICHARD, Protector, his letter to the General Court of Massachusetts, II. 117.
*Crooked Lake*, II. 148.
CROW, WAYMAN, III. 486, n.
*Crown Point*, Washington at, in 1784, II. 153.
CRUGER, Mr., his saying, "Ditto to Mr. Burke," III. 639.
CRUMPTON, SAMUEL, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
*Crusades*, the plea on which they were justified, III. 201; their true character, I. 124, 125; their motives and effect, III. 53; injury inflicted on Asia by the, I. 582; soldiers in, bring the small-pox to Europe, 582; ardor with which they were conducted, II. 643; Columbus's project of new, I. 156.
CRUTCHFIELD, OSCAR F., III. 620.
*Crystallography*, modern discoveries in, II. 549.
*Cuba*, expedition against, in 1762, from New England, III. 328, 329; sugar imported from, into the United States, II. 290.
CUFFEE, PAUL, his energy and force of character, III. 182.
*Culloden*, battle of, I. 159.
*Cultivation of the soil* the primitive employment of man,—first in time, first in importance, III. 557.
*Cultivator*, the American machine so called, III. 551.
CUMBERLAND, Earls of, reside at Skipton Castle, II. 299.
*Cumberland River*, I. 194.
CUNARD, Mr., of Boston, his steamers, II. 371.
*Curculio*, the, injurious to vegetation, III. 550.
*Currency*, in New England in early times, II. 123–129; of the Africans, I. 25; Massachusetts, Felt's History of, 139; of the United States, III. 638.
CURTIS, THOMAS B., presides at a dinner given to Emin Bey in Boston, III. 51.
CUSHING, JOHN, a member of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1722, II. 45.

Cushing, Lieut.-Gov. Thomas, Dr. Johnson's remark concerning, III. 11.
Cushman, Henry W., Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, his interest in the agriculture of his State, III. 149.
Cutler, Dr. Manasseh, settlement of Ohio under his auspices, I. 212, 213, n.
Cutter, S. L., his valedictory address at Cambridge High School, 25th July, 1850, III. 45, 49.
Cutter, Thomas, of Captain Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.
Cuvier, Baron, his discoveries of fossil remains of animals in the gypsum quarries near Paris, II. 210; his contributions to geological science, which dates from his time, 548.
*Cypress*, groves of, in Greece, II. 402.
*Cyprus*, its beauty, III. 55; destruction of, I. 170.
*Cyrene*, want of civilization in, I. 428.
*Cyropædia*, Scipio Africanus's partiality for the, II. 505.
Cyrus the Younger, proved by Xenophon to have been an agriculturist, III. 559.
Czynski, Jean, his "Kopernik et ses Travaux," III. 452.

D.

*Dachoor*, pyramid of, II. 405.
*Daguerreotype* applicable to the hieroglyphics of Egypt, II. 417; referred to, III. 34, 501.
Daland, Benjamin, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
Dale, Eben, one of the executors of the late Thomas Dowse, III. 482.
Dalkin, Mrs., her remarkable escape from drowning, II. 135, 136.
Dallas, Alexander James, Law Reports of, III. 70.
Dana, Francis, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, secretary of legation to John Adams, II. 566; minister to St. Petersburg, 566, 574.
Dana, Richard Henry, Jr., his remark concerning California gold, III. 206; his "Two Years before the Mast," a valuable and interesting work, 206.
Danaë, her infant Perseus compared to slumbering America before her discovery, III. 493.
Dane, Nathan, author of the Ordinance of 1787, I. 213.
*Danes*, the, storm Dorchester, England, III. 306.
Danforth, Rev. John, of Dorchester, England, III. 318, 326.
Daniel, prophecies of the Book of, III. 156.
"Daniel Webster as a Man," Remarks on the Anniversary of his Birthday, 18th January, 1856, III. 390–411.
*Danish antiquaries*, the great work of, II. 436, n.
Dante, Alighieri, his intellectual empire, I. 31; estimation of, among his countrymen, 428; at Florence, III. 450; his obligations to Florence, I. 26; his description of Ugolino's prison, II. 538; his sufferings, II. 213; the poetry of, 215, 221, 222; influence of Christianity upon the poetry of, 221; his "Divina Commedia" compared with "Paradise Lost," 222; introduction of his own wrongs in the "Divina Commedia," 222; referred to, I. 29; III. 500, 510.
Danton, Georges-Jacques, denounces Lafayette at the Club of the Jacobins June 21, 1791, I. 495.
*Danube*, the, a wall between nations, II. 662; referred to, III. 581.
*Danvers*, royal troops encamped at, II. 187; valor of its citizens on the 19th of April, 1775, I. 562, 563; II. 187, 188; monument to the memory of its patriots, I. 562, 563.
*Danvers Cattle Show*, 28th September, 1836, Remarks at the, II. 185–190.
*Danvers*, Speech at the dinner given by the citizens of, to George Peabody, 9th of October, 1856, III. 466–476; institution founded at, by Mr. Peabody, 474, 475, 476; centennial anniversary of the separation of Danvers from Salem, 16th June, 1852, 475; Mr. Peabody's sentiment and donation on that occasion, 476.
*Dardanelles*, first passed by an American ship of war in 1800, III. 625.
*Darfour*, the great caravan of, II. 408; visited by William George Browne about 1798, 408.
*Darien*, Isthmus of, I. 70.
Darius opposes the invasion of Asia by Alexander, II. 305.
*Dark Ages*, arrogantly so called, some of the works of, III. 519.
*Dartmouth*, Massachusetts, burned by King Philip in 1675, I. 649.
*Dartmouth College*, I. 440.
Dartmouth, Earl of, I. 76.
*Date*, the, its importance, III. 540.
*Dauphiny*, III. 581.
Davenport, Add., a member of the

General Court of Massachusetts in 1722, II. 45.

DAVIES, Rev. SAMUEL, in 1755 predicts the glory and greatness of Washington, I. 593.

DAVIS, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, his obituary notice of Peter C. Brooks in the New York "Commercial Advertiser," III. 291.

DAVIS, Captain ISAAC, killed at the battle of Concord, I. 89, 557, 563.

DAVIS, JOHN, on the birth of John Q. Adams, II. 560.

DAVIS, Judge JOHN, his edition of Morton's "Memorial" cited, I. 660; II. 110.

DAVY, Sir HUMPHREY, his eminence as a philosopher, I. 304; III. 500; his birth, education, struggles against difficulties, perseverance, and discoveries, I. 304, 322; first aided by Count Rumford, II. 428; his use of galvanism in chemical operations, III. 456; his discoveries in galvanic electricity, I. 255, 305; discovers potassium, 305; his services in agricultural chemistry, III. 542; his estimate of the value of a firm religious belief, I. 305.

DAWES, Judge THOMAS, his Speech on behalf of Protection, II. 100.

DAWES, WILLIAM, Revolutionary services of, I. 82, 83, 86.

*Day and night*, recurrence of, a vital condition of man's existence, III. 437.

D'AYEN, Duke, his daughter married to Lafayette, I. 462.

*Dayton*, Ohio, I. 262; II. 149.

DEANE, SILAS, sent commissioner to France, 1776, and recalled in 1777, II. 41, 563; succeeded in the mission to France by John Adams, 563; confers with Lafayette respecting the intention of the latter to join the Americans, I. 464, 465; engages that Lafayette shall enter the American army with the rank of Major-General, 464.

*Deanston farm*, Mr. Smith's system of thorough draining applied to, II. 438, 439.

DEARBORN, General HENRY A. S., his services in the American Revolution, III. 7, 249.

*Debt*, imprisonment for, in Massachusetts, II. 203.

*December*, Twenty-second of, a memorable day in the annals of America, I. 39, 48.

*Decimal fraction*, real nature of a, II. 351, 352.

*Declaration of Independence*, John Adams desires the passage of the, in the fall of 1775, I. 143; constitution of the committee appointed to prepare it, III. 644, 645; drafted by Thomas Jefferson, 415; I. 143; reported by Adams and Jefferson, 108, 140; II. 561; John Adams, the Colossus of debate on, I. 143, 144; II. 177, 268; III. 415; passed, II. 561; first signed by John Hancock, I. 544; how first make known to Lafayette, 463; who were the parties to? III. 346, 347; importance of, I. 111; II. 66, 364; III. 224, 644, 646; the great principles of, I. 52, 111, 122, 530, 545; III. 344, 345, 348; on the slave-trade, I. 331; on a standing army, III. 12; settlement of the West follows it, II. 51; period from, to 1855, III. 347; principles of, to be ever zealously maintained, I. 110; the original draft of, should be deposited among the archives of the nation, 109; referred to, II. 579; III. 296. (See *United Provinces of Holland*.)

"*Decline and Fall* of the Roman Empire," Gibbon's, cited, III. 428.

*Dedham* Cattle Show, 26th Sept., 1849, Remarks at the, II. 646–652.

*Dedham*, the settlement of, a Speech, 21st Sept. 1836, II. 180–184; its ancient population presents an admirable specimen of the true New England character, 182, 183; enterprise of its ancient citizens, 183; emigration from, to Deerfield, 183; Revolutionary patriots of, I. 563; meeting at, in 1774, III. 333; referred to, 315.

*Dedication* of Crawford's Washington, 22d of Feb., 1858, Remarks at the, III. 615–619.

*Dedication* of the Public Library of Boston, 1st of Jan., 1858, a Speech at the, III. 603–614.

*Deerfield*, or Pokomtacook, Massachusetts, inhabited by the Indians, II. 115; settlement of, I. 641; II. 183; alarmed by the Indians in 1675, I. 645, 649, 652, 653, 657; united force of the colonists at, in 1675, 655; ravaged by the Indians in 1704, III. 595; referred to, II. 146.

*Deerfield*, South, burial of the killed at, Sept. 18, 1675, I. 656.

"*Defence* of the American Constitutions," by John Adams, its excellence, I. 141.

*Defender*, Remarks at the Launch of the, 28th July, 1855, III. 361–364.

DEFOE, DANIEL, his Essay on Projects read to great advantage by Benjamin Franklin when a boy, II. 15; III. 608.

DEGERANDO, BARON, his work, "sur

la Bienfaisance Publique," commended and cited, III. 587, n.
*Degrees*, collegiate, universities unjustly accused of fixing science by, in stereotype, III. 457; Newton's diploma, 457.
*Deinornis* of New Zealand, II. 458.
*Delaware Bay*, connected with Chesapeake Bay, I. 262; referred to, III. 423.
*Delaware Indians*, branches of, II. 257, 258.
*Delaware River*, William Penn lands on the banks of the, in 1682, III. 489; I. 262.
*Delaware*, State of, its situation, III. 67; the use of the pillory and scourge in, II. 203, 204; lotteries permitted in, III. 281.
*Delaware tongue* and its branches, vocabularies and translations of, II. 118, 257, 258; manuscripts in, presented to the Library of Harvard College, 118, n.
*Delft Haven*, John Robinson at, II. 328, 362; the Pilgrim Fathers spend the night in, 328; departure of the Pilgrim Fathers from, I. 67.
*Delphi*, I. 431; the oracle of, II. 324.
DE' MEDICI. (See COSMO DE' MEDICI; LORENZO DE' MEDICI; ROSCOE, WILLIAM.)
*Democracy*, in ancient Greece, I. 12, 426; III. 228; in Athens, I. 24; in Rome, 12; in the United States of America, 15.
*Democratic party* in the United States, origin of the, III. 267.
DEMOSTHENES, a laborer, I. 285; his obscure position, II. 213; his studies, 509; his obligations to Cicero, I. 25; his appeals for Grecian liberty, 40, 396; II. 460; his eloquence, I. 396; III. 46, 500, 510; profoundly studied and exquisitely wrought orations of, 24; the eloquence of the "Oration for the Crown," II. 509; works of, how preserved, 670; orations of, to be carefully studied, III. 119; revival of interest in the orations of, 300; a favorite with John Quincy Adams, II. 589; closing scene of, compared with that of John Quincy Adams, 595.
DENHAM, Mr., employs Franklin as a clerk, II. 39; dies, 40.
*Denmark*, education in, in 1835, I. 601.
DENT, Mr., of Maryland, II. 93.
*Departure of the Pilgrims*, 17th Sept., Remarks at the Anniversary of, in 1849, II. 639–645.
*Deportment*, gentleness of, II. 513.
*Deputies*, House of, in Virginia, in 1634, I. 162.
DE RUYTER, Admiral, sweeps the coast of Africa, and expected on the coast of New England, III. 322.
DESCARTES, RENÉ, III. 496.
*Desert of Nubia*, II. 410.
"*Deserted Village*" of Goldsmith, description of the American emigrants in the, III. 208.
*Despotism*, in Greece, I. 117, 426; of Rome, 117, 153; II. 213; of the Turks in Greece, 428; in Russia, 432; in France, in the reigns of Louis XIV. and Louis XV., 486; in England, 531; in the Spanish settlements of South America, 161; in colonies, II. 489; feudal, III. 228; the feudal system a check on, I. 154; military, 426, 446, 603, 609; avowed after the establishment of standing armies, 154, 155; decline of, in the 17th century, 58.
*Despotisms*, I. 112, 116; extent of, among the nations of the earth, 422; flourish in tropical climates, 11; Oriental, 117; ignorance and superstition the foundation of, 603, 604, 607; no parties in, 570; unfavorable to letters, 627; unfavorable to popular education, II. 315; unfavorable to industry and the arts, II. 76; III. 628; evils of, more tolerable than those of anarchy, I. 400; fatal to popular energy and enterprise, II. 52; unfavorable to increase of population, 52; not always unmixed with some portion of practical liberty, I. 602; all despotisms military despotisms, 603, 609; rendered more tolerable by the due administration of justice, 301; effects of, upon knowledge, 327; find an advantage in the mutual animosity of their subjects, 199; overthrown by the division of Europe into independent States, II. 452; of modern Europe overthrown by France, I. 434.
D'ESTE, Cardinal IPPOLITO, his appreciation of the beauties of the "Orlando Furioso," I. 26.
DESTOUCHES, Admiral, reverses experienced by the French squadron under, I. 478.
*Detroit*, II. 368.
DEUX-PONTS, WILLIAM Count DE, at the siege of Yorktown, I. 479.
DEVENS, RICHARD, I. 82.
*Devonian rocks*, Prof. Sedgwick on, II. 425, 426.
*Devonshire*, England, emigration from, to New England, II. 436.
*Devotion*, importance of, II. 516.
DEW, WILLIAM, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
DEWEY family, III. 225

DEXTER, HENRY, his statue of General Warren at Bunker Hill, III. 527.
*Dictionaries, critical,* importance of, II. 548.
DIESKAU, JOHN HARMAND, Baron, Lieut.-General in the French army, I. 393; his services in the French war of 1755, II. 231; wounded near Lake George, 251.
*Difficulties* to be overcome by those who seek success, II. 367.
*Dinners to Thomas Baring,* 16th and 22d Sept., 1852, Remarks at, III. 130–143.
DINWIDDIE, ROBERT, Governor of Virginia, despatches George Washington to the French fort on the Ohio, I. 586; letter of Washington to, April 22, 1756, respecting the trials of his command, 594, 595.
DIO CASSIUS cited, I. 172.
DIONYSIUS, of Magnesia, one of Cicero's masters, I. 425.
*Diplomatic Correspondence* of the Revolution, I. 483.
*Diplomatic* service of the United States closely connected with the commerce of the country, III. 51; its attention to Oriental languages, 57.
*Diplomacy,* importance of an amicable spirit in the business of, II. Pref. vii.
*Diplomatists,* good effect of courtesies extended to, II. Pref. vi., vii.; the duty of, to cultivate relations of peace between friendly States, 446, 457, 473; their most efficient coadjutor the man of science, 457.
*Directory,* the French, overthrown, I. 507.
*Discoveries,* the term considered, II. 632–637; and inventions of modern times, value of, 270–275; connection between different, 274, 276; how made, 251, 252, 420, 618; II. 524–526; some of the most important,—the magnet, steam, electricity, gravity, III. 519, 520; should be critically analyzed, and their place in science determined, II. 634, 635; permanent influence of, I. 621, 624; further and more important ones to be anticipated, 252, 270–275, 276, 277, 279, 280, 617, 618, 619, 620; II. 601, 634, 636; III. 8, 89, 445; referred to, I. 305, 311, 318, 319, 325, 614; II. 549, 619.
*Discovery,* right of, I. 217, 218; maritime. (See *Commerce; Maritime Discovery; Navigation.*)
*Discovery* and Colonization of America, and Immigration to the United States, a Lecture, 1st of June, 1853, III. 195–223.
*Discovery of America,* appealed to by Copernicus as completing the demonstration of the sphericity of the earth, III. 439; evidence of the existence of another continent, 236; the most extraordinary event in the history of the world, 235; an all-important event in the history of liberty, I. 155–157, 165; a marvel it did not happen before, 235; auspicious moment of the, 56; the time and circumstances of, ordered by Providence, III. 299; Peter Martyr on, I. 490; referred to, 449.
*Disease of the body,* precautions against, II. 275; epidemic among the Indians, I. 639.
*Diseases* incident to scholars, II. 408.
*Disputatious spirit,* condemned by Franklin, II. 17, 22; at one time evinced by Franklin, 17, 21.
*Distaff,* the use of the, II. 247.
*District of Columbia,* abolition of slavery in, petitioned for by the "Friends" in Philadelphia, II. 583.
*Disunion.* (See *United States.*)
"*Divide and conquer,*" the motto of the British ministry with regard to the American colonies, I. 139.
"*Divina Commedia,*" the, compared with "Paradise Lost," II. 222; made the vehicle of Dante's personal feelings, 222; much of it mere satire, 222; referred to, III. 519.
"*Divine right,*" John Adams's comment on, I. 113; examination of the doctrine, I. 112–114; referred to, 604.
*Divine wisdom,* wonders of, III. 226, 227.
*Divinity,* as anciently taught, II. 501.
*Division,* importance of the rule of, II 601.
DODGE, JOSIAH, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
DODGE, WILLIAM, wounded the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
*Dodona,* the mystic grove and oracle of, the cradle of the mythology of Greece, II. 401.
*Dog,* antiquity of the domestication of the, II. 468; value of, as the ally of the shepherd, 468; III. 553; attachment of, to man, III. 102.
*Doge of Genoa,* the, at Versailles, III. 383.
*Domestic animals,* importance of, in agriculture, III. 552–554; antiquity of their use and companionship, 553, 558; II. 468; valuable allies in civilization, 553; improvements of the breeds of, 553; further improvements to be anticipated, 553; capable of attachment and grateful for good usage, 101; in the days of Elizabeth, II. 298; inter-

est felt in, in England, 648; referred to, 438.
*Domestic circle*, charms of the, II. 320.
*Domestic economy*, in the days of Elizabeth, II. 298, 299; among the Pilgrim Fathers, 333; referred to, II. 208.
*Dongola*, II. 409, 410.
*Don Quixote*, I. 26.
*Dorchester*, England, description of, III. 306; its antiquity, 306; surrounded by Druidical mounds at this day, 306; fortified by the Romans, 306; Roman amphitheatre at, 306; a stronghold of the Saxon kings, 306; attacked by the Danes and Normans, 306; emigration from, to New England in 1630, II. 436; Rev. John White, minister, and styled the Patriarch of, 307; a prosperous city in 1855, III. 307.
*Dorchester*, Massachusetts, in 1630, 1776, and 1855, an Oration delivered at Dorchester 4th of July, 1855, III. 292–354; Dr. Thaddeus M. Harris's History of, 292; History of, by a committee of the Antiquarian and Historical Society of, 292; MSS. and materials respecting, by Dr. T. W. Harris, by Mr. Nahum Capen, by Mr. Ebenezer Clapp, Jr., by Mr. Daniel Denny, by Mr. J. Smith Boies, 292; pleasure experienced by Edward Everett in addressing the people of Dorchester 4th of July, 1855, 294; his recollections of Dorchester,—his birthplace, 294–296, 348; manner in which the people of, desired to celebrate this day, 293; great changes in, since 1805, 294; population of, in 1830 and in 1850, 294, 295; increase of churches and school-houses in, 295; beauty of the scenery of, 295; settlement of, 296; its history furnishes striking illustrations and instructive lessons in the three great divisions of political philosophy, 297; valuable teachings of its old "town records," 298; account of Dorchester in England, for which it was named, 306, 307; departure of the Dorchester emigrants to, 309; their long voyage, 312; perils of the navigation, 313; their arrival in New England, 310; Dorchester Fields, 310; Dorchester Neck, 311; first called Mattapan, 311; originally intended to be the capital of New England, 311; Roger Clap's account of the voyage to, and settlement at, 311; hardships endured by the first settlers of, 312, 313, 314; it prospers notwithstanding, 314; called by Wood, in 1633, "the greatest town in New England," 314; eulogized by John Josselyn, 314; its former geographical extent, 314, 315; sets the example of municipal organization, 315; and, it is supposed, of public schools, 315; controversy respecting the proposed emigration from, 315; emigration from, in 1635–36, 316; hardships endured by the emigrants to, 316; its agency in the settlement of Connecticut, 318; of South Carolina, on Ashley River, — Dorchester, 318; removal of the South Carolina colony to Midway, Georgia, 319; the Georgia colony represented in the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, 319, 320; patriotic services of its fathers and their descendants, 320–327; gets ready for an attack by De Ruyter, 322; report of the state of the battery of, by Roger Clap, 322; has always preserved its ancient character, 326; excellent influence of its clergy, and their names, 326; instances of charity and tolerance in, 327; opposes statute respecting the Quakers, 327; its part in the political events of the times, 328; expeditions from, against Louisbourg in 1745, 328; against Cuba in 1762, 328, 329; its early advocacy of American rights, 331, 332; instructions to its representative, Col. John Robinson, 331; resolves to take up arms, 334; its men in the field, 337; occupation of Dorchester Heights, 337, 339–343; eulogy on Washington, delivered at the request of the citizens of Dorchester, by the Rev. Oliver Everett, 22d February, 1800, 347, 347, n.; Letter to Edward Everett from the citizens of Dorchester, October 10, 1853, 350–353; Letter of Committee of Invitation, 353; Mr. Everett's Reply, 354. (See also, I. 93, 130, 156, 230; II. 310, 619; III. 319, 330, 337, 491, 632.)
*Dorchester*, South Carolina, settled in 1695 by emigrants from Dorchester, Massachusetts, III. 319.
*Doric bards*, I. 41.
*Dorset*, county of, England, III. 306.
*Dover*, England, II. 49.
Downes, Commodore,—United States Navy, III. 3.
*Downing College*, Cambridge, England, founded by a descendant of Sir George Downing, I. 433.
Downing, Sir George, a graduate of the First Class of Harvard College, 1642, I. 184; II. 433; his history in England, I. 184; Charles W. Upham's Lectures on, 184; II. 140; a descendant of, the founder of Downing College, II. 433.
*Downs*, Battle of the, III. 590.

Dowse, Jonathan, a member of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1722, II. 45.

Dowse, Thomas, Remarks made at a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston, 5th of August, 1856, called for the purpose of accepting the donation of the library of, III. 417; excellence of his library in 1831, 417; enlarged to 5,000 volumes by, 1856, 417; character of the library, I. 324, 418; a collection reflecting equal credit on the taste, judgment, and liberality of its proprietor, III. 418, 478; well read by its owner, 418; his laborious life cheered by literary application, 418; his collection of water-color paintings, I. 324; his valuable pictures, 324; the service rendered to the community by the disposition of his library, III. 419; report of the committee on, 420; named the Dowse Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 420; his portrait requested by the Society, and successfully painted by Mr. Wight, 421, 480; his personal resemblance to Baron Humboldt, 480.

Obituary notice of him, being Remarks made at a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, on the 13th of November, 1856, III. 477–481; his excellent qualities, 477; munificence and public spirit evinced by him in the disposal of his library, 477; his library the gradual accumulation of sixty years, 478; his gallery of water-color paintings, 478; his ruling passion for books, 478; yet divests himself of the possession of them in his lifetime, 478; his satisfaction in this arrangement, 479; erects a monument to Franklin, in Mount Auburn cemetery, 480, 481, 485; his last hours, death, and burial, 480, 481; resolutions of the Massachusetts Historical Society, on occasion of his death, 481; their testimony to his intelligent, liberal, and successful self-culture, his public spirit, and thoughtful care (as evinced by the disposition of his library), for the literary interests of the community, 481; Mr. Everett appointed a committee to prepare a memoir of him, 481; the "Dowse Library" opened 9th of April, 1857, 482; his executors pay the expense of removing the library, appropriate three thousand dollars for expenses incurred in fitting it up, and the further sum of ten thousand dollars as "the Dowse Fund" of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 482.

*Drainage*, its importance in agriculture, III. 544; extent to which it is carried on in Holland, III. 544; thorough, Mr. James Smith's pamphlet on, II. 438; modes of, 444.

Drake, Daniel, M. D., his "Picture of Cincinnati," I. 206.

Drake, Sir Francis, his spirit of chivalry and adventure, II. 320; vessels in his voyage of circumnavigation, I. 49.

Drake, Samuel G., his "Book of the Indians," II. 114, 261, n.

*Drawing*, facility in, I. 298.

*Druids*, language of the mystic songs of, III. 219; mounds of, near Dorchester, England, 306.

*Drums*, the old New England, at Louisbourg, Quebec, Martinique, Havana, and in Massachusetts, I. 90.

Dryden, John, educated at Cambridge, II. 432; his "Annus Mirabilis," III. 322; his address to Sir Godfrey Kneller, II. 460; his poverty in his old age, I. 27; a favorite with J. Q. Adams, II. 589; belongs to all times and places, 432.

*Dublin*, Ireland, meeting on behalf of the sufferers by the famine of 1846–47, II. 535; referred to, 49.

Dudley, Mrs. Blandina B., a descendant of Jan Jansen Bleecker Dudley (1636), III. 426; founds the Dudley Astronomical Observatory, 422, 426, 431, 447, 454; Mr. Everett's Oration on occasion of its Inauguration, 28th of August, 1856, 422–465; Prof. Loomis's account of the Observatory, 431, n.; happy auspices under which it commences its labors, 432, 441.

*Dudley Observatory.* (See Dudley, Mrs. Blandina B.)

Dudley, Jan Jansen, III. 426.

Dudley, Paul, a member of the General Court of Massachusetts, in 1722, II. 45.

Dudley, Thomas, Governor of Massachusetts, his letter to the Countess of Lincoln, I. 223, n., 229.

Duke of Gloucester, his visit to Metz, and its important consequences, I. 463.

Duke of Orleans, Louis Philippe, promotes the Revolution of 1789, I. 490; crowned as a constitutional monarch, in 1830, by the influence of Lafayette, 518.

Duke of Portland, his experiments in irrigation, at Clipstone, III. 544.

Duke of York, his patent for Pennsylvania, 1682, III. 68.

Dummer, Jeremiah, his description of

New England in early times, III. 313; his account of the expedition to Canada, in 1690, in his Defence of the New England Charters, 1721, etc.; III. 328; referred to, I. 75.

DUNBAR, Colonel, at Braddock's Defeat, I. 598.

*Dunkirk*, battle before, 14th of June, 1658, III. 590; victory of, 336.

DUNSTER, HENRY, first President of Harvard College, and the Indian currency, I. 404; complains of frauds in wampum, II. 125; his dying request that his body may be removed to Cambridge for burial, 170; advance of knowledge since his day, II. 600.

*Duplessis*, Lafayette educated at the college of, I. 462.

DURANT, ISAAC, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, 1775, and present at Mr. Everett's Oration, in 1835, I. 561.

*Dutch*, the, commerce of, with the British colonies in North America, and other places, II. 81; their trade with the American Indians, 124, 125; settlement of the, in America, I. 221; settlements on the Hudson, 232, 643; III. 208.

*Dutch East India Company*, Hudson in its employ, III. 423, 424.

DUTCH, ROBERT, one of Capt. Lothrop's soldiers in 1675, his narrow escape, I. 656.

*Duties on foreign goods* considered, II. 75, 106; excessive receipts from, 96.

*Duty*, the discharge of, in active life, insures a rich reward in old age, I. 409; neglect of, often severely punished, 410.

DWIGHT, EDMUND, his liberal appropriation to education in Massachusetts, II. 340; referred to, 540.

*Dyeing*, connection of chemistry with, II. 548.

*Dye-woods*, effect of, on social affairs, I. 274.

E.

*Ear*, construction of the, I. 292.

*Earnestness*, individual and national, want of, in the present age, II. 514.

*Earth*, our knowledge of its figure, size, density, and position, principally derived from astronomy, III. 439; rotation of, on its axis, affirmed by Copernicus, Kepler, and Galileo, yet doubted by Bacon, I. 614; the cultivation of, compared with the culture of the mind, II. 225; fertility of, dependent on the rivers and the rain, I. 121, 122; mysteries of the composition of, II. 636; III. 542; sphericity of the, I. 251. (See COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER.)

*East*, the, insecurity of life and property in the, despotisms of, II. 76; missions in, III. 586; feelings of the traveller in, II. 402; referred to, 538. (See *Eastern Asia.*)

*East Boston*, the site of, in 1775, II. 309.

*East Cambridge*, Massachusetts, the site of, in 1775, II. 309; arrival of the British at, April 18, 1775, I. 550; site of, in 1807, II. 599; referred to, I. 84; III. 339.

*East India Company*, the British population under, I. 263; military power of, II. 161; magnitude of the result of the enterprise of, I. 434, 437, 438; referred to, II. 411.

*East Windsor*, Massachusetts, settlement of, III. 316.

EASTABROOK, JOSEPH, of Captain Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.

*Eastern Asia*, her early knowledge of agriculture, III. 558; the cereals of, in ancient and in modern days, 558; referred to, 547.

*Eastern States*, importance of their communication with the Western States, I. 202; II. 145, 152, 153.

*Eastern tribes*, different national characteristics of their descendants in the South and West of Europe, I. 10.

*Eaton*, New Jersey, III. 486, n.

*Ecclesiastes*, the circulation of the blood has been affirmed to be declared in, I. 621.

*Eclipses*, first foretold by a Greek, I. 25.

*Eclipses of the moon*, 27th of Aug., 413 B.C., III. 438; on 20th of Sept., 331 B.C., 438.

*Eclipses of the sun* supposed to have been predicted by Thales, III. 438.

*Economy*, instances of remarkable, II. 551.

*Ecton*, Northamptonshire, England, the residence of the ancestors of Benjamin Franklin, II. 4; III. 482; its tithe-book presented to Edward Everett by Mr. Thomas Carlyle, and by him given to the Massachusetts Historical Society, 9th of April, 1857, 482–483.

EDGEWORTH, MARIA, her sound and judicious views on education, II. 348; deficient in the subject of religious instruction, 348.

*Edinburgh*, called the Athens of modern Europe, I. 337; Franklin's remark about men educated at, II. 17.

*Education in the Western States*, Speech at a Public Dinner in Boston, 21st May,

1833, on behalf of Kenyon College, I. 344–353; importance of, 346–353.
*Education of Mankind*, an Oration delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale College at New Haven, 20th of Aug., 1833, I. 404–441.
*Education* favorable to Liberty, Knowledge, and Morals, an Address delivered before the Literary Societies of Amherst College, 25th of Aug., 1835, I. 599–633.
*Education, Superior and Popular*, an Address before the Adelphic Union Society of Williams College, Commencement Day, 16th of Aug., 1837, II. 206–234.
*Education the Nurture of the Mind*, Remarks at the County Convention of the Friends of Education, 16th of August, 1838, II. 273–280.
*Education*, Importance of, in a Republic, Remarks at Taunton, Massachusetts, 10th October, 1838, II. 313–324.
*Education*, University, an Address at the Inauguration of the Author as President of the University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, 30th of April, 1846, II. 493–518.
*Education and Civilization*, Speech at the Exhibition of the Cambridge High School, 7th of August, 1852, III. 122–129.
*Education*, Academical, an Address at St. Louis, 22d of April, 1857, at the Inauguration of Washington University of the State of Missouri, III. 486–524.
*Education*, ancient systems of, II. 501, 507; Lord Bacon on the ancient systems of, 501; Cicero on, 500; Milton on, cited, 499; Mr. George Peabody's sentiment at the Festival in Danvers, 16th June, 1852, III. 476; Abbott Lawrence's interest in, 369, 379; finishing one's, an improper phrase, II. 503; formerly the training of a learned class only, I. 406, 407; diffusion of, in modern times, 407; connection of, with the practical duties of life, 408, 410–412; ultimate objects of, 408; of our successors, a great duty, 411–413; capabilities of, 413; mental equality of men, the opinion referred to, 414; a picture of the difference between the savage and the educated man, 414–417; prodigious efficacy of, measured by the shortness of the time within which it produces its wonders, 417, 418, 419; not so much an act of the teacher as an act of the pupil, 419; a mutual work, 420; man's three teachers,—the schoolmaster, himself, and his neighbor, 420; incitements to, and avenues of, knowledge, 420; inequality of mental condition among the members of the civilized states of the earth, 422, 423; in ancient countries, compared with their present intellectual condition, 424, 425; ample reason to conceive the brightest hopes for the progress of the race, 425; three instrumentalities of civilization unknown to antiquity: the art of printing, free representative government, and a pure and spiritual religion, 426; of nations, a noble enterprise, 434; prospects of, in Asia and Africa in 1833, 434; duty of the American people in the great work of, 438–440; a topic of urgent interest, II. 207, 208; early interest in, evinced by the Pilgrim Fathers, I. 15, 173, 633; II. 332, 333, 493, 494; III. 496, 497; speech in advocacy of, supposed to have been delivered by Governor Winthrop in 1636, II. 173–176; designs and agencies of, 206–234; the great instrument of the civilization of America, III. 495–499; the elevating influence of, on the laboring classes of Europe and America, 495; in the United States, I. 39, 96, 265, 267–269, 270; II. 208, 211, 225–234, 314; III. 498; many great men have lacked the full advantages of, II. 212–215; greater results to be anticipated from, than have yet been achieved, I. 617; II. 215, 224; triumphs of, 225; waste of mental powers through neglect of, 225; neglect of, in Europe, 229; history of, in England, 172, 314, 315, 515, 552, 628, 629; history of, in France, in Prussia, and in Holland, 315, 316, 515, 628; wide diffusion of, in New England, I. 600; II. 600; in other portions of the United States in 1808, 1835, and 1848, I. 600, 601; in Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Russia, Italy, and Turkey in 1835, 601; diffusion of, favorable to liberty, science, and virtue, 602–633; wide diffusion of, not unfavorable to the growth of sound science, 610–627; erroneous objections to the necessity of the higher branches of, as taught in colleges, universities, and professional schools, 499; objections to, considered, 499–522; academic, the appropriate discipline and preparation for public and professional duty, 503, 504; the objects of university, II. 494–518; popular and collegiate, compared, 551, 597, 608, 609, 618, 619, 622–626; excess in the branches of, 501,

502; popular, the great and solid foundation of a prosperous state, 618; services of Horace Mann to, 618, 652; national prosperity inseparable from, 624, 627, 629; the two courses which have been pursued in, in the practice of nations, I. 344; course of, in Europe, 345; in New England, 345; essential to a state of civilized society, 301; popular, the only sure basis of enlightened freedom, 203, 211; for practical life, too much neglected, 249; great crime of neglecting, II. 275–278; importance of the diffusion of, I. 19, 21, 178, 224, 251, 267, 269, 270, 276, 280–282, 303, 327, 406, 572; II. 75, 133, 189, 190, 204–234, 235–237, 273–280, 360, 361, 416, 512–518, 551, 597–604, 618, 623–625, 627, 629, 652; III. 45, 128, 500, 539; difference between the effects of the letter and the spirit in, II. 517; standard of excellence of, advancing, III. 73–78. (See *America; Massachusetts; Normal Schools; Public Schools; United States.*)

EDWARD VI., King of England, forwards the Reformation, III. 303, n.

EDWARDS, BRYAN, his "History of the West Indies" cited, I. 112.

EDWARDS, JONATHAN, his "Observations on the Language of the Muhhekaneew [Mohawk] Indians," edited by John Pickering, cited, II. 117, 118, 256.

*Effects of Immigration,* Remarks on, at the Warren Street Chapel, 18th of April, 1852, III. 103–111.

*Egypt,* its early cultivation, I. 55; want of civilization in, 428; in its pride, 276; the cradle of the sciences, 418; obligations of Greece to, III. 174, 175, 179; character of the people of, II. 415; ancient civilization of, I. 424, 624; II. 407; melancholy and perishable character of the civilization of, I. 10; II. 416, 417; influence of the civilization of, on the welfare of the human race, 415, 416; resources of the ancient sovereigns of, perhaps exceeded those of the Roman Cæsars, 415; influence of the kings of, upon literature, I. 22; story, by Herodotus, of Amasis, king of, III. 406; intellectual barrenness of, I. 21, 23; antiquities of, II. 404, 407, 412, 413, 415, 416, 417, 418; III. 4, 450; pyramids of, I. 24, 337, 355, 427; III. 4; temples of, destroyed by Cambyses, I. 50; temples of, II. 237, 415; architecture in, 404; hieroglyphics of, 305, 405, 406, 413, 427, 667, 670; priesthood and religion of, 305, 416, 417, 667; embalming in, 416, 417; conquests of the Bey of, 410; colonies of, 425; steam-packets to, 371; mode of travelling in, 405; half deserted coasts of, I. 170; climatology of, II. 409, 413; commerce and manufactures of, 413; wheat of, compared with the Genesee wheat, III. 558; desire of France for the conquest of, I. 170; expedition against, by Napoleon, how suggested, 170; referred to, 300; II. 414; III. 236.

*Eisenach,* Luther begs his bread in the streets of, I. 606.

*Elasticity,* III. 398.

ELDON, Lord, Sketches of his Life by William E. Surtees, III. 18, n.; his opinion respecting American Independence, III. 18, n.

*Elective franchise,* duty of intelligent participation in, in the United States, II. 316–318, 396; a solemn obligation, III. 61.

*Electricity,* wonderful properties of, II. 601; importance of the knowledge of the laws of, I. 249; latent and undiscovered, pervades the material world, III. 513; compared to latent and undiscovered truth, 513; history of, 455; its existence known long before the time of Franklin, I. 253; first proved by Franklin to be identical with lightning, 254; II. 41, 361, 620; III. 415; Professor Henry on, II. 637; Professor Morse on, III. 415; modern discoveries in, 254, 549; III. 340; applied to discovering differences of longitude, 430; applied to astronomy, 430; machines for experiments in, II. 600–601; its relation to magnetism, 633; further discoveries in, anticipated, I. 617.

*Electric clock,* obligations of astronomy to the, II. 637; III. 340.

*Electro-magnetism,* probable results of the discovery of, II. 525; phenomena of, 254.

*Electro-magnetic telegraph,* invention of, II. 619; wonders of, III. 509; importance of, II. 534, 535, 627, 637; III. 34, 47, 56, 533–535; in the United States, 629; in Turkey, anticipated, III. 628; referred to, 228, 399, 415, 456, 500; success of the, in crossing the Atlantic, predicted by Edward Everett, 509; and its path described, 509–511; referred to, 633. (See *Atlantic Telegraph.*)

*Elephant,* importance of the, to man, III. 553.

*Eleventh Commandment,* as cited by Archbishop Usher, commended, III. 360.

Elgin, Earl of, Remarks at a dinner given to him at the Railroad Jubilee in Boston, 19th Sept., 1851, III. 82–87; his excellent address on that occasion, 82.

Eliot, Andrew, D. D., his copy of John Adams's Essay on the Canon and Feudal Law, I. 140, n.

Eliot, John, the Apostle of the Indians, his zeal, piety, perseverance, and labors for the benefit of the Indians, I. 663, 664; his Indian Grammar published, II. 118, 139; his translation of the Bible, a great undertaking successfully accomplished, I. 663; II. 116, 117; referred to, III. 310, 318.

Eliot, John, D. D., his Biographical Dictionary of New England cited, I. 532; II. 15, 25, 110; his contributions to the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 110.

Eliot, John, Jr., III. 318.

Eliot, Samuel A., Treasurer of Harvard College, and Mayor of Boston, II. 540, 541; III. 369; presides at a public dinner given to Thomas Baring, Esq., III. 133.

Eliot, William G., D. D., President of the Washington University of the State of Missouri, III. 486, n.

Elizabeth, Princess, marries Frederic, the Elector Palatine, II. 643; supposed to favor the religious opinions of the Pilgrim Fathers, 643.

Elizabeth, Queen of England, restores Protestantism, III. 304; her religious intolerance, I. 57; her tone towards the Parliament, I. 155; great men of the age of, II. 330; domestic economy of England in the days of, 298–299; faultless portraits of, III. 408; referred to, I. 219; II. 377.

*Elk river*, in Maryland, Lafayette at the head of the, in 1781, I. 478.

*El Mekheroff*, II. 411.

*El Metemneh*, II. 409.

Elliot, Jonathan, his Debates cited, II. 100.

Ellis, Rev. George E., his Lives in Sparks's American Biography, II. 138; his History of the Battle of Bunker Hill, 138; his Life of John Mason, III. 316; his account of the emigration from Dorchester, in 1635–36, III. 316.

Ellsworth, Chief-Justice Oliver, LL. D., an intellectual leader, I. 418.

*Elocution*, its importance, III. 123.

*Eloquence*, the charms of, II. 517; power of, 509; advantages of, over painting and sculpture, 460; of the English language, 415; of Greece, and other ancient countries, I. 424; popular, the product of popular institutions, 11; its influence upon free states, 11; grows in fervor with the weight of the interests it is to plead, 33; its wide field in America, 33, 37; advancement in, to be anticipated, II. 220.

*El Paso*, town of, III. 442.

*Embalming*, in Egypt, II. 416.

*Embargo system*, of Napoleon I., II. 574; of the United States in 1807, 95; opposed in the United States as unconstitutional, 96.

Emerson, Rev. William, II. 138.

*Emigrants*, the condition of, affords scope for philanthropic effort, II. 191, 194; the trials of, 194, 195; their yearning towards the land of their birth, 195.

*Emigration*, importance of, II. 191–195; temptation to, on the part of Europeans, 193; III. 213, 214, 215; effects of, 103–111; early, to America, I. 636; to New England between 1630 and 1640, II. 79, 80; to the United States, I. 340; II. 375; III. 34, 151, 534, 574; benefits of, to the United States, 152; effect of, upon the agriculture of Massachusetts, 151; from Great Britain to Quebec in 1831, I. 340; from New England to the Western States, II. 60. (See *Immigration.*)

Emin Bey, dinner given to, 4th of Nov., 1850, III. 51, 624, 627; his intelligence and patriotic zeal, 56; executes his official mission to the United States to the satisfaction of his government, 624, 625; in favor at his court in 1858, 624. (See Amin Bey.)

*Emmanuel College*, public dinner at, II. 431; benefactors of, 433; a favorite college with the nonconformists, 433; many of the New England clergy educated at, 433; John Harvard educated at, 433.

Emmet, Thomas Addis, Fulton's rights in steamboat navigation defended by, I. 277; his prediction of injustice to his client, 278.

*Emperor*, meaning of the term, I. 153; Roman Emperors, 153.

*Emotions*, their office, III. 516.

"*Empress of China*," from New York, first American vessel sent to Canton, III. 269.

*Emulation*, office of, in education, II. 517.

*Encyclopædias*, value of good, II. 548.

*Encyclopedists of France*, their character, I. 628.

Endecott, John, first Governor of Massachusetts, in 1628 sails for Massa-

chusetts, I. 223; his arrival, 224, 225; appointed Governor, 226; his arrival at Salem, 215; settlement of Salem by, III. 308; referred to, I. 170, 223; II. 135.
ENDICOTT, JOHN. (See ENDECOTT.)
*Energy*, must be directed by education, II. 320.
*Engineer*, the, more powerful than any Titan, III. 48; importance of a scientific education to, 156, 170.
*Engineering*, importance of mathematics in, III. 513; connection of geology with, II. 548; effects of, III. 156.
*England*.
Adams, John, United States minister to, in 1785, II. 568.
Adams, John Quincy, United States minister to, in 1815–17, II. 576.
Afghanistan, conquest of, by, II. 476.
Agriculture in, I. 451, 455; II. 440, 441, 468, 477, 648; III. 148, 555.
Ambition of, I. 65; II. 374.
America, colonies of, in. (See Colonies, *post*.)
American Revolution, sympathized with, in, I. 64; defends the liberties of, II. 489, 490, 657, 658; triumphant in the contest with, 661.
American traveller's interest in, II. 472, 473, 474.
Ancient families in, II. 446.
Ancient institutions in, II. 315.
Antiquity of, II. 426, 469.
Army of, I. 65.
Authors of, II. 428, 429, 437, 463.
Burke, Edmund, on the "Peculiar Glory" of, III. 336, 337.
Cathedrals in, II. 448, 449, 485, 486.
Character of the people of, I. 10; II. 376.
Charles I., despotism of, in, II. 315.
Charles II., Restoration of, in, II. 376.
China, war of 1841, with, II. 443.
Church of. (See *Church of England*, in General Index.)
Churches, grandeur of some, in, II. 448, 449, 485, 486.
Colonies of, in North America, I. 219, 384, 385, 386, 584, 585; III. 17, 204, 205, 206, 330, 336, 497.
Commonwealth in, I. 124, 241; II. 118, 215, 223, 330, 432, 559, 641.
Condition of, in 1628, I. 227, 330; II. 641; in 1820, Pref. viii.; in 1838, 315.
Constitution of, I. 118, 158, 168, 529; II. 51, 52, 487, 488, 489.
Cotton manufacture in, I. 279; II. 77, 78, n., 393, 428.
Courts of justice in, II. 315.
Cromwell, Oliver, ruler of. (See Commonwealth, *ante*.)
Discoveries, maritime, of, I. 58.
Domestic economy, *temp*. Elizabeth, in, II. 298, 299.
Draining in, I. 451.
Education in, II. 172, 315, 336, 339, 515, 552, 628, 629.
Elizabeth, domestic economy in her reign, in, II. 298, 299.
Empire of, world-encircling, II. 374.
Equality, theory of political, in, I. 118.
Everett, Edward, United States minister to, 1841–46, hospitality to, in, II. 422, 423, 424, 430, 431, 434, 442, 446, 451, 454, 458, 459, 461, 462, 465, 467, 470, 471, 473, 474, 482.
Families, which date from the Norman Conquest, in, II. 446.
Farm leases in, I. 451–457.
Fashionable life in, II. 505.
Feudal system in, I. 117, 118.
Foundation schools of, II. 628.
Fourth of July not to be matched in the annals of, III. 644.
France at war with, I. 76, 386, 473, 475, 584, 585; II. 428, 658.
Furniture, household, in the days of Elizabeth, in, II. 298, 299.
Government of, II. 315. (See House of Commons, Parliament, Political Philosophy, *post*.)
Great men of, II. 377, 428, 429, 432, 437, 463, 628; III. 633.
Henry VIII., and the Protestant Reformation in, III. 303.
Heraldic honors in, II. 446.
Historical associations of, I. 65.
Holland Revolutionists and, I. 483.
Hospitality in, to foreign ministers, II. Pref. vii. (See Everett, Edward, ante.)
House of Commons of, representation in the, I. 118; efforts made in the, to procure the liberation of Lafayette, 505, 506.
Husbandry in. (See Agriculture, *ante*.)
Indian empire of, I. 65, 434, 437, 438, 476.
Inhabitants, early, of, II. 469.
James I., Protestants in his reign in, II. 487.
Jurisprudence carried to New England from, II. 493, 497.
Jury, trial by, in, II. 315.
Landed interest of, I. 451, 455; II. 293, 294; III. 213.

Language of. (See *English grammar* and *English language*, in General Index.)
Law, supremacy of, in, I. 161. (See Jurisprudence, *ante.*)
Liberty in, I. 63, 155, 158, 529, 608; II. 51, 52, 643; defended by the Puritans, 487, 488, 489; III. 242, 336, 337; defended by the American Revolutionists, II. 489, 490, 657, 658.
Literature in, I. 627; II. 215, 315, 428, 429, 437, 463, 468, 641.
Machinery in, I. 260; II. 428. (See *Machinery*, in General Index.)
Malta, taken by, I. 170.
Manufactures in, I. 260, 279; II. 77, 78, n., 389, 393, 427, 428.
Maritime discoveries of, I. 58.
Mechanic arts in, I. 260.
Monarchs of, II. 377.
Monarchy, how regarded in, I. 118.
Napoleon I., his description of the people of, as "a nation of Shopkeepers," III. 470.
Navy of, I. 65; III. 642.
New Style in, III. 438.
Normal Schools in, II. 336, 339.
Norman Conquest of, II. 294; families which date from, in, II. 446.
Novels of fashionable life in, II. 505.
Parish regulations in, I. 257, 259.
Parliament in, origin of, I. 118; II. 315.
Peculiar glories of: her Foundation Schools, Public opinion, Representative System, and two Universities, II. 628. (See Burke, Edmund, *ante.*)
Penal code in, II. 198.
Pilgrim Fathers, how regarded by, I. 64, 158; carry the jurisprudence of, to New England, II. 493; defend the liberties of, III. 242.
Political philosophy in, I. 111, 112–114, 116–118, 455; II. 315; III. 33.
Popular government, how regarded in, I. 118.
Protestantism of, *temp.* Henry VIII., III. 303; *temp.* James I. and Charles I., II. 487.
Public institutions of, II. 307.
Public opinion in, II. 628.
Puritans, persecuted in, I. 158; defend the liberties of, II. 487, 488, 489; III. 242.
Reformation of the Calendar in, III. 438.
Reformation, Protestant, in, III. 303.
Reforms, political, in. (See Political philosophy in, *ante.*)
Representative system in, II. 628.
Revolution of 1688 in, I. 436; II. 315, 489, 643.
Root culture in, II. 648.
Royal Agricultural Society of, II. 648.
Scotland, union of, with, II. 376.
Serfdom of Saxon times in, I. 446, 447.
Seven Years' War, share of, in, I. 386.
Shopkeepers in. (See Napoleon the First, *ante.*)
Slave-trade in, I. 448.
Spain at war with, I. 76.
Steam-packets from, II. 371.
Tenancy in, I. 451.
Tories of, I. 112–114.
United States contrasted with, I. 401; example of, in, III. 33; fraternal feeling which should exist between and, I. 64, 65, 75, 381; II. 423, 424, 425, 426, 430, 437, 439, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 452, 462, 463, 464, 472, 473, 654, 655; III. 466, 467; political relations with, in 1790, III. 268; treaty of 1842 with, II. 439, 442, 443.
Washington, George, veneration for the character of, in, III. 633; unrivalled by any name in, 633.
Whigs of, I. 112–114.
Woollen manufactures in, II. 78, n.
*English Channel*, I. 125; II. 436.
*English grammar*, a thorough knowledge of, no common accomplishment, II. 350, 354.
*English language*, use of, in literature and in law, I. 29–31; its future extension over the American continent, 32; eloquence of the, 77; Worcester's Dictionary of, II. 140; supposed loss of, 432; not always well read and well spoken by its teachers, 350; as taught at Harvard University, 500, 501, 507; Lowell Lectures on the literature and eloquence of, 415; a bond between England and the United States, 437, 451, 462, 464, 466.
*English travellers*, their propensity to make books of travels, III. 52.
*Englishmen*, characteristics of, II. 376.
*Engraving*, unknown in the middle ages, II. 299.
Ennius, the "Annals" of, cited by Cicero, I. 252.
*Enterprise*, bold spirit of modern, III. 275; power of, 156; tendency of, II. 320; referred to, III. 245.
*Entomology*, obligations of, to the microscope, II. 636, 637.

EPAMINONDAS rescues his country from the domination of Sparta, I. 608; refuses the bribes of Persia, and dies at Mantinæa in honorable poverty, 688.
*Ephesus*, II. 403; the Seven Sleepers of, 48.
*Epic poetry.* (See *Poetry.*)
EPICURUS, translation of, by Lucretius, I. 25; style of, III. 504.
*Epidaurus*, II. 402.
*Epochs* of intellectual existence, III. 451.
*Equality of man*, what? I. 318; II. 157; intellectual, the opinion referred to, I. 414; political, the only sure basis of liberty, 399, 400; the great principle of the government of the United States, 119, 122; II. 294, 302; benefits of this principle, I. 122; II. 302.
*Equator*, human life attains only a languid or feverish development at the, III. 437.
ERASMUS, DESIDERIUS, his use of Latin, I. 29.
*Erie*, Pennsylvania, II. 368.
*Erie and Albany railroad*, II. 148.
*Erie canal*, an enduring monument to the memory of De Witt Clinton, III. 537; importance of, 537; I. 346; II. 368; Sir Isambert Brunel's early interest in, III. 210.
*Erie, Lake.* (See *Lake Erie.*)
ERSKINE, Lord THOMAS, an anecdote of, III. 598.
*Erving's Grant*, II. 146.
*Erzeroum*, Christians in the mountains of, III. 586.
ESCULAPIUS, temples of, the diseased brought to, III. 587.
*Esneh*, on the Nile, II. 409.
*Essex*, England, Harvey dies at, II. 475; emigrants from, gave its name to Essex county, Massachusetts, 474.
*Essex county*, Massachusetts, named after Essex, England, II. 474; emigration from, to Ohio, I. 212, n., 346; II. 51; rich patriotic recollections of, 187, 188; the fall of "the Flower" of, 187; early contests of the people of, with the Indians and the French, 187. (See *Flower of Essex.*)
ESTABROOK, PRINCE, wounded on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
ESTAING, Count CHARLES H. DE, appears in the American waters in 1778, I. 473, 481; discontent excited by, 473, 476.
*Ether*, discovery of the anæsthetical properties of, II. 530, 531.
*Ethics*, not so popular with the young as biography, II. 1; Christian, as taught in American colleges, 515.
*Ethiopia*, desolation and misery of, II. 410; intellectual barrenness of, I. 21.
*Ethnography*, modern works on, II. 549; remarks concerning, III. 219.
*Etruria*, now an uninhabitable marsh, III. 545; referred to, 559. (See *Italy.*)
*Etruscan power*, the antiquity of, III. 450; confederacy, 545.
*Etruscans*, mysterious culture of, III. 125.
"*Etruscan three*," the, I. 26.
EUCLID, his claims upon modern scholars, III. 119; referred to, 500.
*Eulogy on John Quincy Adams*, 15th of April, 1848, II. 556–596.
*Eulogy on Lafayette*, 6th September, 1834, I. 459–525.
*Euphrates*, powerful and prosperous nations on its banks, their history unwritten, I. 427; a wall between nations, II. 662; referred to, I. 24, 50, 424; II. 404; III. 55.
"*Europe*," by Alexander H. Everett, II. 139.
*Europe*, how originally peopled, III. 297; North of, visited by adventurers from Tyre and Carthage, 468; change of, from barbarism to its present high state of civilization, 125; slow progress of, compared with the decay of barbarism in America, 125, 128; obligations of, to Rome, 174, 179; invaded by the Goths, II. 599; division of, into independent states inimical to despotism and productive of international intercourse, 192, 452; degradation of the people of, in the middle ages, I. 607; awakened by Luther, 606; Latin states of the South of, persecution in, in the sixteenth century, II. 488; the civil law extended over, 463; feudal system mitigated in, I. 450; emancipated from the feudal system by commerce, II. 305; absence of republican government in, III. 28; absolute monarchies of the North and East of, protect life and property, I. 603, 609; repetitions presented by its political history, II. 643; capacity of the nations of, for freedom, I. 63; Virgil's plough still used in the South of, II. 469; landed property in, how acquired, 293, 294; races of, not superior to some of Africa, III. 180, 182, 193; modern history of, a chronicle of the wars of ambition, pride, and bigotry, I. 125; the victim of military despotism, II. 662; the great powers of, indifferent to the sacrifice of Greece, and opposed to the constitutions of Spain, Piedmont, and Naples, I. 128; international alienation in, 32; the money expended for war in, would be

better appropriated to education, II. 229; difficulty of reform in, I. 59; difficulty of personal advancement in, from the competition in all professions, II. 193; continental, indifference to public enterprises in, 49; ravages of the small-pox in, 524; meaning of the term University in, 495; extremes of society in, III. 105; diplomatists of, at Constantinople ignorant of the Turkish language, 57; grandeur of some of the churches of, II. 448; climate of the West of, 438, 444; East of, referred to, III. 301; population of, in 1824, I. 35; population of, in 1833, 422; education in, in 1835, 601; in a state of profound peace in 1842, II. 452; revolutions in, between 1620 and 1850, 643; revolutions in, in 1848, 598, 599, 643, 644; prospects of liberty in, in 1848, 644; coming political changes in, III. 231; referred to, I. 50, 51; John Lowell's letters from, II. 419; John Lowell, Jr.'s letters from, 397, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405.

Eustathius, and his commentaries on Homer, I. 428.

Eustis, William, M. D., Governor of Massachusetts, his patriotic services, I. 98.

*Euxine sea*, I. 603.

*Evaporation*, phenomena of, I. 435.

Evelyn, John, his "Sylva," a favorite with J. Q. Adams, II. 590.

*Events*, single, influence of, on national character, I. 11.

Everett, Alexander Hill, his literary productions, II. 138–139.

Everett, David, an early poem of, III. 41.

Everett, Edward, his Orations and Speeches, character of the occasions upon which they were spoken, the cause of their publication, their general tone and style, I. Pref. v.–xii.; some of them objected to, as too strongly eulogistic of America, and overstrained in sentiment, viii. ix.; the objections considered, viii. ix.; the author's travels in Greece, Italy, France, Germany, and England, viii. ix.; his editorship of, and contributions to, the North American Review, and intention to republish a selection from those papers, v. ix. xi.; his desire to complete a systematic treatise on the Modern Law of Nations, xi. xii.; his Address to General Lafayette, 43–44, 465; his respect for England, her principles of liberty, and her noble literature, 64, 65; witnesses a meeting of a London mob in 1819, 115; secretary of the meeting on the Harvard Monument, 185; public dinner given to, at Nashville, Tennessee, 2d of June, 1829, 190; public dinner given to, at Lexington, Kentucky, 17th June, 1829, 198; reference to the death of his brother, John Everett, 203; public dinner given to, at the Yellow Springs, in Ohio, 29 June, 1829, 207; contributes to the "Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen," for Sept. 1, 1817, an article on the rapid growth of Ohio, 206; his exertions towards the erection of Bunker Hill Monument, 355; his ineffectual search for Thermopylae, 359; his avoidance of party topics in his Fourth of July Orations, 377, 378; his first acquaintance with Lafayette, in 1815, 514; his view of the political condition of France, in 1815, 514; in 1830, 516; publication of his Orations and Speeches, Prefaces to Vols. I. II. III. Pref. v.; excludes party politics from his collective Orations and Speeches, II. Pref. v.; desires to be remembered, if at all, as one who had sought to promote the public good, II. 155, 160; his love for his *Alma Mater*, 178, 482; some notices of his family history, 180–181, 326, 646, 651; reminiscences of his college days, 206, 482, 598, 599; his devotion to the works of the master geniuses of the race, 214; reminiscences of his school-days, 235, 281, 282, 283, 285, 286, 287, 600, 603, 619; his last interview with Dr. Bowditch, 266, 267; gains the Franklin Medal, 619; a student at Phillips Exeter Academy, 281, 282, 283, 285, 286, 287; his conversation with Stephen Girard, 301; his interest in the cause of education, 313, 618, 619; his interest in opening a communication between the East and the West, 142, 363, 364, 367–373, 615; his argument with Captain Basil Hall respecting the limits of railroad improvement, 366; his conversation with Nicholas I., Emperor of Russia, in London, in 1844, 371, n.; visits Melrose Abbey in company with Sir Walter Scott, 377, 378; his friendship for, and last interview with, John Lowell, 421; his residence in England, 422–483; his travels in Europe, 429; receives academic honors from the University of Cambridge, 431; his visit to the Duke of Rutland, Sept. 1842, 442; hospitable reception of, in England, 422, 423, 424, 430, 431, 434, 442, 446, 451, 454, 458, 459, 461, 462, 465, 466, 467,

470, 471, 473, 474, 483, 631; his feelings on visiting York Minster, 448, 449; his visit to Boston, Lincolnshire, 448, 449; his visit to Dr. Olbers, at Bremen, 527; his college reminiscences of J. Q. Adams, 573; his Congressional recollections of J. Q. Adams, 555, 579, 580, 583, 590; his social recollections of J. Q. Adams, 594; his proposed distribution of the Massachusetts dividend of the surplus revenue of the United States, in 1837, 615–617; his interest in the prosperity of Harvard College, 493–518, 540–554, 605–619; his interest in the public schools of Massachusetts, 616; his interest in the prosperity of the colleges of the State, 540–554, 605–619; his recollections of his diplomatic residence in England, 654, 656; examines the correspondence of Lord North, 656; recollections of his travels in Turkey, 672; his connection with the scientific surveys of Massachusetts, 454, 455; his love to his country, 466, 473; his respect for England, 466, 473; his reminiscences of the Duke of Wellington, III. 138, 142; his recollections of Daniel Webster, 161, 162; his conversation with Sir Isambert Brunel, 210; his pleasure in addressing the people of Dorchester, July 4, 1855, 294; Dorchester his native place, 491; his recollections of his early days in Dorchester, 294–296; his residence, in 1841, in the Villa Careggi, near Florence, 299; is taught his letters by Miss Lucy Clapp, 322; eulogy on Washington delivered by his father, the Rev. Oliver Everett, 347, 347, n.; his reminiscences of his early days in Dorchester, 348, 621; the satisfaction with which he retires from public life, and his appreciation of the numerous marks of public confidence he has received, 348, 623; letter to him from the citizens of Dorchester, October 10, 1853, 350–353; letter to him of committee of invitation, 353; his reply, 354; his experience as a pupil in the public schools, 73–76, 355; a scholar in the reading and writing schools in North Bennett street, 356; his masters, school-books, and progress, 356; he gains the Franklin Medal, in 1804, and also in 1806, 357, 358; is instructed by Ezekiel Webster and Daniel Webster, 357; he enters the Boston Latin School, 357; his early Latin and Greek instruction, 357; at Phillips Academy, at Exeter, 245; his line of conduct whilst minister at London, 371; his intimacy of forty years with Abbott Lawrence, 365; advises Mr. Lawrence to accept the mission to London, 365; consulted by Daniel Webster respecting his Speech in reply to R. Y. Hayne, 26th Jan., 1830, 392–394; his suggestion to Mr. Webster on that occasion, 393; his conversation with Mr. Webster on Homer's description of the sea, 401; his reception at Philadelphia, April 5, 1856, 412–416; his love of scientific research, as a recreation after the duties of public life, 432; his article on the Public Lands, in the American Almanac for 1832, 430; his description of a night at sea, 445; his year's residence at Florence, and his description of its attractions, 450, 451; his hours of literary research in the library of Mr. Thomas Dowse, 478; letters between him and Thomas Carlyle, respecting the Ecton tithes-book, containing notices of the family of Benjamin Franklin, and his presentation of the book to the Massachusetts Historical Society, April 9, 1857, 483, 484, 485; accepts the invitation of the Trustees of the Washington University of the State of Missouri to deliver an address at the inauguration of the institution, 486–523; his lively interest in the cause of education, 486, 491, 604, 605; predicts the success of the experiment of the Atlantic Ocean Telegraph, 502, 509, 510, 511; in 1857 the only survivor of the first committee appointed in 1825 to procure subscriptions for the Warren statue, 528; his conference with Lord Ashburton, in England, relative to the North-eastern boundary, 544; witnesses the satisfaction of John Quincy Adams, of Henry Clay, and of Daniel Webster, in their agricultural pursuits, 562; proposes to deliver an Address on Charity, as a means of aiding the destitute during the financial crisis of 1857, 568; the Address delivered at Boston, and other places, 568–602; large amounts raised for the poor, 568; his visit to the Duke of Sutherland, at Trentham Hall, Staffordshire, 592; his presentation of Franklin's Works to the Public Library of Boston, and the gift of 1471 volumes elicited thereby, 610, 611; presented with the cane of Washington, 620; his acknowledgment of the gift, 621, 623; trained from his cradle to the reverence of the name of Washington, 621; his recollections of the national mourning on the death of Wash-

ington, 621; his first declamation at school was the familiar eulogy on Washington, 621, 622; was present at the eulogy on Washington delivered by his father, Feb. 22, 1800, 621; his eulogy on Washington for the benefit of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, delivered seventy times before the 23d of Feb., 1858, 622; his satisfaction in this patriotic pilgrimage, 622, 623; his anxious desire that the memory and the example of Washington should soften the asperity of sectional feeling, 623; his travels in Greece with General Lyman, in 1818–19, 626, 627; his travels through the United States, in 1856–58, for the purpose of delivering his Oration on Washington, 635; compelled by ill health to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States, 637; Samuel Rogers's recital to, of an anecdote of Burke and Reynolds, 638; his anxiety for the preservation of the Union, 641, 642. (See *United States.*) His satisfaction in his retirement, 637, 638, 647; desires no other epitaph than that of a lover of his whole country, 647.

Everett, Israel, wounded on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

Everett, John (1801–1826), brother of Edward Everett, a tutor in Transylvania University, I. 203; his lamented death, 203.

Everett, Rev. Moses, of Dorchester, III. 326.

Everett, Rev. Oliver, his eulogy on Washington, delivered at the request of the citizens of Dorchester, in 1800, III. 347, 622.

Everett, Richard, one of the first settlers of Springfield, Massachusetts, II. 154.

*Evidence,* the weighing of, II. 511.

*Evidences of Christianity,* Lowell lectures on the, II. 413, 414, 415, 417. (See *Christianity, Evidences of.*)

*Example,* the importance of a good, II. 515.

*Excellence,* love of, auxiliary to education, II. 517.

*Exchange,* the first principle of commerce, II. 289–291; of the products of agriculture and manufactured articles, 77.

*Executive,* elective, one of the cardinal points of freedom, I. 152; provided for, by the Constitution of the United States, 167.

*Exercise* of the bodily faculties and the senses, importance of the, II. 498, 499.

*Exeter Academy,* discipline of, III. 75; its company of *infantry,* 94; its uniform of white India cotton, 95. (See *Phillips Exeter Academy.*)

*Exeter Festival,* in honor of Dr. Benjamin Abbot, 23d Aug., 1838, Remarks at the, II. 281–287.

*Exhibition* and Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, 20th Sept., 1837, Address on occasion of the, II. 238–255.

*Exhibition* of the Industry of all Nations in London, in 1851, American inventions presented at, III. 473; the Reaper the great attraction in the American department of, 551; creditable appearance of the American department of, due to Mr. George Peabody, 473; international banquet given by Mr. Peabody to the Chairman of the Royal Commission, and others, 474.

*Experience,* its lessons to be studied, III. 226; not always a profitable teacher, II. 347.

*Exploring Expedition,* astronomical department of the, III. 430.

*Expunging,* lingual, enforced by Caligula, III. 582.

*Eye,* construction of the, I. 292; a much more wonderful instrument than the telescope, 281; structure of, in connection with painting, 298.

Ezekiel, describes the commerce of the Phœnicians, II. 305.

F.

"*Faerie Queene,*" quoted, II. 216.

*Failure and success in life,* mainly dependent on ourselves, II. 345, 346.

*Fair,* the first of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, 20th Sept., 1837, Address on occasion of, II. 238–255; number and value of the articles exhibited at, 238, 239, 252, 255; object of, 252, 255.

Fairfax, Lord, Washington's residence with, III. 497.

Fales, Mr., of Dayton, Ohio, I. 207.

Falkland, Lord, Cromwell declares to him his purpose of expatriation, II. 121.

*Falmouth* (now Portland), Maine, burnt by the British in 1775, I. 566.

*Falls of St. Anthony,* II. 150, 368.

Falstaff, Sir John, his "forked radish," III. 457.

*Family,* the sacred tie of, III. 226; importance of good government in the, I. 129, 130; family intercourse promoted by railroad communication, III. 83.

*Famine*, horrors of, II. 533–539; Burke's description of the effects of, 534.
*Famine in Ireland*, Remarks on, at Faneuil Hall, 17th Feb., 1847, II. 533–539; immigration to United States caused by, III. 216.
*Fanaticism*, a dangerous foe to religion, I. 630.
*Faneuil Hall*, the Temple of American Liberty, patriotic associations connected with, I. 524, 546, 560; II. 142, 152, 177, 255, 269, 309, 364, 539, 558; III. 228, 332, 413, 632; the throne of the ascendency of Samuel Adams, I. 546; reception of Lafayette in, in 1784, 481; dressed in mourning on the death of Adams and Jefferson, in 1826, 523; again in mourning for Lafayette, in 1834, 482, 523; the Massachusetts Historical Society holds its meetings in, II. 108; the chosen theatre of Daniel Webster's intellectual dominion, III. 158, 159, 391; Addresses delivered by Edward Everett in, in 1833, I. 354, 363; 1834, 459, 482; in 1835, II. 142, 363; III. 153; in 1838, II. 268; 1847, 533, 539; 1848, 555; in 1855, III. 355, 365; in 1858, 631.
FARMER, NATHANIEL, wounded at the battle of Lexington, I. 561, 563.
*Farmers*, former isolated condition of, I. 442; brought together by cattle shows, 443; importance and respectability of the occupation of, 443; some of the ancient: Abraham, Job, Cato the Censor, Cincinnatus, 445; their comparative condition at present in Europe and America, 448; among the Anglo-Saxons, 447; in Russia, 448, 449; in Italy, 450; in England, 451, 452; reasons why they should own the soil they till, 452–457; Virgil, on the happiness of, 457; natural aptitude for their profession will not render unnecessary special preparation for it, II. 345; first-rate, rarely met with, 350; their pursuit most conducive to virtue and happiness, 646; benefited by the proximity of manufactories, III. 154; their dwellings in the days of Elizabeth, II. 298; the condition of, an exponent of the character of the country, 185, 186; happy condition of those of Italy, 186; happy condition of those of New England, 186, 187; the duties of, 188–190; obligation of, to promote the diffusion of intelligence, good morals, and religion, 188–190; and merchants, comparative success of twenty of each, III. 151. (See *Agriculture.*)
*Farms*, implements used on, III. 98; stock for, 97, 98, 99, 100; the system of small, and its benefits, II. 186, 187; small, in England, I. 451; small, in France and Germany, high price of, III. 213; small, in the United States, 557; connection of small, with a representative government, II. 186; well-situated and well-cultivated ones described, III. 566–567.
FARNELL, BENJAMIN, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
*Fashion*, caprices of, II. 381.
FAUST, JOHN, the printer, III. 301.
FEARAH, EPHRAIM, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
*Feather river*, gold on, III. 385.
*Federal and State governments*, harmonious adjustment of the, II. 317.
*Federal government* of the United States, its character, I. 167. (See *Constitution of the United States; United States.*)
*Federal party*, origin of the, III. 267; Thomas Jefferson on the, II. 591; III. 638.
*Federation in France*, of 1790, I. 493–495.
*Fellow-citizenship*, value of the bond of, I. 121.
FELT, Rev. JOSEPH B., librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, II. 141; his learned work on Massachusetts Currency, 129, 139; his acquaintance with the antiquities of Massachusetts, I. 670; his list of those slain at Bloody Brook, 670.
FELT, JOSHUA, wounded on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
*Female education*, its proper limits, II. 17, 18.
*Fences*, time of repairing, I. 79.
FÉNÉLON, Archbishop, instance of his kindness to the poor, III. 589, 590.
FERDINAND of Austria, war of, with Frederic of Bohemia, II. 643.
FERDINAND V., of Castile. (See FERDINAND and ISABELLA.)
FERDINAND and ISABELLA, Prescott's History of, II. 139; their "patronage" of Columbus, 156, 157; its insignificance, 157; their triumph over the last of the Moors, 157; Ferdinand's ungrateful treatment of Columbus, 157; Ferdinand compared with Columbus, 362.
FERDINAND VII., King of Spain, I. 169.
FERMOR, Mr., of Easton, England, his silver plate in the 16th century, II. 299.
*Ferrol*, in Spain, II. 566.
FESSENDEN, NATHAN, of Captain Parker's company at Lexington, I. 561.

FESSENDEN, THOMAS, of Captain Parker's company at Lexington, I. 561.
FESSENDEN, THOMAS GREEN, his "New England Farmer," III. 148.
*Festival* at Exeter, 23d Aug., 1838, Remarks at the, II. 281–287.
*Festival* of the Alumni of Harvard College, 22d July, 1852, III. 112–121.
*Feudal and Canon Law*, John Adams's Dissertation on, I. 140; II. 560.
*Feudal system*, origin of the, III. 560; its founders animated by a spirit of personal liberty, I. 118; a check on the despotism of the monarch, 154, 155; the germ of popular representation, 118; character of, 446, 448, 449, 455, 492, 625; tenures of, II. 294, 446; patronage under, 308; sovereigns under, I. 154; degradation of the people under, 607; iron yoke of, in the middle ages, III. 589; yoke of, broken in England, I. 18; mitigated on the continent of Europe, 450; abolition of, II. 628; III. 171; abolished by commerce, II. 305; in France before the Revolution of 1789, I. 628; in France in 1835, 629; accumulation of property according to, not permitted in the United States, 399.
*Fever*, Franklin's cure for, II. 34.
*Fiesole*, its vine-clad hills, III. 450.
FILLMORE, MILLARD, late President of the United States, his nomination for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, III. 377; his remarks on his announcement of the death of Daniel Webster, 250; present at the Annual Fair at Buffalo, 9th of Oct., 1857, 537.
*Finance* of the United States, III. 638.
*Finance and Accounts*, Boston Committees of, their dinner to Thomas Baring, III. 128.
*Financial crisis* in the United States and the commercial nations in 1857, III. 568, 569; its causes, 570.
*Fine arts*, how affected by natural advantages, I. 11; in Greece, 13, 28, 37; in Greece, restricted sphere of, 37; in Greece, patronized by the government of Athens, 13; in Rome, 28; in Rome, expire under the princes of the Flavian House, 25; in Rome, in the time of Cicero, 424; in modern Europe, 29; in America, 137; III. 627; cosmopolitan influences of, II. 459–461. (See *Arts; Artists; Middle ages; Painting; Sculpture.*)
*Fine and useful arts*, modern improvements in, III. 560.
*Finster Aar Horn*, the, III. 581.
*Firearms*, and weapons of steel, furnished to the Indians in Massachusetts, I. 638, 643, 646, 649, 657.
*Fire-places*, in the days of Elizabeth, II. 298.
*First battles* of the Revolutionary War, an oration at Concord, 19th April, 1825, I. 73–102; II. 659.
*First nobleman*, one of the generals of, a fortunate soldier who becomes king, I. 117.
*First principles* for nations, I. 608.
*First settlement* of New England, an Oration at Plymouth, Massachusetts, 22d Dec., 1824, I. 45–72.
*Fish*, some speculations respecting, II. 32.
FISHER, DANIEL, of Dedham, II. 183.
FISHER, DANIEL, JR., II. 183.
*Fisheries*, considered as a means of supplying food, I. 444; of Massachusetts, II. 143, 144, 295; of New England, I. 60; of Newfoundland, their great extent in early times, 49, n.; of North America, extent of, II. 50, 54, 94; importance of, 72, 277, 290; Burke on, 50; of Plymouth, made to support public schools, 332.
*Fishing*, Daniel Webster's enjoyment of, III. 394, 405, 406.
FISK, JOSEPH, M. D., of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, 1775, present at Edward Everett's Oration, 1835, I. 561.
FITCH, THOMAS, a member of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1722, II. 45.
FITZPATRICK, General, his motion in the House of Commons on behalf of the liberation of Lafayette, I. 506.
*Flag*, American, I. 554, 555.
*Flag of Massachusetts Bay*, carried at the battle of Lexington April 19th, 1775, by Joseph Simonds, I. 555.
*Flaminian* and *Appian ways*, III. 228.
*Flanders*, woollen manufacture of, II. 78, n.; farmers in, I. 265.
FLAVEL, JOHN, his works read by Franklin when a boy, III. 608.
*Flax*, importance of the culture of, I. 444.
FLINT, Rev. JOSIAH, of Dorchester, III. 326.
FLINT, WILLIAM, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
*Flood*, relics of the days which preceded the, II. 209.
*Floors*, how covered, in 1481, II. 299.
*Florence*, the city of, its attractions, III. 450, n.; its situation, palaces, house of Michael Angelo, airy bridges, monuments of ancient art, museums of an-

tiquities, well-stored libraries, beautiful gardens, delicious air, glory connected with the triumphs and sufferings of Galileo Galilei, 450; persecution of Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio by, I. 26; principle of atmospheric pressure discovered by Torricelli of, 296; obligations of, to commerce, II. 305; merchant princes of, patrons of arts and letters, III. 164, 300; Horatio Greenough's residence at, II. 400; meeting of the Scientific Association at, in 1841, 631.

*Florida,* ceded by Spain to the United States, II. 577; III. 312; referred to, I. 384.

*Flour,* American, exported to Great Britain, II. 445, 446; sent from Boston for the relief of the starving Irish, 539.

"*Flower of Essex,*" fall of the, I. 634, n., 654–656; II. 187; alarm and sorrow produced by, I. 656; the heaviest catastrophe which had befallen the colony, 656; to be held in honored remembrance, 669.

*Fluids,* liquid and aëriform, further discoveries in, anticipated, I. 617.

*Fly,* the, injurious to vegetation, III. 550.

*Flying artillery,* organized by Frederic the Great, I. 482; introduced into the service of the French by Lafayette, 482.

"*Fogy,*" *old,* his plea for gold, III. 387. (See *Old fogy.*)

Folgier, Peter, father-in-law of Franklin, II. 7; scientific taste of his descendants, 7.

Fontaine, Jean de La, his works a favorite with J. Q. Adams, II. 589.

Fontanes, L'Abbé, his funeral oration in honor of Washington, III. 634.

*Food,* provided by agriculture, II. 444; immense daily consumption of, in the world by man and domestic animals, I. 444; III. 541; annual consumption of, in the United States, II. 73; importance of, to the body, 275, 276, 291.

Foot, Mr., of Connecticut, his Resolution on the Public Lands of the United States in the Senate 29th December, 1829, and Daniel Webster's Speech on, III. 392.

Foote, General, his speech at the celebration of the Birthday of Washington in New York, III. 58, 59.

*Forecastle,* in ships, disgraceful neglect of proper ventilation of the, III. 576.

*Foreign trade* of the United States, its depressed condition at the close of the American Revolution, III. 259; its revival on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, 261, 269, 271; protected by marine insurance, 262. (See *Commerce; United States.*)

*Foreign relations* of the United States. (See *United States.*)

*Foreigners,* to be kindly received, III. 222. (See *Emigration; United States.*)

Forsyth, John, Secretary of State, his anecdote of General Jackson, II. 617.

*Fort Cumberland,* Washington arrives at, I. 590; Col. Orme at, 597; Col. Dunbar returns to, 598.

*Fort Duquesne,* erected by the French, I. 589.

*Fort Hoosac,* recollections of, II. 207.

*Fort Independence,* in Boston Harbor, III. 322.

*Fort Massachusetts,* recollections of, II. 207; Colonel Ephraim Williams's supposed speech to the settlers at, 232–234.

*Fort Necessity,* Washington capitulates to the French at, 4th July, 1754, I. 385, 590; II. 270.

*Fort Orange,* erected in 1623, III. 426; its dependent hamlet is called Albany in 1664, 426.

*Fort Schuyler,* Washington at, in 1784, II. 153.

*Fort Washington,* loss of, by the Americans, I. 464.

*Fort William Henry,* disastrous capitulation of, in 1757, I. 394, 539.

*Forth,* the, visited by Mr. Everett, II. 377.

*Fortunes,* few large ones accumulated before the Revolution, III. 268; disparity of, in the United States, I. 452; reverses of, in the United States in 1857, III. 569, 570, 598, 599.

*Fossil* animals in America, II. 426; plants, found in the coal strata at Swina, 209; animals, discovered by Cuvier, 210; bones, in the gypsum quarries near Paris, 210; substances, in general use and consumption, I. 274.

Foster, General Gideon, his valor on the 19th of April, 1775, II. 187; present at Mr. Everett's Oration, 28th September, 1836, 187, 188.

Foulon, J. F., murdered by the mob in Paris, in 1789, I. 488.

*Foundation schools* of England, II. 628.

*Fourth of July* at Lowell, an Oration on the 5th of July, 1830, II. 47–68.

*Fourth of July,* 1838, Remarks made at the celebration of the, in Faneuil Hall, II. 268–272.

*Fourth of July,* a Speech before the

Young Men's Democratic Club, of Boston, 5th of July, 1858, III. 637–647.

*Fourth of July*, a memorable day in the annals of America, I. 377, 385, 401, 590; John Adams's exclamation respecting, on his death-bed, 148; orations on, their character, Pref. ix.; how it should be celebrated, III. 225; lessons of the, 228; should never be desecrated by ebullitions of party spirit, I. 377, 378; value of the celebration of, as a bond of union, 380, 381, 401; Remarks at the municipal dinner at Faneuil Hall on, in 1853, by Edward Everett, III. 224–231. (See *July, Fourth of.*)

*Fourvières*, hill of, III. 581; chapel of our Lady of, 582; pilgrimages to her shrine, 582.

FOWLER, ORIN, chairman of the Committee of the Massachusetts legislature, on aid to the colleges, II. 540, 541.

*Fox tribe of Indians*, a part of the Delawares, II. 256, 257; Jonathan Edwards on, 256, 257; at Washington, D. C., in 1837, 256; their ancient name, 258. (See *Sauks and Foxes.*)

FOX, CHARLES JAMES, his speech in the House of Commons, on behalf of the liberation of Lafayette from Olmütz, I. 505; his defence of American rights, 396; his eulogy on Washington, III. 633; his rupture with Burke, II. 592; his eloquence, III. 46.

*Foxborough*, Massachusetts, III. 315.

*Framingham*, Massachusetts, History of, by the Rev. Wm. Barry, II. 138; Revolutionary patriots of, I. 563.

*France.* (See also, *French Revolution; French Wars in America; Napoleon I.; Seven Years' War.*

- Africa, colonization of, by. (See Colonies, *post.*)
- Agriculture in, I. 450; III. 148, 213.
- Alcuin, his services to, I. 407.
- Allies in possession of, I. 514.
- America, colonies of, in. (See Colonies, *post.*)
- American commissioners and ministers sent to, II. 563, 564.
- American Revolution, influence of, on, I. 484, 486.
- Army of, I. 392; II. 229; III. 616, 617.
- Austria, war of, with, I. 76, 496, 497.
- Ballot-box in, III. 12.
- Battles in, III. 590.
- Books of, I. 627.
- Broglie, Duc de, on instruction in, II. 513, n.
- Bureaucracy of the old *régime* in, I. Pref. viii.
- Chamber of Deputies, reforms advocated in, I. 515.
- Charles X., his folly in, and flight from, I. 517.
- Civil wars of, I. 125.
- Clergy of, under Louis XIV. and Louis XV., I. 485, 629.
- Clothing, imported from, into the United States, 1775–81, II. 76.
- Colonies of, in Africa, I. 340, 343.
- Colonies of Greece, in. (See Greece, *post.*)
- Colonies of, in North America, I. 74, 384, 385, 386, 387, 584, 585; II. 51, 559, 560; III. 17, 204, 205, 248, 615.
- Commerce of, in 1660–65, II. 123.
- Condition of, in 1789, I. 628, 629; in 1828–30, 168, 514, 516–518; in 1835, 629.
- Constitutional government in, I. 168, 169.
- Court of, under Louis XIV., and Louis XV., I. 125, 126, 485; in 1789, 628, 629.
- Decline of, M. Raudot on, II. 660.
- Education in, I. 601; II. 229, 315, 316, 335, 336, 339, 513, n., 515; in 1835, 601.
- Egypt, designs on, by, I. 170.
- England disputes the possession of North America with, I. 387, 559, 560, 584, 585; at war with, in 1704, 76; in 1778, 473, 475; in 1815, 76; gains victories in, I. 76; III. 337.
- Exiles of, in the United States, I. 512.
- Farms, small, in, III. 213.
- Feudal system in, before 1789, I 628.
- Funeral orations in, in 1789, I. 629.
- Generals, youthful, of, III. 617.
- Government of, I. 168, 169, 483; III. 26, 28.
- Grand army of, in 1812, III. 616, 617.
- Great Britain and, I. 382, 481, 570.
- Greece, colonies of, in, I. 37.
- Henry IV., reign of, in, II. 641.
- Holland revolutionists of, 1787, and, I. 483.
- Hospital in, how named, III. 589.
- Indians in America, in league with, I. 51.
- Jury, trial by, in, I. 269.
- Lafayette, advocates reforms in, I. 515; decides for an hereditary constitutional monarchy in, 517; saves the life of Louis XVI., 525; saves the guilty ministers of Charles X.,

517; raises Louis Philippe to the throne of, 518; services of, to America. (See *Lafayette*, in General Index.)
Liberty in, I. 168, 510; II. 644; III. 26, 28.
Literature in, I. 22, 407, 627.
Louis XIV., abuses in the reign of, I. 125, 126, 485, 486; politics in the reign of, 570.
Louis XV. anticipates a revolution in, I. 483; abuses in the reign of, 485, 486.
Louis XVIII., abuses in the reign of, I. 510; cabinet of, 514.
Louis Philippe raised to the throne of, I. 518; territory of, under, II. 586.
Ministers between America and, II. 564, 565.
Monarchs of, their influence on the literature of, I. 22.
Nantes, Revocation of the Edict of, I. 241.
Napoleon I., rise of the power of, in, I. 506, 507, 513, 514; fall of, 509, 514.
Navy of, II. 229.
New England, trade of, with, 1660–65, II. 123.
Nobility of, in the Revolution of 1789, I. 525; under Napoleon I., 507, 508.
Normal schools in, II. 335, 336, 339.
Paris, influence of, on, I. 96, 457, 629; III. 557; character of the population of, in 1833, I. 423.
Peace of, with Great Britain in 1783, I. 481.
Peasantry of, condition of, in 1833, I. 423.
People, character of the, in, I. 10; in 1789, I. 423, 628.
Philosophy of, I. 628.
Political philosophy in, I. 168, 510, 515, 516–518; III. 26, 28, 205.
Poor of, uneducated, II. 229.
Population of, in the time of Napoleon I., I. 392; in 1789 and in 1816 the same, II. 660.
Press of, in 1789, I. 629.
Protestants in, I. 482.
Prussia, war of, with, I. 76.
Raudot, M., on the Decline of, II. 660.
Reforms in, advocated by Lafayette, I. 515.
Representative system in, I. 168, 510; III. 26, 28, 33.
Republican government in. (See Representative system in, *ante*.)
Revolution of 1789 in, I. 483, 485, 486, 496, 497, 628, 629. (See *French Revolution*, in General Index.)
Revolution of 1830 in, peaceful character of, I. 517.
Revolution of 1848 in, II. 586, 596, 598.
Seven Years' War and, I. 386, 480. (See *Seven Years' War*, in General Index.)
Sisters of Charity in, III. 590.
Society in, at the time of the Revolution of 1789, I. 628, 629.
Spain held by, I. 390.
Spoliations of, in the commerce of the United States, III. 268.
States, new, destitute of skill to found, III. 205.
Steam-packets from, II. 371.
Territory of, under Louis Philippe, II. 586.
United States, alliance of, with, I. 166, 389, 390, 392, 396, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481, 483, 525; II. 563, 564; III. 25, 28; contrasted with, I. 401; exiles in, from, 512; ministers between and, II. 564, 565; neutrality maintained by, between Great Britain and, in 1793, 570; their political relations with, about 1790, III. 267, 268; prisons of, examined by commissioners from, II. 201, 203; probability of a war with, in 1798, III. 617; spoliation claims of, against, 268. (See Clothing, *ante.*)
University, meaning of the term in, II. 495.
War of, with England in 1778, I. 473, 475. (See England, *ante.*)
Wars, civil, of, I. 125; of the Revolution of 1789 in, I. 496, 497; III. 617; civil, of, I. 125. (See Austria; Prussia, *ante.*)
Washington, public mourning for, in, III. 633.
Francis II., Emperor of Germany, importuned by the Marchioness de Lafayette and her daughters for the freedom of Lafayette, I. 504; refuses to liberate Lafayette, 505, 513; ingratitude of this refusal to Lafayette, 513; his answer, commented on by Mr. Fox in the British House of Commons, 505; is appealed to, on behalf of Lafayette by General Washington, 506; his forces defeated by Napoleon I. in the campaign of 1797, 506.
Francis, Mr., President of the Mechanic Association of Boston, III. 89.
Francis, Convers, D. D., his literary productions, II. 139.

Franke, Augustus Herman, his connection with normal schools, II. 336.

*Frankfort*, English Protestants at, III. 304.

*Franklin*, New Hampshire, Daniel Webster's admiration of the rivers and mountains of, III. 401; Mr. Webster's farm at, 403.

Franklin, Abiah, mother of Benjamin Franklin, and daughter of Peter Folgier, her excellent character, II. 7; her son Benjamin places an epitaph over her grave, 7, 8.

Franklin, Benjamin, uncle of Franklin, II. 5; encourages Franklin's taste for reading, 9.

Franklin, Benjamin, The Boyhood and Youth of, a Lecture delivered in Boston 17th of November, 1829, II. 1–46.

Franklin, Benjamin, his ancestry, III. 482–485; remarkable career of, I. 308, 321, 322; II. 1, 2; III. 415; distinction of, as a philosopher, I. 322; II. 2; III. 644; excellent style of, as a writer, I. 144; II. 2, 4, 19, 23, 40; ascribes his advancement principally to his style as a prose writer, 17, 40; business talent and statesmanship of, 2; excellent auto-biography of, 2–4, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, 33; II. 620; III. 607–10; editions of the works of, II. 3; the works of, edited by Jared Sparks, 4, n., 139, 621; III. 610; social position of, compared with that of Washington, II. 4; family of, 4, 5; zeal of the family of, for the Protestant faith, 5; cause of the removal of the family of, to America, 6; the house where he was born, 6; occupation of the brothers of, 8; early education of, 8–10, 22; III. 607; self-taught, I. 250; II. 552, 620; destined for the church, 9; his early love of reading, 9, 14–16, 18–21, 30, 31, 37, 38; III. 606–612; does not succeed at first in arithmetic, II. 8, 9, 21; legacy of, for prize medals, 10, 11; becomes apprentice to his father, 11, 14; fond of the water, 11; well trained by his father, 13; anxious to go to sea, 14, 15, 33; books read by, when a youth, 14, 15; bound apprentice to his brother, 15; his love for reading encouraged by Matthew Adams, 16; becomes a poet, 16, 19; his turn for writing verses encouraged by his brother James, 16; but discouraged by his father, 17; becomes a prose essayist, and is encouraged therein by his father, 17, 18, 19; adopts the Spectator as his model, 19; III. 496; religious speculations of, influenced by the writings of Shaftesbury and Collins, II. 20, 21, 31, 42; industry and perseverance of, I. 285, 304; becomes a vegetarian and saves money for buying books, II. 20, 21; the temperance of, the foundation of his success in life, I. 304; II. 21, 31, 40; studies arithmetic, navigation, intellectual philosophy, grammar, and logic, and becomes a skilful controversialist, 21; becomes an anonymous contributor to the New England Courant, 23; III. 607; differences of, with his brother James, and their influence on his career, II. 23, 24, 26, 30, 31, 38; editor *pro tempore* of the Courant, 27, 40; admonished by the Council, 28; the Courant published in the name of, 29, 30; change of his indentures and the advantage taken of this circumstance, 29, 30; leaves his brother's printing office, and takes passage for New York 1723, 31; takes to natural philosophy and a fish diet on the voyage, 32; finds no employment in New York, and takes passage for Philadelphia, 34; hardships of travel, 33; doctors himself for a fever, 34; invited to set up printing in Burlington by a kind hostess, 34; arrives at Philadelphia and makes a purchase of bread, 35, 36; takes a nap in a Quaker meeting, 36; finds employment with Andrew Bradford and Keimer alternately, 37; urged to return home by his brother-in-law, Captain Holmes, 37; encouraged to set up a printing-office by Sir William Keith, 37; returns to Boston in May, 1724, with letters from Sir William Keith, 37, 38; his father declines to advance him capital for the printing business, 38; encouraged by Sir William Keith to visit London, 39; arrives in London, 1724, and finds the Governor has deceived him, 39; forms a connection with Mr. Denham, and returns to Philadelphia in 1726, 39, 40; becomes foreman to Keimer, 40; with Meredith establishes a printing-office, 40; purchases the Pennsylvania Gazette, publishes a pamphlet on paper currency, and the "Poor Richard" Almanac, 40; establishes the Philadelphia Library, 40; III. 607; becomes Postmaster of Philadelphia, II. 40; establishes a city watch and a fire company, the Philosophical Society, and the University of Pennsylvania, 41; how first led to electrical experiments, and therein assisted by Peter Collinson's apparatus, 428; proves the identity of

the electric fluid with lightning, I. 254, 281; II. 111, 361, 619, 620; III. 384, 415, 452, 455, 456, 520; his feelings on this discovery, I. 254; effects of this discovery, 255; discovery of, respecting sun-light, III. 384; secret of the success of, in investigation, I. 303; becomes Deputy Postmaster-General of America, 1753, II. 41; member of the Congress at Albany, 1754, I. 385; II. 41; Speaker of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, 1762, 41; a member of the Royal Society, and Agent from Pennsylvania and other colonies, in England, 41; on the committee to prepare the Declaration of Independence, which he signs, I. 386, 568; III. 644; appointed Minister to France, 1776, II. 41, 563, 564; confers with Lafayette in France, I. 465, 466, 475; aids in the negotiation of the treaty of alliance with France in 1778, II. 41; signs the provisional treaty with Great Britain at Versailles in 1782, 6; III. 489; signs the definitive treaty with Great Britain in 1783, II. 42, 567; travels from Paris to Havre in the litter of Marie Antoinette in 1785, 34; his eminence as a diplomatist, III. 644; returns to Philadelphia in 1785, and is for three years successively elected President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, II. 42; delegate to the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, 1787, 42; extract from the preface to his motion in the Convention for daily prayers, 42; multiplied patriotic services of, I. 139, 332, 396; III. 68, 209, 230; success and credit with which he discharged all his public trusts, II. 41; not actuated by ambition, III. 11; condition on which he sometimes exercised his bounty, I. 347, 348; ignorantly quoted as an instance of the inutility of book learning, — when, in fact, his history, example, and precept afford one of the strongest arguments the other way, III. 606–612; his zealous efforts for the promotion of useful knowledge, I. 308; a friend of academical education, II. 620; urges the importance of the study of the languages, 620, 621; pronounced by Lord Chatham an honor to Europe and to the age in which he lived, I. 322; referred to, III. 46, 179, 500; a copy of his works presented by Edward Everett to the Boston Public Library at its opening, January 1, 1858, III. 610; his place of burial, 415; Boston and Philadelphia share in the honors of his name, 415; the first four visits he would probably make in Boston if allowed to revisit his native city, 611, 612; monument to the memory of, at Mount Auburn, erected by Thomas Dowse, 480, 485; inauguration of the statue of, at Boston, 17th September, 1856, 484, 485.

*Franklin Family*, Memorial of the, Remarks at the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 9th of April, 1857, III. 482–485.

FRANKLIN, JAMES, brother of Benjamin Franklin, a printer, II. 15; Benjamin bound apprentice to him, 15; encourages Benjamin's turn for making verses, 16; commences the publication of the New England Courant 7th Aug., 1721, 22; differences with his brother Benjamin, 23, 24, 30, 31, 38; committed to jail for a publication, in 1722, 26, 27, 42–46; acknowledges his error, and begs the indulgence of the General Court, 46; suppression of the paper of, 29; injures his brother Benjamin's character, 31.

FRANKLIN, JOHN, uncle of Benjamin Franklin, II. 5.

FRANKLIN, JOSIAH, father of Benjamin Franklin, emigrates to Boston, in 1682, III. 489; character of the library of, 608; his books diligently read by Benjamin, when a boy, 608; umpire between his sons James and Benjamin, II. 24, 31; discourages Benjamin's turn for making verses, 17; encourages Benjamin's attempts at prose writing, 18, 19; declines to advance his son capital for a printing-office, 38; letter of, to Sir William Keith, and advice to his own son Benjamin, 38; industry and piety of, 7; accomplishments, judgment, and understanding of, 12–13; epitaph placed by Benjamin over the grave of, 7, 8.

*Franklin Lectures* in Boston, design and topics of, I. 307.

*Franklin Medal*, in the Public Schools of Boston, gained by Edward Everett, in 1804 and 1806, III. 357, 358.

FRANKLIN, SAMUEL, cousin of Benjamin Franklin, a cutler in Boston, II. 14.

FRANKLIN, THOMAS, uncle of Benjamin Franklin, II. 5.

FRANKLIN, WILLIAM TEMPLE, his edition of the Works of his grand-father, Benjamin Franklin, II. 3.

*Fraud*, its despicable and cowardly character, II. 311.

*Frauds and deceptions*, resulting from immoral business habits, III. 275.

*Frauenberg*, the last residence of Copernicus, I. 622.

FREDERIC, elector Palatine, marries Elizabeth, daughter of James I., of England, II. 643; chosen King of Bohemia, 643.

FREDERIC the Great, receives Lafayette with distinction, in 1785, I. 482; ambition of, II. 336; military exploits of, I. 125, 126; the hero of the Seven Years' War, 386; II. 337; interest of, in education, 337; watch of, carried by Napoleon from Potsdam to St. Helena, 251.

*Free states*, influenced by popular eloquence, I. 11.

*Freedom*, how much of it in ancient Greece? I. 12; in ancient Rome? 12; the British school of, II. 429; rapid growth of, in the seventeenth century, I. 58; of the press, II. 27. (See *Press.*)

*Freedom and truth*, ancient advocates and defenders of, I. 40.

FREEMAN, JAMES, D. D., literary productions of, II. 139.

FRENCH, Colonel, calls upon Franklin at his printing-office, II. 37.

*French*, the, in Nova Scotia, furnish the Indians with fire-arms, I. 643.

*French Academy*, pensioned to crush Corneille, I. 26.

*French language*, Gibbon's opinion of the universality of, II. 463; Gibbon's composing in, rebuked by Hume, 463; taught in the public schools of Massachusetts, 600; as taught at Harvard University, 500, 501, 507.

*French revolution*, the, in 1789, state of society immediately preceding, I. 628; premonitions of its coming, 483, 484, 485, 486; hastened by the example of the United States, 484; causes of, 484; unpopularity of, 484; first measures of, demanded by justice, humanity, and religion, 485; Lafayette placed at the head of an army, 482; his property confiscated, 482; agency of Lafayette in, to be commended, 481, 482, 485, 488; first step in,—convocation of the Assembly of Notables in, 486, 487; second step in,—meeting of the States General in, 487; Thomas Jefferson's account of the initiatory movement of, 487; progress of the, 488–499; manifestos of the Red Republicans of the, 643; the new constitution declared 14th July, 1790, 493–495; attack upon the King and Queen at Versailles, 490, 491; abolition of titles, 493; escape of the royal family, 495; war declared with Austria, 496, 497; the King and Queen driven to take refuge in the National Assembly, 498; condemned to death, and execution, 510; order for the arrest of the generals, 499; escape of Lafayette, 499; downfall of the Directory, 507; apostasy of some of the chief actors in, 510–514; source of all that was good in, 608; horrors of, I. 114, 126, 128, 167, 483, 484, 485, 488, 490, 491, 495, 510; II. 465, 570, 643; III. 28, 215, 561; wars of the, I. 54, 79, 496, 497; II. 307, 337, 428, 573, 658; III. 268, 271; cost of the wars of, to England, II. 658; England, how carried through the wars of, I. 279; advantage of the wars of, to American commerce, 54; II. 307, 573; III. 268, 271; controversy elicited by, in the United States, II. 149; America prevented from participating in, by Washington, III. 62; connection of, with the American Revolution, 28; emigration to the United States, caused by, 211; population in France at the beginning and close of, II. 660; Edmund Burke's Reflections on, and his opposition to, I. 59; III. 561; consequences of, I. 126, 450; III. 213.

*French wars* in America, 1748, 1756–63, I. 161, 383, 390, 391, 392, 538, 552, 566, 567, 585, 589, 590; II. 167, 171, 187, 207, 230, 231, 233, 251, 270; III. 328, 426, 427, 595; John Adams predicts the result of, in 1754, I. 566, 567; the origin of the Revolutionary War, 538, 585; that of 1755–63 the school of the Revolution, 377–403, 552; Baron Dieskau's services in, II. 231; Colonel Ephraim Williams in, 231. (See *France; Seven Years' War.*)

*Frenchman*, characteristics of the, I. 10; II. 376.

FRIENDE, FRANCIS, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

"*Friends*," the, in Philadelphia, petition Congress for the abolition of slavery in the United States, II. 583.

*Frog*, discovery of galvanism by means of a, I. 305. (See GALVANI, LEWIS.)

FROST, CHARLES, a member of the General Court of Massachusetts, in 1722, II. 45.

FROST, Captain JOHN, in the skirmish at West Cambridge, I. 102.

FROST, SAMUEL, missing the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

FROTHINGHAM, NATHANIEL L., D.D., his Sermon on Peter C. Brooks, III. 286; verses of, in anticipation of the death of Daniel Webster, 410, 411; Discourses of, II. 139.

FROTHINGHAM, RICHARD, Jr., his accurate and judicious history of Charlestown, I. 183; historical works of, II. 139; his History of the Siege of Boston, and of the Battles of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill, a valuable work, III. 5, 292.

*Fronde*, Count de Ste. Aulaire's History of the, II. 454.

*Frugality*, an honorable characteristic, II. 310; a road to wealth, 294, 301, 308, 521.

*Fruits*, culture of, II. 444; antiquity of the culture of, 469; of Italy, enjoyed by the Gothic invaders, III. 217.

FRY, Colonel, dies, and is succeeded by Washington, I. 589.

FRYE, Colonel JAMES, a veteran of the French War, and a soldier of the Revolution, I. 391, 394; at the taking of Louisbourg in 1745, and at the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775, 391, 394; his remark about the Seventeenth of June, 1745, and the same day in 1775, 391, 394, 540.

*Fuel*, trees for, III. 550.

FULLER, THOMAS, his account of the Rev. John White, III. 307.

FULTON, ROBERT, early poverty and later distinction of, I. 322; industry, temperance, and success of, 304; sagacity and perseverance of, 13; discoveries of, in mechanics, 419; his invention of the steamboat, 194, 277, 281; II. 61, 428, 638; III. 70, 520, 645; secret of the success of, in investigation, I. 303; rights of, maintained by Mr. Emmet, I. 277; prediction by Mr. Emmet of injustice, fulfilled, 277–279.

*Funding system* of the United States, opposed by some of the States, II. 96; important influence of, on the prosperity of the country, III. 265; two great features of, 266; immediate effects of, 266.

*Funeral orations* in France, in 1789, I. 629.

*Furniture* in the middle ages, II. 299.

*Future*, wisdom of providing for the, I. 278, 285.

G.

GAGE, THOMAS, Governor of Massachusetts, a veteran of the old French war, I. 541; commands the advance of the British army at Braddock's Defeat, 591; commences hostilities against the Americans, 79–102, 541; proclamation of, June 12, 1775, 543; arranges for the expedition to destroy the provincial stores collected at Concord, 80, 548; Colonel Smith requests a reinforcement from, 551; his account of the battle of Bunker Hill, III. 10, 18; referred to, 333; I. 76.

GALEN, piety of the sentiments of, II. 528.

*Galicia*, Spain, II. 566.

GALILEI, GALILEO, invents the telescope in 1609, II. 174, 218, 249; III. 425; first discovers the phases of Venus, predicted by Copernicus, the satellites of Jupiter, and the seeming handles of Saturn, I. 623, 624; II. 249, 250; III. 425, 443, 451; emotion of, at his discoveries, 452; establishes the Copernican system, 449; I. 614; discoveries of, referred to, II. 512, 634; III. 464, 496, 500, 504; ignorant of the law of gravitation, 520; imprisoned by command of the Inquisition, 450, 451; I. 26; prison of, at Arcetri, III. 450; deprived of his beloved daughter by death, III. 451; blindness and old age of, 451; visited by Milton, 451; Grotius's letter to, 443; place of burial of, 450; telescope of, examined by Edward Everett, 451; apostrophe to, 452; name of, the chief glory of the city of Florence, 450.

GALITZIN, Princess, letter of John Lowell, Jr. to, II. 400, 401.

GALLATIN, ALBERT, his emigration to America, III. 210; commissioner for America at Ghent, 1813, II. 575, 576.

*Gallinas*, the last slave-mart of the Western coast of Africa, comes under the jurisdiction of Liberia, III. 172.

GALVANI, LEWIS, manner in which he discovers galvanism, I. 255, 305; II. 525; III. 455. (See *Galvanism.*)

*Galvanism*, importance of the knowledge of the laws of, I. 249; history of, III. 455, 456; modern discoveries in, II. 254, 549; Professor Henry on, 637; further discoveries in, anticipated, I. 617. (See GALVANI, LEWIS.)

*Gama*, grass of, II. 476.

*Gamester*, the idler in danger of becoming one, I. 289.

GAMMELS, ANTHONY, one of Sir Walter Scott's professional mendicants, III. 583.

*Ganges*, Lord Clive on the banks of the, III. 337.

GANNETT, CALEB, Steward of Harvard College, his mansion-house, III. 115.

GANNETT, EZRA STILES, D. D., his excellent sermon on the moral and so-

cial effects of railroad communication, III. 86.

Gantt, Thomas T., III. 486, n.

Gardner, Henry, of Stow, appointed treasurer by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, III. 334; patriotic services of, 530.

Gardner, Henry J., Governor of Massachusetts, 1855, a grandson of Henry Gardner of Stow, III. 334.

Gardner, Isaac, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

*Gas lights*, importance of the use of, I. 271.

Gassendi, Pierre, his account of Copernicus referred to, I. 623.

Gates, Major-General Horatio, a veteran of the French War, and in the battles of the Revolution, I. 392.

*Gaul*, ancient civilization of, I. 424; ancient barbarism of, I. 337; referred to, III. 582.

*Gauls*, their irruption into Europe, III. 201.

*Gay Head Indians*, II. 278, n.

"*General*," the same title as "Emperor," I. 153; in chief, qualities to constitute a skilful, 299.

*General Court of Massachusetts*, interest of, in the cause of education, in 1636, I. 173; II. 172–176; establishes a mint in 1652, 126, 127; petition to, 127; case of Mrs. Hibbins in, in 1655, 131; address of, to Oliver Cromwell, in 1654, 117; Oliver Cromwell's letter to, and its answer, 1656, 122; Richard Cromwell's letter to, about 1658, 117; suppresses the New England Courant, 1723, 29, 43–46; representation of Lexington in, in 1765, I. 535; military service of Massachusetts, in 1758, according to the records of the, 538; referred to, 652; II. 384, 608.

*Generations of men*, the succession of, I. 408–412.

*Genesee wheat*, compared with the ancient Egyptian, III. 558.

*Geneva*, English Protestants at, III. 304; church of, its constitution approved of by the English Puritans, I. 57.

*Geneva*, Lake of, III. 581.

Genghis Khan invades Europe and Asia, I. 51; the age of, I. 116.

*Genius*, its wide empire, I. 31.

*Genoa*, the birthplace of Columbus, I. 279; obligations of, to commerce, II. 305.

*Geographical position*, influence of, on national character, I. 11.

*Geography*, importance of the study of, I. 308; II. 209; importance of mathematics in, III. 513; very imperfectly taught in American public schools, about 1800, III. 74; connection of astronomy with, 439; latitude and longitude lie at the basis of all descriptive, 439; ancient, I. 424; and History of the Valley of the Mississippi, cited, 209.

*Geological Society* of London, Remarks at the anniversary dinner of, II. 454–458.

*Geology*, one of the great mental creations of modern times, I. 617; importance of the study of, I. 307; II. 209; the study of, must be based on a good education, 602; value of its instructions, I. 631, 632; investigations of, into the relics of past eras, III. 517; wonders of the recent revelations of, II. 209, 210; importance of a good cabinet illustrative of, II. 544, 545, 546; late growth of the systems of, 545, 548; contributions of Cuvier to, 548; connection of with mining, agriculture, and engineering, 548; obligations of, to comparative anatomy, 457, 458; Lowell Lecture on, by Prof. Silliman, 383; Prof. Sedgwick's Lectures on, 425, 426; researches in, in America, 383, 456, 457, 458; the pursuit of, leads to the cultivation of peaceable relations among nations, 457, 458; discovers ornithichnites in the old red sand-stone of Connecticut River, 457; an American treatise on, valued in England, 437; applied to the survey of Massachusetts, I. 616; II. 454, 455, 457; III. 149; Dr. Hitchcock's Report on that of Massachusetts, a noble contribution to the science of, I. 616; II. 454, 457.

*Geometry*, its importance, III. 512; compared with astronomy, as a candidate for public favor, 433; obligations of Newton and Leibnitz to, I. 297; the Great Geometer, and his marvellous works, III. 514.

George I., King of England, rebellion against, in 1715, III. 208.

George III., King of England, coronation of, witnessed by John Hancock, I. 544; persuades Lord North to remain in office, II. 656; notes of, published in Sparks's "Writings of Washington," 656; remark of, to John Adams, 656.

Georges, the, Kings of England, victories of, III. 336.

*Georgia and South Carolina*, sketched by Goldsmith, in 1769, and as seen by the traveller in 1853, III. 209; emigration

to, from Dorchester, Mass., 319; gold mines in, 384; cotton of, I. 297; first attempts to raise cotton in, II. 92; prosperity of, in 1831, 97.

*Georgia*, in Asia, II. 404.

*Georgics*, description of the plough, in the, II. 469.

*German language*, as taught at Harvard University, II. 500, 501, 507.

*Germans*, Cæsar's soldiers dread to encounter the soldiers of, I. 646, 647.

*Germantown*, battle of, II. 271.

*Germany*, barbarism of ancient, I. 337; Christianity introduced into, II. 669; awakened by Martin Luther, I. 606; princes of, who advocated the Reformation, 57; III. 303; the Catholics of, persecute the Lutherans, I. 241; during the Thirty Years' War, 125; the Protestant movement in, compared with the enterprise of the Pilgrims, II. 641–644; general interest in, throughout Europe, 642, 643; first movements of, 643; arrival of troops from, in America, in 1776, I. 566; needed a Washington, III. 634; bureaucracy of the old *régime* in, I. Pref. viii.; people of, sent from the Palatinate to America, by persecution, 159; during the wars of the French Revolution, II. 337; prostrated condition of, in 1817, I. 208; rapid recovery of, after the overthrow of Napoleon I., II. 338; the victim of military despotism, 662; efforts for constitutional liberty of some of the States of, I. 168; wretched condition of the States of, a warning to the United States, III. 66; emigration from, to the United States, 221; her settlements in America, learning and philosophy imported into them, 496; emigration from, to Pennsylvania, 207; Lafayette makes a tour in, in 1785, I. 482; Lafayette transferred to the custody of the Emperor of, I. 499; public indignation at the treatment of Lafayette by the government of, 500; people of, in Courland and Livonia, Russia, 448; regulations of the guilds or crafts in, 257, 258; characteristics of the people of, 10; II. 376; condition of the peasantry of, I. 423; present civilization of, 337; education in, in 1835, 601; meaning of the term "University" in, II. 495; Meiners, on the Universities of, 495, n.; courses of instruction in agriculture, in the Universities of, III. 550; small farms in, 213; railroads in, II. 370; recent works published in, on branches of moral and intellectual science, 549.

GERRY, ELBRIDGE, Vice-President of the United States, of the Committee of Safety of 1775, urges General Warren not to join the American forces at Bunker Hill, I. 397; III. 531; informed of the projected expedition of the British to Concord, 19th April, 1775, I. 548; narrow escape of, 19th April, 1775, 85, 550; Jefferson's letter to, respecting John Q. Adams, II. 568; fears of, for the result of the Convention at Philadelphia, May, 1787, I. 166; patriotic services of, 98; Austin's Life of, II. 138.

*Ghent*, treaty between Great Britain and the United States made at, in 1815, II. 576; temporary residence of Louis XVIII., III. 139; system of prison discipline of, II. 202.

GIBBON, EDWARD, characteristics of his style, I. Pref. vii.; his manner of composition, II. 590; reproved by Hume for composing in French, 463, 464; "Decline and Fall" of, in America, 464; magnificent enumeration of the seven appearances of the comet of 1680, III. 428; on the condition of the Roman subject, cited, II. 192.

GIBBONS and OGDEN, the case of, III. 70.

*Gibraltar*, victory of, III. 336; British garrison at, II. 161.

GILBERT, Sir HUMPHREY, patent of, for discoveries in North-America, I. 219.

GILBERT, JOSEPH, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

*Gilding*. (See *Plating*.)

GILMAN, JOHN TAYLOR, Governor of New Hampshire, III. 249.

*Gingham*, loom for weaving, II. 67.

*Ging-seng*, or man-plant, superstitious value attached to, by the Chinese, III. 547; grows in America, 547; exportation of, from America by the French to China, 547.

*Gipsey*, inferiority of the, III. 174.

*Girard College*. (See GIRARD, STEPHEN.)

GIRARD, STEPHEN, of Philadelphia, rise of, from poverty to opulence, II. 293; relates a portion of his history to Mr. Everett, 301; commander of his own sloop at the age of forty, 301; long passage of, from Balize to Philadelphia, 301; character of, in Philadelphia, 301; economical habits of, 302; his limited enjoyment of his own property, 303; founds a college for orphans, 301, 302, 379, 614; expense of his college building, 614; the columns of his col-

lege, 640; income fund of his college in 1848, 614.

GIST, Captain, heads the emigrants from Virginia to the banks of the Monongahela in 1752, I. 585, 586; accompanies Washington to the French fort in 1753, and his sufferings, 586–588.

*Glasgow*, system of prison discipline of, II. 202.

*Glass*, importance of, in astronomical science, I. 294; polisher of, an important auxiliary to the astronomer, 295; manufactures of, in the United States, II. 70; staining, loss of the art, I. 248; tumbler, a text for a lecture on electricity, etc., II. 637; windows, a rare luxury in the days of Queen Elizabeth, 298.

GLASS & Co., of London, manufacturers of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, III. 510.

GLEIM's Ode on Frederic's Victory at Lowositz, III. 342.

GLENELG, Lord, hospitably entertains John Lowell, Jr., and facilitates his design of Eastern travel, II. 398.

*Globe*, the, population of, in 1833, I. 422; population of, how divided as regards religion, government, and civilization, 422; population of, in 1857, III. 540.

*Gloucester*, England, system of prison discipline of, II. 202.

*Gloucester Point*, Virginia, British forces at, in 1781, I. 479.

*Gnadenhütten*, Ohio, establishment of the Moravian Brethren at, II. 118, n.

*Goa River*, II. 410.

*Goat*, importance of the, to man, III. 553.

GOD, overwhelming proof of his existence, III. 45, 387; evidences of his power and wisdom and goodness, II. 528; III. 465; love of, as auxiliary to education, II. 517. (See *Providence.*)

*God and Liberty*, the two main ideas which inspired the Pilgrim Fathers, III. 239.

"*God save the Queen*," II. 374.

GODFREY, THOMAS, his improvement on Hadley's Quadrant, III. 428.

GOETHE, JOHANN WOLFGANG VON, I. 29.

GOFF, THOMAS, elected Deputy-Governor of Massachusetts in 1628, I. 223.

GOFFE, Major-General WILLIAM, one of the judges on the trial of Charles I. long concealed in the house of the Rev. John Russell at Hadley, I. 650; II. 375; leads the inhabitants of Hadley against the Indians, I. 650.

*Gold*, who reaps the benefit of the discoveries of? II. 627, 628; discovered in Mexico and Peru, 311, 628; thirst for, evinced by Pizarro and Cortes and their followers, I. 637; II. 175; its absence in New England an advantage to the colonists, and its possession in South-America a great evil, III. 206; in California, in North Carolina, and Georgia, 384; passion of the king of Phrygia for, 385; benefits arising from that of California? II. 650; countries abounding in, unfavorable to the growth of the arts of high civilization, I. 62; the most valuable kind of all, II. 648, 649; gold fever of California. (See *California.*)

GOLDSMITH, OLIVER, with the beggars, I. 27; his description of emigrants in America, III. 208; his "Traveller" quoted, II. 334; his "Village Preacher," III. 592; his style, 500; his works in America, II. 429; referred to, III. 500.

GOLDTHWAIT, EBENEZER, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

*Good*, the proper meaning of the term often misunderstood, I. 357, 358, 361; principles, feelings, and actions properly called, 358.

*Goodness*, power, and wisdom of the Creator, II. 528; III. 465.

GOOKIN, DANIEL, his "Historical Collections of the Indians in New England, 1674," published 1792, II. 114; III. 318.

GORDON, Mr., present at the Scots' Charitable Society anniversary, 30th November, 1839, II. 375.

GORDON, WILLIAM, his "History of the Rise of the Independency of the United States" cited, I. 102.

GORE, CHRISTOPHER, Governor of Massachusetts, his liberal legacy to the Massachusetts Historical Society, II. 141.

GORGES, Sir FERDINANDO, and John Mason, their grants of Mariana and Laconia, III. 247.

GORHAM, BENJAMIN, prediction concerning, III. 211.

GORHAM, JOHN, M. D., his chemical lectures in Boston about 1813, II. 380, n.

GORHAM, NATHANIEL, of Charlestown, father-in-law of Peter C. Brooks, his services to the United States, and to Massachusetts, I. 166; III. 263; popularity of, 263; his heavy purchase (in conjunction with Oliver Phelps) of land in the State of New York, 263, 275; prediction to, 210.

*Gospel*, morality of the, II. 415.

*Gossip*, a sometimes dangerous character, I. 290.
*Gothic tongue*, literary monuments of the, II. 669.
*Goths*, invasion of the South and West of Europe by, I. 124; II. 432, 599; III. 201, 588; invasion of Rome by, I. 446; III. 216, 217; gratification of, at the beauties of their new homes, 217; the conquests of, and their permanent settlements, 217; comparison between them and the emigrants into the United States, 218.
*Gottenberg*, J. Q. Adams, Henry Clay, and J. Russell at, in 1815, II. 576.
*Göttingishe gelehrte Anzeigen* for 1st Sept., 1817, Mr. Everett's article on Ohio in, I. 207.
Gould, Mr., excellent address of, at Northampton, Massachusetts, 7th Oct., 1852, III. 147.
Gould, Lieutenant of the King's Own Regiment, his life saved at the battle of Concord by the Rev. Edward Brooks, I. 102; III. 258.
Gould, Augustus A., M. D., his Report on the Invertebrata of Massachusetts, II. 124.
Gould, Dr. Benjamin A., Director of the Dudley Observatory, his distinguished talent, and thorough scientific education, III. 432; editor of the American Astronomical Journal, 432, 455, n.; suggestion respecting the date of the publication of Kepler's "De Motu Martis," and "Astronomia Nova," 449, n.
*Government*, the first concern of a people, and one of paramount importance, I. 15, 301; the forms of, 27; II. 186; theories of, 111–130; how sometimes established, II. 75; the two simple plans of, 314; which is the best? 72; the only safe and just basis, the welfare and consent of the governed, I. 604; great and final object of, III. 539; landed property the base of, 560; perversion of the true objects of, to military ambition, II. 229; corrupt, upheld by a standing army, and swept away by popular violence, I. 114; employment of laborers by a, II. 535.
*Government* in a school, II. 354–357.
*Governments*, division of, by national boundaries, I. 11; European, character of, 52.
*Grace*, as an element of beauty, II. 517.
*Grafting*, in horticulture, III. 548.
Grafton, Duke of, denies all participation in the imposition of the stamp-duty, I. 75.
*Grains*, culture of, II. 444; antiquity of the cultivation of, III. 558; of Great Britain, II. 73. (See *Agriculture.*)
*Grammar*, importance of an acquaintance with, II. 602; no good manual of, in American public schools in 1800, III. 73. (See *English grammar.*)
*Grammarians* of the Alexandrian school, I. 611.
*Grand Bank*, fishing on the, II. 32.
*Granary Burying-ground*, place of sepulture of the father and mother of Benjamin Franklin, II. 8.
*Grand Seignior*. (See Abdul Medjid; Mahmoud.)
*Granicus*, Alexander the Great at the, III. 395.
*Granite*, formations of, II. 426; of Quincy, Massachusetts, extensive use of the, 143, 144.
Grant, Robert, his History of Physical Astronomy cited, III. 444.
*Grape*, the culture of, and the manufacture of wine in the neighborhood of Cincinnati and St. Louis, compared with those of Champagne, and the Rhine, III. 548, 549; vintages of Burgundy, Bordeaux, and Xeres, 549; antiquity of the culture of, II. 468, 469.
*Grass*, culture of, II. 444; seven annual crops of, raised by Mr. Mechi, III. 543; annual crop of, in Great Britain, II. 467.
Grasse, Count de, at the siege of Yorktown, in 1781, I. 479.
*Grauwaacke*, formations of, II. 426.
Graves, Thomas, arrives at Salem, I. 227, 230.
*Gravitation*, universality of, II. 291, 511; the principle of the influence of, discovered by Sir Isaac Newton, 621; how suggested to Newton, 636; Newton's delight at the discovery of the law of, III. 452; importance of the principle of, II. 433; importance of the discovery of the principle of, I. 614, 619; II. 433, 634, 635; lateness of the discovery of, III. 520; speculations respecting, II. 220; "perpetual motion" inconsistent with the law of, I. 256; referred to, I. 122; II. 633; III. 398. (See Newton, Sir Isaac.)
Gray, Captain, commands the ship Washington, III. 269; discovers the entrance into the Columbia River, 269; pilots Vancouver into the Columbia River, I. 264.
Gray, Francis Calley, chairman of the meeting on the Harvard Monument, I. 185; Oration and Letter by, II. 139.
Gray, Thomas, his Ode on Eton College, quoted, II. 287, 651; his Elegy

quoted by Daniel Webster on his death-bed, 165.

*Great Britain,* origin of, III. 297 ; ancient civilization of, II. 48 ; results of the Peace of 1763 with France, 559, 560 ; signs the provisional treaty with the United States in 1782, 6 ; treaty of peace with America, 1783, I. 481 ; II. 567 ; neutrality towards France and, of the United States, 1793, 570; boundary between, and the United States, as established by the treaty of 1783, III. 441, 442 ; treaty with the United States, 1815, II. 575, 576 ; convention of commerce with the United States in 1815, 576 ; ministers to, appointed by General Washington, II. 591 ; extent of the commerce between the United States and, 467, 490 ; foreign commerce of, 467 ; commerce of, with the West Indies, 427 ; agriculture in, 446 ; value of the agricultural products of, 673 ; annual crop of oats, grass, and beans in, 467 ; agriculture of, compared with that of the United States, 444, 648 ; agriculture of, carefully observed and copied in America, 438, 444, 476, 477 ; climate of, 438, 444, 648 ; political institutions of, compared with those of the United States, 429 ; manufactures of, consumed in the United States, 445, 446 ; the periodical literature of, largely read in the United States, 428 ; steam-power of, equalled by the water-power of the United States, I. 265 ; national debt of, 73 ; Catholic emancipation in, traceable to the Puritans, II. 488 ; in public enterprise far beyond the rest of the European world, 49 ; amount of labor economized in, by the steam-engine, 245, 246 ; population of, increased a million by the steam-engine, 245, 246 ; invention of the spinning-wheel in, 247 ; its misgovernment of Ireland drives the Irish to America, 193 ; efforts of the government of, to abate the horrors of the famine in Ireland, in 1846–47, II. 535 ; the money expended on the army and navy in, would be better appropriated to the education of the poor, 229 ; denounces the slave-trade as a capital felony, 582 ; decrees emancipation in the West India Islands, 583 ; begins the colonization of Africa, I. 340, 343 ; extent of its colonial possessions, II. 61 ; land in the colonies of, 444 ; late concessions of, to her colonies, 658 ; regard for ancestry in, I. 381, 382 ; hostility in, towards the French, 382 ; turnpike-roads, canals, mail-coaches, and steam navigation in, II. 49 ; condition of the peasantry of, I. 423 ; power of the press in, 437 ; books of, I. 627 ; education in, in 1835, 601 ; Corn Law of 1842 in, II. 445.

*Great deeds,* often misinterpreted by contemporaries, but properly valued by posterity, II. 112.

*Great events,* fitting instruments are always provided for, I. 388.

*Great Kenhawa,* the, Washington and Craik's journey to, I. 592.

*Great men,* meaning of the term, I. 521 ; instruments of Providence, 621 ; the number of, small, 624 ; influence of, on their age, 611, 612, 613, 615 ; often misunderstood by their own generation, 112 ; character of, better understood by posterity than by their contemporaries, 576 ; not before their age in all things, 235 ; actions of, to be tried by the standard of the age in which they lived, 239 ; can they be surpassed in the future? 212 ; often great by the power of genius, in spite of obstacles, *e. g.* Homer, Dante, Tasso, Luther, Shakspeare, 212–215 ; Machiavelli's description of, 214 ; the noble fraternity of all ages of, 214 ; might have attained greater heights, under better auspices, 214, 215, 221 ; the closing scene of several, contrasted, 595, 596 ; belong to all times and all places, 432, 433.

*Greatness,* personal, in what does it consist? I. 519, 520 ; illustrated in the life of Lafayette, 519–522 ; illustrated in the character of Washington, 521 ; did Alexander, Cæsar, and Napoleon possess it? 521 ; greatness of high station and brilliant success alone worshipped by vulgar admiration, 522 ; that which rests upon a moral basis the only true, II. 586 ; national, flourishes only in the soil of justice and truth, 491.

*Great Western,* steamer, first trip of, to America, II. 437, 438 ; cost of the, 295.

*Greece.*

- Adams, John Quincy, his acquaintance with the literature of, II. 589.
- Agriculture, estimation of, in, I. 445.
- Alexandrian age, compared with the Pericleian, in, I. 25.
- Alphabet invented in, I. 24.
- Anarchy in, I. 15.
- Ancient race in, extinction of, I. 49.
- Ancient glory of, I. 424.
- Architecture in, I. 25, 424 ; II. 189, 404, 509.
- Arts in, I. 24, 25, 28, 37.
- Astronomy in, I. 24 ; II. 512.
- Authors of. (See Literature, *post.*)
- Benevolent institutions, for the poor

and unfortunate, unknown in, III. 586.
Boatman of, II. 401.
Christianity, contrasted with the mythology of, II. 666.
Civilization of, I. 10, 337, 427, 625; II. 48, 403.
Climatology of, II. 402.
Colonies of, I. 37, 46; II. 425.
Constantinople, the capture of, diffuses the literature of Greece over Europe, I. 154, 428.
Constitutional government established in, under Otho, II. 113.
Culture of, III. 512, 558. (See Arts, *ante;* Literature, *post.*)
Dark age unknown in, I. 428.
Democracy in, III. 228.
Demosthenes advocates liberty in, I. 40; II. 460.
Education, in rhetoric and oratory, in, II. 574.
Editions of the great authors of, II. 548.
Egypt, its obligations to, III. 174, 175.
Eloquence of, I. 424; II. 460, 574, 655.
Enthusiasm of the scholar for, I. 65.
Europe aids the patriotic struggle of, I. 429; II. 112.
Everett, Edward, and General Lyman travel in, in 1818–19, III. 626.
Fall of, destroys the civilization of antiquity, I. 427.
Food of the early inhabitants of, II. 469.
Fourth of July not rivalled in, III. 644.
Franklin, Benjamin, studies the history of, II. 15.
Heroes of, II. 112.
History, teachings of the, of, III. 15.
Intellectual supremacy of, cause of, I. 427; II. 48.
Invasions of, III. 492.
King, views of the name and office of, in, I. 152, 153.
Knowledge in, confined to a few, I. 426.
Lafayette mourned in, I. 523.
Language of, I. 30.
Liberty in, I. 21, 24, 40, 55; II. 112, 113.
Literature of, I. 21, 24, 25, 37, 55, 152, 169, 170, 427, 428, 611; II. 215, 504, 548, 589, 669; III. 468, 512.
Logic of, II. 507.
Lyman, General, and Edward Everett travel in, in 1818–19, III. 626.
Marathon, the Victory at, a bond between ancient and modern, III. 226.
Military despotism in, II. 662.
Missionaries, American, promote the regeneration of, II. 403.
Mythology of, II. 401, 666.
Oratory in, II. 574.
Otho declared King of, I. 430; II. 113.
Paganism of, II. 514, 516.
Patriots in, I. 76, 77, 94, 152.
Peasant of, description of, II. 401.
Periclean age in, compared with the Alexandrian, I. 25.
Philanthropy, modern, unknown in, III. 58.
Philosophy in, I. 424.
Physical features of, I. 24.
Poetry of, I. 424.
Political philosophy in, I. 56, 113, 117.
Printing, needed in ancient, I. 611.
Prospects, brilliant of, in 1833, I. 431.
Religion in, I. 56; a pure and spiritual, needed in, 426.
Representative government, needed in, I. 426.
Republican, source of the influence of, I. 608.
Republics, ancient, I. 12, 151, 570, 572, 608; III. 30.
Revolution of 1821, etc., I. Pref. viii., 71, 128, 169, 240, 428, 429, 430; II. 112, 402; III. 54.
Rhetoric, II. 574.
Rome conquers, III. 560.
Scholars of, I. 152.
Sculpture in, I. 424.
Soil of, I. 24.
Sophists of, I. 611.
Spinning-wheel, unknown in, II. 247.
Steam-packets to the ports of, II. 371.
Syria, its obligations to, III. 174, 175.
Translation of the master-pieces of, II. 669.
Travellers, feelings of, on visiting, II. 401, 402.
Turkish tyranny in, I. 178, 429; II. 112, 403.
United States, influence of, on, I. 71; sends aid to, 348; II. 403; contrasted with, 401, 429; missionaries from, to, 403.
Wars, ancient, of, III. 200.
Washington not rivalled in, III. 633; needed in, 634.

*Greek church,* why tolerated by the Turks, I. 429.
*Greek language,* extensive use of the, in early times, II. 668; preserved by Christianity, 670; an instrument of the propagation of Christianity, 463; Bible translated into the, 668; used in composition by the Romans, 463; literature distributed by ancient commerce, III. 468; modern, II. 413; a bond between ancient and modern Greeks, III. 226; advantages of the, II. 504, 505; value of the, according to Franklin, 620, 621; David Hume on the, 464; tragedians of the, to be carefully studied, 504; III. 119; dictionaries of the, II. 548; classics of the, 548; as taught in New England, about 1800, 600; III. 75, 357; limited knowledge of the, generally acquired at school, II. 354; as taught in American colleges, in 1846, 500.
Green, James D., Mayor of Cambridge, II. 598.
*Green Harbor,* beach of, a favorite resort of Daniel Webster, III. 400.
Green, Isaac, of Captain Parker's company at Lexington, I. 561.
Green, Major-General Nathaniel, his humble origin, patriotism, and reputation among his countrymen, I. 322; leaves his forge for the battle-field, 469; patriotic services of, 43, 196; III. 529, 616.
*Greenlander,* mode of life of the, I. 293.
Greenleaf, Simon, presides at the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Bible Society, 27th of May, 1850, II. 664, n.
Greenough, Horatio, in Italy, II. 461; statue by him for the Boston Athenæum, 400.
*Greenville,* Ohio, treaty with the Indians at, II. 59; effects of the Peace of, III. 211.
Grenville, George, opposition of, to American rights, III. 330; his project of, for taxing America, I. 75; II. 83, 657.
Grenville, Hon. Thomas, library of, the second best private library ever seen by Edward Everett, III. 419; library of, bequeathed to the British Museum, 419.
Gridley, Major-General, a veteran of the French War and a soldier of the Revolution, his engineering skill displayed at Louisbourg, Quebec, and Bunker Hill, I. 393, 540; III. 17, 340.
Gridley, Jeremy, John Adams's Dissertation on the Canon and Feudal Law incorrectly ascribed to him, I. 140, n.
Griffith, Edward, and others, "Abridgement of Le Règne Animal" of Cuvier cited, II. 210.
Grimes, William, of Capt. Parker's company at Lexington, I. 561.
Grimké, Thomas Smith, address of, at a Sunday School Celebration in Charleston, I. 314, n.
*Grindstone,* importance of the invention of the, II. 247.
*Groton,* England, the birthplace of Governor John Winthrop, I. 229.
*Groton,* Massachusetts, attacked during King Philip's War, I. 645, 657.
Grote, George, his History of Greece quoted, III. 439.
Grotius, Hugo, fine and imprisonment his reward in Holland, I. 241; his use of Latin, 29; his letter to Galileo on longitude, III. 443; referred to, 496.
*Grubs,* injurious to vegetation, III. 550.
*Guadalupe Hidalgo,* treaty of, in 1848, III. 442.
*Guano of the Chincha Islands,* importance of, in agriculture, III. 386, 543.
Guatimozin, tragical story of, I. 61.
Guicciardini, composed his history in exile, I. 26.
*Gulf of Lepanto,* II. 402.
*Gulf of Mexico,* the rivers which roll into, III. 487; proposed extension of the National Road to, I. 202; referred to, II. 51, 369; III. 489.
*Gulf of Ormus,* hordes from its vicinity invade Greece, III. 492.
*Gunpowder,* probable manner of the discovery of, I. 619; effects of the discovery of, 275, 416, 619; III. 15.
*Gurnet,* the beach of the, a favorite resort of Daniel Webster, III. 400.
Gustavus Adolphus, and his failure to establish constitutional liberty, II. 641.
Guthrie, William, a sailor navigates a vessel from Calcutta to Boston by a chart in his Geography, III. 261.
*Gutta percha,* of recent introduction, III. 546.
Guttenberg, John, connection of, with early printing, III. 301.
Guyot, Arnold, his "Earth and Man" cited, III. 437; his beautiful maps, 74; at Cambridge, Massachusetts, II. 631.
Gwilt, Mr., on Gama grass, II. 476.
*Gymnastics,* importance of, II. 498–500, 503, 506.
*Gypsum,* paleontological researches in, II. 209, 426; fossil stones in the quarries of, near Paris, 210; importance of,

to agriculture, II. 614; III. 543; of the United States, I. 265; II. 426.

H.

*Haarlem*, lake of, its site converted into dry land, III. 545.
*Habeas Corpus*, importance of the writ of, II. 429.
*Habit*, force of, III. 129; an instance of the power of, II. 606.
HACKETT, Sir PETER, killed at Braddock's defeat, I. 598.
*Hadley*, Massachusetts, early settlers of, I. 641; in 1675, 645; head-quarters of the forces of the colonists of Massachusetts in 1675, 653; attacked by the Indians in 1675, 649, 650, 651, 657, 658; saved by the valor of General Goffe, 650; brilliant prospects of, in 1852, III. 155, 156; falls of, 155.
HADLEY, BENJAMIN, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.
HADLEY, EBENEZER, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.
HADLEY, JOHN, his Quadrant, III. 428. (See GODFREY, THOMAS.)
HADLEY, SAMUEL, killed at the battle of Lexington, I. 555, 561, 562.
HADLEY, THOMAS, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
*Hague*, the, J. Q. Adams at, in 1783, II. 567; J. Q. Adams appointed minister resident at, 1794, 571.
HAKLUYT, RICHARD, cited, I. 49, n.
HALE, NATHAN, his edition of "Prince's Chronology," II. 110, 114; his interest in the Worcester Railroad, III. 369; his obituary notice of Peter C. Brooks in the Boston Daily Advertiser, 291.
*Half-moon*, The, Hudson's vessel, I. 3, 423, 424.
*Halibut Point*, II. 144.
HALL, Captain BASIL, argument between Edward Everett and, respecting the limits of railroad improvement, II. 366.
HALL, Dr. LYMAN, a delegate to the Continental Congress for Midway, Georgia, III. 319, 320.
HALLAM, HENRY, his "View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages" cited, II. 298, 299; his "Constitutional History of England" cited, 305, n., 591, n.; on the love of liberty of the Puritans, II. 488; his opinion of the Pilgrim Fathers, III. 242; on early printing, 300.
HALLEY, EDMUND, cited by Gibbon, III. 428.
*Hallowell*, Maine, II. 3.
*Halys*, the river, II. 403; the hordes of its vicinity invade Greece, III. 492.
*Hamburgh*, mendicity in, III. 580.
HAMILTON, ALEXANDER, at the surrender of Cornwallis, I. 396, 479; author of the funding system, III. 265, 266; the first great champion of American manufactures, II. 99; his famous Report on Manufactures in 1791, 92; retained in office by J. Q. Adams, 591; his patriotic services, I. 43; his powers of persuasion, II. 99; his writings, III. 28. (See KING, RUFUS.)
HAMILTON, JAMES, Jr., Governor of South Carolina, his Message in 1830, II. 101.
HAMILTON, WILLIAM R., President of the Royal Geographical Society, his speech 23d May, 1842, II. 422, 423.
HAMPDEN, JOHN, disposed to emigrate to New England in 1635, II. 120.
*Hampshire*, England, Lord Ashburton's experiments in irrigation in, III. 543; expends ten thousand pounds in conducting the waters of the Itchen round his fields, 544.
*Hampshire*, Massachusetts, I. 351.
HANBURY, THOMAS, a London associate of the Ohio Company, I. 585.
HANCOCK, JOHN, minister of Lexington, grandfather of Governor Hancock, I. 543.
HANCOCK, JOHN, minister of Braintree, Massachusetts, father of Governor Hancock, I. 411.
HANCOCK, JOHN, Governor of Massachusetts, his ancestry, I. 411, 543; a connection by marriage of the Rev. Jonas Clark of Lexington, 537; birth, education, personal characteristics, and wealth of, 543, 544; II. 177; resists the seductions of the Court of Great Britain, 543, 544; impatient for the commencement of hostilities with Great Britain, 541, 546, 559; his cordial co-operation with John Adams in the cause of American liberty, 543; appointed Chairman of the Provincial Congress October 6, 1774, III. 334; his determined course in the Provincial Congress compromises his safety, I. 541; he retires to the Rev. Jonas Clark's house at Lexington, 542; excepted by name from the proclamation of pardon of Governor Gage, 543; informed by Colonel Revere of the projected expedition of the British to Concord, 548, 549; his calmness and self-possession on receiving the news, 549; persuaded to withdraw from Mr. Clark's house,

84, 550; his narrow escape from the British, 363; succeeds Peyton Randolph as President of the Continental Congress in May, 1775, 544; signs the Commission of George Washington as Commander-in-Chief, 544, 577; affixes his name first to the Declaration of Independence, 544; his bold signature, III. 415; his voluntary exposure to personal danger, I. 544; his self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of liberty, and liberal use of his great wealth, 544, 545; II. 177; recommends an assault on Boston which must greatly impair his fortune, I. 544; his patriotic services, 83, 84, 88, 363; his fate in case of the failure of the patriotic cause, 75; Daniel Webster's comment on his character, 545.

HANCOCK, THOMAS, uncle of Governor Hancock, his great wealth, I. 543.

*Hand*, the construction of the, I. 283, 292, 310; muscles of, in connection with painting, 298.

HANDLEY, Mr., President of the Royal Agricultural Society, II. 435, n.

*Handmill*, importance of the invention of the, II. 247.

*Hand-writing*, importance of a good, II. 9, 10.

HANNIBAL, at Cannæ, I. 360.

*Hanse towns*, the bulwark of liberty and property in the North and West of Europe for ages, III. 468; obligations of the, to commerce, II. 305.

*Hanover county*, sermon preached to the volunteers of, by the Rev. Samuel Davies in 1755, I. 593.

*Happiness*, mistaken ideas of the nature of, I. 285; the only security for, II. 415; greatly dependent on the possession of knowledge, I. 309, 316.

HARCOURT, Rev. WILLIAM, his address at the meeting held on the subject of the restoration of York Minster, II. 447, 449.

HARDING, CHESTER, his portrait of Dr. Benjamin Abbot, II. 282, 283.

HARDWICKE, Earl of, his Remarks at the public dinner of the Royal Agricultural Society, 13th July, 1843, II. 446, 467, 468, 469.

HARFORD, Mr., entertains Edward Everett at Bristol, England, II. 436.

*Harp*, performance on the, II. 247.

HARRIMAN, JOHN, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

HARRINGTON, CALEB, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 561, 562.

HARRINGTON, DANIEL, of Captain Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.

HARRINGTON, EBENEZER, of Captain Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.

HARRINGTON, JEREMIAH, of Captain Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.

HARRINGTON, JOHN, fifer at Lexington 19th April, 1775, present at the celebration 19th April, 1850, I. 561; II. 653, 654.

HARRINGTON, JONATHAN, Jr., killed at the battle of Lexington, I. 554, 555, 556, 561, 562.

HARRINGTON, JONATHAN, 3d, of Capt. Parker's company at Lexington 1775, living in 1835, I. 561.

HARRINGTON, MOSES, of Capt. Parker's company at Lexington, I. 561.

HARRINGTON, THADDEUS, of Captain Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.

HARRINGTON, THOMAS, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.

HARRINGTON, WILLIAM, of Captain Parker's company at Lexington, I. 561.

HARRIS, THADDEUS MASON, D. D., of Dorchester, III. 326; his literary productions, II. 139; his Chronological and Topographical Account of Dorchester, in the Massachusetts Historical Collection (ix. 1st. Ser., pp. 147–199), III. 292; referred to, 294.

HARRIS, THADDEUS WILLIAM, M. D., his Report on the Entomology of Massachusetts, II. 139; his MSS. respecting the history of Dorchester, Massachusetts, III. 292.

*Harrisburg*, Pennsylvania, II. 147.

HARRISON, JOHN, an instance of a self-educated man, I. 250.

*Hartford*, Connecticut, II. 122, 146, 367.

HARTLEY, DAVID, his efforts for the abolition of the slave-trade in 1776, I. 331.

HARTLIB, SAMUEL, Milton's Tractate on Education, addressed to, II. 499.

HARTT, EDMUND, builder of the Frigate Constitution, III. 324.

*Hartz* Mountains, scenery of the, III. 249.

*Harvard College*, an Oration before the Society of Phi Beta Kappa of, 26th Aug., 1824, on the Circumstances favorable to the Progress of Literature in America, I. 9–44.

*Harvard College*, Centennial Anniversary of, 8th Sept., 1836, remarks at the, II. 169–179.

*Harvard College*, University Education, an Address delivered on occasion of the

inauguration of the author as President of, 30th April, 1846, II. 493–518.
*Harvard College,* Festival of the Alumni of, 22d of July, 1852, Remarks at the, III. 112–121. (See *Harvard University.*)
HARVARD, JOHN, Address delivered at the erection of a Monument to, 20th of September, 1828, I. 173–181, Appendix to the same, 182–189; educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 173, 182, 183; II. 433, 482; takes holy orders, I. 173; arrives in Massachusetts, 1637, 183; dies in 1638, 174; leaves a bequest for the endowment of the school in Newtown, henceforth called Harvard College, 174, 182, 433, 482; III. 496; advantages of this bequest, and its important results, 176, 178, 440; II. 522, 542; Latin elegy to his memory by John Wilson, 182, 183; proposition to erect a monument to his memory, 185; proceedings for that purpose, 185–189; inscription on his monument, I. 177; veneration in which his memory will be held, 178, 179, 180, 204; family of Harvard, in England, 1828, 184. (See *Harvard University.*)
*Harvard University.*
Abbot, scholarship in, projected, II. 284, 285.
Adams, John Quincy, his Oration at, II. 569; declines being a candidate for the presidency of, 1804, II. 573; Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in, 1806–9; II. 573; his letter on the Observatory of, 587.
Adams, Samuel, Thesis at, I. 545.
Alumni of, 1636–1836, II. 171.
Alumni, Festival of the, 22nd July, 1852, Edward Everett's Speech at, III. 112–121.
Anniversary of. (See Centennial Anniversary, *post.*)
Apparatus in. (See Scientific Apparatus, *post.*)
Benefactors to, I. 404, 405, 440; II. 310, 520, 522, 541, 542, 543, 546, 547, 550, 552, 553, 573, 587, 596, 626; III. 42, 323.
*Bequests to.* (See Benefactors, *ante.*)
Bowditch, Nathaniel, receives a degree from, II. 622; a member of the Corporation of, 265.
Boylston, Nicholas, bequest to, II. 573; his Professorship in. (See Adams, John Quincy, *ante.*)
Burning of, in 1764, II. 545.
Celebrations at, II. 169–179; III. 112–121; advantages of such reunions, 111, 112.
Centennial Anniversary of, 8th Sept., 1836, Edward Everett's Speech at, II. 169–179.
Claims of, upon her sons, III. 121.
Connecticut, the fathers of, educated at, I. 405.
Corporation of, members of the, II. 265, 385, 420.
Crown, its independence of the, II. 176.
Divinity School in connection with, II. 496.
Donations to. (See Benefactors, Bequests, *ante.*)
Dunster, Henry, President of, 1640, 54; I. 404–5; II. 125.
Early days of, I. 173–189, 345, 404, 405, 440; II. 125, 134, 169–179, 482, 493–496, 522, 541, 542, 545, 552, 597, 623, 626; III. 496, 522.
Education in, II. 494, 496, 497–518, 543, 544, 622, 623.
Elective system in, II. 503.
Eliot, Samuel A., Treasurer of, II. 540, 541.
Endowments of, II. 542–554.
England, a benefactor to, I. 348.
Estimation of, in the United States, II. 169, 434, 494.
Everett, Edward, his Address on being inaugurated President of, 30th April, 1846, II. 493–518.
Exhortation to the students of, II. 516–518.
Expansion of the system of, to be desired, II. 497.
Expenses of education in, II. 542–544, 622, 623.
Fame of, extended by her sons, I. 39, 175; II. 433.
First class of, 1642, I. 175, 184; II. 433.
Foundation of, I. 440; II. 134, 169–179, 433, 482; III. 496, 522.
Gray, Francis Calley, his Letter to Governor Lincoln in relation to, II. 139.
Hancock, John, a graduate of, II. 177.
Harvard, John, founder of. (See *Harvard, John,* in General Index.)
History of, I. 173–189, 345, 404, 405, 450; II. 125, 139, 169–179, 493–496, 541, 545, 552, 597, 623, 626; III. 116, 117.
Hollises, the benefactors of, II. 522, 541, 542, 547.
Income of, II. 542–554; III. 42, 77.
Indian currency and, I. 404, 405.
Instruction, course of, past and present, II. 494, 496, 497, 500, 503, 508; III. 42, 77.

Jackson, Jonathan, Treasurer of, II. 386.
Kirkland, John Thornton, President of, II. 139, 569; III. 646.
Lane, Judge, makes a donation to the Library of, II. 118.
Law School in connection with, II. 496.
Legislative appropriations to, II. 520, 541, 553; urged, 540–554, 605–619.
Liberty vindicated by the sons of, I. 545; II. 176–178.
Library of, II. 522, 541, 540–546.
Lincoln, Governor, F. C. Gray's letter to, in relation to, II. 139.
Lowell, Judge John, educated at, and a member of the Corporation of, II. 384, 385.
Lowell, John, a member of the Corporation of, II. 420; III. 117.
Lowell, John, Jr., educated at, II. 394, 395.
Lowell, John Amory, a member of the Corporation of, II. 420.
Massachusetts liberally patronizes, II. 310.
Means of, II. 542–554.
Medical School in connection with, II. 496; Address at the opening of the New, 519–532.
Objects of the course of instruction in, II. 497–518.
Observatory of, II. 544, 545, 546; J. Q. Adams's Letter on, 587.
Patronage of. (See Benefactors, Bequests, Endowments, *ante.*)
Phillips, Edward B., his munificent bequest to the Observatory of, II. 546, n.
Political distractions unheeded at, II. 171, 172.
President of, head of each of the professional faculties attached to, II. 519.
Presidents of: Henry Dunster, 1640–1654, I. 404, 405; II. 125; Joseph Willard, 1781–1804, II. 573; John Thornton Kirkland, 1810–28, 139, 569; III. 646; Josiah Quincy, 1829–45, II. 177; Edward Everett, 1846–49, 493–518; Jared Sparks, 1849–53, 606.
Putnam, Judge Samuel, a graduate of, II. 569.
Quincy, Josiah, President of, his History of, II. 139.
Rank of. (See Estimation, History, Library, *ante.*)
Religious observances, to what extent enjoined in, II. 516.
Revolutionary scenes at, I. 104; services of, 545; II. 176–178.
Scientific apparatus in, II. 500, 501, 516, 544.
Stoughton, Col. Israel, his legacy to, III. 323.
Students, distinguished of, I. 39, 175, 184; II. 176–178, 384, 385, 394, 433, 568; exhortation to, II. 516–518; the three classes of, II. 543, 544; duties of, to, III. 121.
Teachers in, II. 500, 501, 516, 544, 546.
Theological School in connection with, II. 496.
Treasurer of, Jonathan Jackson, II. 386.
Usefulness of, I. 174, 352; could be increased, II. 497.
Willard, Joseph, President of, 1781–1804, II. 573.
Winthrop, Governor John, his supposed speech in favor of, before the General Court of Massachusetts, 1636, II. 173–176.
HARVEY, WILLIAM, his thorough medical education, II. 525; his discovery of the circulation of the blood ridiculed by his contemporaries, 474, 475; importance of his discovery, 525; his discovery said to be as old as the days of Solomon, I. 621; his life, his trials, his death, and his place of burial, II. 475; receives justice from posterity, 475.
HASLERIGG, disposed to emigrate to New England, in 1635, II. 120.
HASTINGS, ISAAC, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.
*Hatfield*, Massachusetts, in 1675, I. 645; attacked by the Indians in 1675, 649, 650.
*Hats*, manufacture of, in New England, in 1730, II. 83; manufacture of, in the United States, 73, 85.
*Havana*, expedition against, from New England, in 1762, I. 90, 392; III. 328, 329; African slave-trade in, I. 333.
HAVELOCK, Major-General, anecdote respecting his rescue of the English at Lucknow, III. 599.
HAVEN, ELIAS, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
*Haverhill*, ravaged by the Indians, in 1707, III. 595.
*Havre*, Franklin arrives at, in 1785, from Paris, II. 34.
HAWTHORNE family, III. 325.
HAWTHORNE, NATHANIEL, his works referred to, III. 179.
HAYWARD, JAMES, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

HAYNE, ROBERT Y., his speech on Mr. Foot's Resolution in the Senate of the United States, 29th of Dec., 1829, III. 393; an acute logician, 393. (See WEBSTER, DANIEL.)

HAYNES, JOSIAH, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

HAYNES, JOSHUA, Jr., wounded on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

HAZARD, EBENEZER, his State Papers cited, I. 225, 238, 405; II. 120, 126.

*Health*, the importance of the preservation of, II. 497–499; III. 539; commonly neglected in youth, II. 522; the speedy ruin of, by intemperance, I. 374, 375; temperance the first of the great laws of, II. 498; of domestic animals, conditions of, III. 100, 101.

HEARD, Colonel, his Resolutions at the meeting in Boston, on occasion of the death of Daniel Webster, III. 159.

*Hearing*, proper development of, II. 498.

*Heart*, importance of the education of the, II. 512–518.

*Heat*, further discoveries in, anticipated, I. 617.

HEATH, Major-General WILLIAM, participates in the skirmish at West Cambridge, I. 93; his Memoirs (1798), cited, III. 343.

*Heathenism*, sacrifices of, an unreasoning service, II. 324; instance of the philanthropy of, III. 322.

*Heavenly bodies* visible to the naked eye, scenes of glory presented by, III. 457, 458; their great number, 459; a guide to the division of time, 437; are they peopled? II. 219, 220.

HEBER, Bishop REGINALD, his scholarship, philanthropy, and pious devotion, I. 437; his MS. Journal cited, 449, n.

*Hebrew language*, how preserved, II. 670; study of, at Harvard University, in 1807, III. 118; Scriptures in, II. 548; dictionaries of, 548.

HECKER, Rev. JOHN JULIUS, his private school for teachers at Berlin, II. 336, 337, 338.

HECTOR and ANDROMACHE, their parting, III. 511.

HEDGE, Mr., of Plymouth, a member of the committee of the Massachusetts legislature on lotteries, 1821, III. 279, n.

*Heights* of Abraham. (See *Abraham.*)

*Hellespont*, the, I. 359; III. 55.

HEMMENWAY, DANIEL, wounded on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

*Hemp* taxed by Congress in 1789, II. 91; in the Western States, III. 543.

*Hempstead*, England, Harvey buried at, II. 475.

HENDRICK, a Mohawk chieftain, killed near Lake George, 8th September, 1755, I. 393.

HENRY III., King of France, II. 125.

HENRY IV., King of France, a hard-worker, I. 285; his failure to establish liberty, II. 641; referred to, 125.

HENRY VIII., King of England, an early opponent of the Reformation, III. 302; his book against Luther acquired for him, from the Pope, the title of "Defender of the Faith," III. 303; his repudiation of Catherine of Arragon, marriage with Anne Boleyn, and abjuration of the supremacy of the Papal see, 303; espouses the Reformation, I. 57; his tone towards the Parliament, 155; his divine right a fiction, 604.

HENRY, JOSEPH, his valuable contributions on electricity, induction, and the relations of galvanism and magnetism, II. 637; III. 456; presides at the meeting of the American Scientific Association, 21st Aug., 1849, II. 630, n.

HENRY, PATRICK, a member of the Continental Congress, I. 144; his fears for the result of the Convention, May, 1787, for the formation of a Constitution, 166; his eloquence, 108; his patriotic spirit, 567; not actuated by ambition, III. 11; his services to America, I. 108; III. 230; his Life by Alexander H. Everett, II. 138.

HERBERT, WILLIAM HENRY, educated at the University of Cambridge, II. 621.

*Hercules*, Club of, III. 40; Nebula of, 515.

*Herd's grass*, crop of, in the United States, III. 389.

HERDER, JOHANN G. VON, on the undeveloped senses, II. 498.

*Hereditary* transmission of property, an evil, II. 302.

*Hereford*, England, remarks at a public reception at, 9th Sept., 1843, II. 471–473; cattle of, 466; the cathedral of, 471; obligations of, to the Man of Ross, 471.

*Hermal statues*, custom respecting, II. 449.

*Hermus*, the river, II. 403, 404.

HERODOTUS, his story of Amasis, III. 406; his account of the battle between the Lydian and the Median armies, III. 436; quoted, 439.

HERSCHEL, CAROLINE, her contributions to astronomical science, II. 638.

HERSCHEL, Sir JOHN F. W., luminous and instructive discourse of, at the meeting of the British Association, 19th June, 1845, II. 479, 480, 482, 483; his great and merited distinction in

Europe and America, 480; his scientific expedition to the Cape of Good Hope, 480; his observations at the Cape of Good Hope, III. 460; his estimate of the number of the stars, 460; his nebular theory, 460; his astronomical discoveries, II. 219; III. 452; his Outlines of Astronomy recommended to the student, 462; his Outlines of Astronomy cited, 251, n.; his definition of the final object of all science, 426.

HERSCHEL, Sir WILLIAM, his gigantic reflectors, III. 453; discovers Uranus, 453; his calculation of the number of the fixed stars, I. 276; III. 460; his details of the nebular theory drawn into question, 454; his astronomical discoveries, II. 219, 361, 480; III. 454, 500; his progressive views on the sidereal system, 455.

HESIOD, the astronomical imagery of, II. 217.

*Hesperian climes*, I. 41.

*Hesperides*, I. 618.

*Hesse Cassel*, I. 396.

*Hexameter and pentameter* verses, not made in the Boston Latin School about 1800, III. 357.

HIBBINS, Mrs. ANN, charged with witchcraft, II. 130–132.

HICKERINGILL, EDMUND, a sermon of his cited by the New England Courant, II. 27.

HICKS, JOHN, killed on the day of the Battle of Lexington, I. 563.

*Hides* of Great Britain, II. 73.

*Hieroglyphical writing*, II. 240.

*Hieroglyphics* of Egypt, the limited use of the, I. 427; the secrets of, II. 417, 418; suggestion of M. Arago respecting, 417; how used by the priesthood, 667; interpreted by Champollion and Young, I. 427; II. 405, 416; referred to, 305.

*Hieropolis*, ruins of, II. 403.

HIGGINSON, FRANCIS, sails for Massachusetts, I. 226.

HIGGINSON, STEPHEN, Mr., and John Lowell beautified the grounds of Harvard College, III. 117.

*High Commission Court*, III. 304.

*High School* at Cambridge, Remarks made at the Dedication of the, 27th June, 1848, II. 597–604.

*High School* at Cambridge, Remarks made at the Annual Exhibition of the, 25th of July, 1850, III. 41–50.

*Higher classes* of society, importance of the influence of, II. 477.

*Highlands* of Scotland, scenery of, III. 249.

*Highlands*, New York, passed by Hudson in 1609, III. 424.

*Highlanders* driven from the plains of Culloden to America, I. 159; in the American Revolutionary War, 396.

HILL, Rev. Mr., American missionary at Athens, II. 403.

HILL, Rev. Mr., his remarks at the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Bible Society, 27th May, 1850, II. 666, 667, 668.

HILLARD, GEORGE STILLMAN, his speech at the public meeting of the citizens of Boston, on occasion of the death of Daniel Webster, 27th Oct., 1852, III. 164; eulogy on Daniel Webster, pronounced at the request of the city of Boston, III. 391; his Life of Capt. John Smith, II. 139.

HILLSBOROUGH, Lord, I. 76.

*Himmelskunde*, of Stern, III. 438.

HIND, J. RUSSELL, his Solar System cited, III. 459.

*Hindoos*, monstrosities and absurdities of the mythological system of the sacred books of the, II. 672.

*Hindustan possessions* of England in, I. 279; British government in, II. 161; the English in, I. 65, 66; Scotsmen in, II. 374; trade of America with, I. 53; II. 307; evil consequences of the tenure of land in some parts of, 186; condition of the inhabitants of, I. 422; contrasted with Christendom, II. 671.

*Hingham*, Massachusetts, History of, by Solomon Lincoln, II. 139.

HINSDALL, BARNABAS, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

HINSDALL, JOHN, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

HINSDALL, ROBERT, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

HINSDALL, SAMUEL, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

HIPPARCHUS, as a geometer, II. 619.

HIPPOCRATES, his Aphorisms cited, II. 529; referred to, III. 464.

*Hispaniola*, cruelties perpetrated in, I. 61.

*Historical anniversaries*, interest and importance of the celebration of, II. 326, 327, 639, 653.

*Historical Discourses*, by J. G. Palfrey, D. D., II. 139. (See *Massachusetts Historical Society*.)

*Historical Society* of Massachusetts, its Collections, II. 107–141.

*Historical Society* of New York, Lecture before, on the Discovery of America, etc., 1st of June, 1853, III. 199–223.

*History*, its office, I. 359; III. 255; phi-

losophy of, its office is to investigate the causes of national growth and degeneracy, I. 10; importance of the study of, I. 150, 308; II. 209, 211; a distinction to be made in the different pages of, I. 150; too generally the genealogy of princes, the field-book of conquests, and chronicles of war, 150; such annals a melancholy story, yet not to be neglected, 150; II. 229, 230; the record of nations, 144; generally the record of particular families only, I. 124; the only conservator of men's thoughts and deeds, II. 416; of a nation, its importance in determining the popular character, I. 76, 77; industrial pursuits, condition, education, and manners, an important part of a people's, III. 255; of antiquity, its teachings, II. 416; effects of the absence of the Egyptian annals, 416; want of reliable eras in, III. 438; ancient, especially Oriental, is confusion, 438; cannot always perpetuate the knowledge of localities, I. 359; cannot transmit the spirit of the past, 361; application of astronomy to, III. 438; of civilization, II. 463; of liberty, the real history of man, I. 150; of liberty in England closely connected with that of the law of England, 141; antiquity of, II. 426; presents no example of a people who have wisely employed, and safely handed down, the dear-bought treasure of liberty, I. 172; America must give that example, 172; as taught at Harvard University, II. 500; interest and importance of the study of that of our country, II. 111, 113, 154, 155, 159; importance of collecting materials for that of the U. States, 108, 109; connection of the events of, with the discovery of America, 306; of America, importance of the epochs of, I. 215; of liberty, James Otis's arguments against the Writs of Assistance a great advance in, 389; will preserve the memory of the patriots who fought at Bunker Hill, 360; North American, the large number of readers of, 37.

*History*, Anecdotes of Early Local, a Lecture before the Massachusetts Hist. Society, 21st Oct., 1833, II. 107–141.

*History of Liberty*, an Oration delivered at Charlestown, 4th of July, 1828, I. 150–172.

HITCHCOCK, EDWARD, D. D., President of Amherst College, II. 540, 605; his admirable Reports on the Geology of Massachusetts, I. 616; II. 454, 455, 457; III. 149.

HOAR, Judge E. R., presides at the celebration at Concord, 10th April, 1850, II. 653, n.; presides at the Festival of the Middlesex Society of Husbandmen and Manufacturers, 24th Sept., 1851, III. 88; his instructive discourse on that occasion, 90.

HOBBES, THOMAS, his remark concerning Harvey, and his discovery of the circulation of the blood, I. 621; likened by Cowley to Columbus, II. 634, 635.

HOBBS, Mr., his unpickable lock, exhibited at the great London Exhibition, III. 473.

HOBS, JOHN, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

HOBS, THOMAS, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

HODGSON, WILLIAM B., of Savannah, his distinguished attainments in the languages of Western Asia, III. 57; his services to the American legation at Constantinople, in 1830, III. 57, n.

HOE, Mr., his printing presses exhibited at the great London Exhibition of 1851, III. 473.

*Hoff*, Bavaria, Lafayette's unfortunate mistake respecting, I. 501.

*Holden Chapel*, at Harvard College, description of, as it was in 1807, III. 116, 117.

*Holland*, Grotius persecuted in, I. 241; magnifying glasses early made in, III. 425; trade of New England with, 1660–1665, II. 123; sufferings of the English Puritans in, 485; III. 305; banishment of the Pilgrim Fathers to, resulted in a benefit to them, I. 66; prosperity of, in the seventeenth century, 60; revolutionary attempts in, in 1787, 483; Lafayette offered the head of the popular government in, 483; the stadtholder of, restored by the king of Prussia, 483; John Adams visits, in 1780, II. 566, 567; minister to, in 1794, 571; invasion of, by the French, in 1794, 571; John Lowell, Jr., visits, in 1816, 395; has no name which can rival that of Washington, III. 633; condition of the peasantry of, I. 423; extent of drainage in, III. 544, 545; the peculiar glory of, II. 628; her limited territory, and her interest in education, II. 628; education in, in 1835, I. 601; Normal Schools in, II. 339. (See *Hollander; United Provinces.*)

HOLLAND, Sir HENRY, M. D., his testimony to the happy effects produced by Mr. George Peabody's entertainments to Americans and the English, III. 472; his "Medical Notes and Reflections" cited, II. 524.

*Hollander*, characteristics of the, II. 376.
Hollis, Thomas, his opinion of John Adams's Dissertation on the Canon and Feudal Law, I. 141, n.; his anecdote of the pine-tree coinage of New England, II. 128; and other members of his family, fruits of their gifts and bequests to Harvard College, 522.
Holmes, Captain, Franklin's brother-in-law, urges him to return home to Boston 1723, II. 37; encourages Franklin's project of establishing himself as a printer, 38.
Holmes, Abiel, D. D., his church at Midway, Georgia, III. 520; at Cambridge, Massachusetts, II. 599; his "American Annals" cited, 110; III. 320; American and English editions of his Annals, II. 110.
*Holy Land*, the Crusaders strive to wrest it from the infidel, II. 643.
*Holyoke*, Mount, its majesty and beauty, as seen in the morning, III. 146.
Holyoke, Edward Augustus, M. D., of Salem, his great age (100 years) in 1828, I. 171.
*Holy places*, veneration for, II. 448, 449, 485, 486.
*Holyrood House*, the crown of Scotland in, II. 376.
*Holy Scriptures*, circulated by means of the new art of printing, III. 300; as a guide of life, I. 417; in the cell of the prisoner, 440.
*Home*, importance of education at, III. 78; the children's glad return to, from school, I. 401; happiness of, often destroyed by the intemperance of the husband and father, 370–372; the thought of, dear to the traveller, 416; agency of writing in carrying information to, 416; charms of, II. 320; no sanctuary of virtue like, I. 259; and the recollections of early years, 456; welcome to, how delightful, 198; retrospection of, in years of trial and suffering, how pleasant, 200; feelings of the traveller on returning to, II. 472, 651; prevalent desire to spend one's last days at, and "die at home at last," 650, 651.
Home, John, of Scotland, II. 377.
Homer, the first of bards in time and renown, I. 359; his obscure position, II. 213; in Ionia, 403; contended for by the cities of Greece, III. 415; MSS. of, in the middle ages, I. 428; commentaries of Eustathius on, 428; translations of, II. 669; translations of, by Virgil, I. 25; enthusiasm of the scholar for, 65; to be studied through life, II. 504, 505; III. 505; Horace says, "he sometimes nods," II. 214; the poetry of, 215, 220, 221; imagery under which he represents the heavens, 217; the astronomical imagery of, 217; absence of pure spiritual illumination in, 220, 221; the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey," 220, 221; his description of the sea, III. 401; permanent attractions of the "Iliad" and "Odyssey," 511; poems of, appeared at the first dawn of political liberty, I. 10; his "Iliad" the commencement of Greek epic poetry, 21; claims of the "Iliad" upon modern scholars, III. 119; the scene of the "Odyssey," II. 401; compared with Apollonius the Rhodian, I. 25.
Homes, Robert, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
*Honduras*, II. 410.
*Honesty* the best policy, I. 288, 289.
*Honeysuckle of Virginia*, transplanted to Constantinople by Lady Liston, III. 627.
*Honor*, how affected by intemperance, I. 375.
*Honor*, the Temple of, at Rome, II. 236.
Hooker, Thomas, settled at Newtown, Massachusetts, III. 315.
*Hookset*, New Hampshire, III. 248.
*Hoosac*, valley of the, II. 233.
"*Hopkins's* (*John*) Notions on Political Economy" (by Mrs. Marcet), cited, II. 297, n.
Hopkins, Mark, D. D., President of Williams College, II. 540, 605.
Horace, his "Art of Poetry," II. 17; his translations of Alcæus, I. 25; the Acroceraunian rocks of, II. 401; rebukes the Romans who write Greek, 463; remark of, relative to the legendary heroes of Greece and Rome, 112; a remark of, on Homer, cited, 214.
*Horse*, importance of the, to man, III. 553, 558; antiquity of the domestication of the, II. 468, 469; health of, to be cared for, III. 100, 101; veterinary studies neglected in America, 554; food of, 389; improvement in the breeds of, I. 442; II. 648; Daniel Webster's knowledge of, III. 404.
*Horse Guards*, terrors of the name to a London mob, I. 115.
*Horsemanship*, difference in, II. 344.
*Horse-rake*, the American, III. 551.
*Horticulture*, in connection with the discoveries of modern chemistry, III. 548; of Sicily and of the United States, II. 400, 401; additions to its products, 476. (See *Agriculture*.)
Hosmer, Abner, killed at the battle of Concord, I. 90, 563.

HOSMER, JOHN, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, 1775, present at Edward Everett's Oration, 1835, I. 561.
*Hospital*, called by the French "God's Hotel," III. 589.
*Hospitality*, how cheering to the stranger, I. 190, 198, 207. (See *England*.)
*Hottentot*, a type of man without knowledge, I. 310.
*House of Burgesses*, in Virginia, I. 162.
*House of Commons*, Remonstrance of, in 1641, interest excited by, II. 121; debates on American affairs in, I. 396; II. 655, 656, 657; debates on civil liberty in, 27; discussion in, respecting the abolition of the slave-trade, II. 331, 343; reform in its representation, 123, n.; theory of equal representation in, how regarded, 118.
*House of Deputies* in Massachusetts, I. 162.
*House of Representatives* of the United States, constitution of, I. 119; under the Constitution, first quorum of, II. 88; of the United States, chooses the President of the United States in 1801 and in 1824, 578; two-fold delegation from New Jersey to, in 1839, 584, 585; agitation of the slavery question in, in 1835–45, 581–584, 594, 595.
*Housatonic*, valley of the, II. 233.
*Houses*, in the days of Elizabeth, II. 299.
HOW, JOHN, III. 486, n.
HOWARD, JOHN, his efforts on behalf of prison reform, II. 198.
HOWE, Lord GEORGE, fell at Ticonderoga in 1758, I. 394; Massachusetts erects a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey, 394.
HOWE, Mrs. JEMIMA, captivity of herself and her children, III. 247.
HOWE, JOHN, his works read by Benjamin Franklin when a boy, III. 608.
HOWE, Dr. SAMUEL G., his eloquent remarks at the meeting in Boston on behalf of the sufferers by the famine in Ireland in 1846–47, II. 537.
HOWE, General Sir WILLIAM, at Bunker Hill, III. 7, 9; his astonishment on beholding the occupation of Dorchester Heights, 343.
HUBBARD, WILLIAM, the historian, a graduate of the First Class of Harvard College, 1642, I. 184; his "History of New England" cited, 655; II. 80; III. 309; cites the "procatarctical" reason against emigration from Dorchester in 1634, 316; his account of the Massachusetts Indians, II. 115; his account of the preservation of Mrs. Dalkin, 135; on witchcraft, 130.
HUBBART, TUTHILL, suit brought by his administrators against Peter C. Brooks, III. 281–285; Mr. Brooks's triumphant defence, 285; eloquence of the counsel on both sides, 284.
HUBER, V. A., his work on the English Universities, II. 495, n.
*Hudson*, New York, II. 149.
*Hudson's Bay*, III. 494.
HUDSON, FRANCIS, his petition to the General Court of Massachusetts, II. 127.
HUDSON, HENRY, his discovery of the Hudson River, III. 423; his mysterious fate, 424; referred to, I. 221.
*Hudson River*, unknown until more than a century after Cabot's discoveries, III. 422; Verazzano enters the Narrows in 1524, 422; discovered by Henry Hudson in 1609, 423; importance of, to New York, I. 262; II. 146, 147, 151.
HUDSON, SAMUEL, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
HUGER, Major BENJAMIN, entertains Lafayette, Baron de Kalb, and other officers at his house in 1777, I. 468.
HUGER, DANIEL E., his speech in the House of Representatives of South Carolina, December, 1830, II. 101.
HUGER, Colonel FRANCIS KINLOCH, attempts, in conjunction with Dr. Bollman, to rescue Lafayette, I. 501; his failure and imprisonment, 502; his liberation, 503.
HUGO, VICTOR, his opinion respecting the French as colonists, III. 205, n.
*Huguenots* in France persecuted by the Catholics, I. 241; driven from France to America by persecution, 159; III. 208.
HULL, AGRIPPA, a colored man, referred to, III. 186.
HULL, JOHN, master of the Massachusetts Mint, II. 127; makes a good bargain and leaves a good estate, 128; his daughter marries Samuel Sewall, 128.
*Human character*, adversity the mother of many of its virtues nationally and in private life, I. 66; the philosophy of, difficult of comprehension, 10.
*Human development*, a new theatre, such as could not be possible in the Old World, opened in America, I. 51.
*Human life*, its brief tenure, I. 409; the succession of generations an impressive thought, 409, 410; economy of, full of marvels, II. 274; boons of, to be obtained by labor, 367; its warfare, perils, sufferings, extremities, and rescues, III. 600; miseries of, great in number, III.

571; the miser of all men the most miserable, 572.
*Human nature,* uniformity of the laws of, II. 662; not elevated by monuments of human grandeur, 415.
*Human physiology,* in connection with the external world, III. 437.
*Human progress,* laws of, II. 432.
*Human race* constitute one great family, III. 575; the original impulse of a nation's improvement must come from abroad, 174, 175; progress of its civilization from East to West, and West to East, 174; the wisdom and benevolence of the great plan which regulates its fortunes, 14; the steady improvement of, 14; the communion of, I. 180; its great associations to be studied, 226; mortality of the, 326; different families of the, in the United States, II. 316.
*Human society,* contrasts of, I. 607. (See *Social economy.*)
"*Humble Request,*" the, to the Churches of England, ascribed to Rev. John White, III. 309.
Humboldt, Frederick Henry Alexander von, his portrait painted through the agency of Edward Everett by Mr. Wight, III. 480; his "Histoire de la Géographie" quoted, 439; his "New Spain" cited, I. 62; his "Cosmos" cited, III. 461.
Hume, David, a Scotsman, I. 337; II. 377; reproves Gibbon for composing in French, 463, 464; his "History of England" cited, 643; his "History of England" in America, 464; his opinion of the tendency of the British constitution, I. 118; his opinion of the Pilgrim Fathers, III. 242; on the love of liberty of the Puritans, II. 488; his Essay against Miracles, III. 564; absurdity of his argument, 564.
Humphrey, John, I. 223.
*Hundred Days,* of 1815, at Paris, II. 576.
*Hungarian races,* the literature of, but little known abroad, I. 29.
*Hungary,* the victim of military despotism, II. 662; outrages committed by the peasants of, I. 315, 316; cholera in, 315; referred to, 506.
Hunt, Freeman, his Merchants' Magazine for June, 1855, biography of Peter Chardon Brooks in, III. 255.
Hunter, Mr., of Virginia, his remarks on parliamentary order, III. 253.
*Hunting,* hardships of, among barbarous tribes, I. 284; considered as a means of supply for food, 444; a precarious and wretched dependence, 444; Daniel Webster's enjoyment of, III. 406.
*Husbandman,* Mechanic, and Manufacturer, the, Remarks at a Festival at Lowell, 24th Sept., 1851, III. 88–96.
*Husbandmen,* condition of, an exponent of the character of the country, II. 185, 186; duties of, 188–190; obligations of, to promote the diffusion of intelligence, good morals, and religion, 188–190; former isolated condition of, I. 442; now brought together by cattle shows, 442.
*Husbandry,* agricultural knowledge the essential foundation of all improvement in, III. 147; improvements in, in England, France, and Belgium, long unknown in United States, 148; requisites for carrying on, to the greatest advantage, 150; advances of, in Great Britain, II. 444, 468; improvements in, III. 98; further improvements in, anticipated, I. 617. (See *Agriculture; England; Great Britain.*)
*Husbands,* penalty for striking in the Old Colony, II. 333.
Huskisson, William, his opinion as to the real causes of the American Revolution, II. 83; his celebrated speech of 1825, on manufactures, 78, n.
Huss, John, studies the writings of Wiclif in MS., denounces the papal usurpations, and is burnt at the stake, I. 621.
Hutchinson, Thomas, Governor of Massachusetts, a member of the General Court of Massachusetts, in 1722, II. 45; his character, I. 532; his writings cited, as an evidence of his misconception of the causes of the Revolution, 532; appointed Chief Justice instead of James Otis, 532; his History of Massachusetts Bay cited, 69, 162, 234, 387; II. 116, 117, 123, 125, 128, 131, 135, 532; referred to, 76.
Huygens, Christian, discovered a satellite of Saturn, in 1656, III. 459.
*Hybridization* of flowers and fruits, a recent practice, III. 548.
*Hydraulic* works in Netherlands, III. 545; in the fens of Lincolnshire and Bedfordshire, 545; in Tuscany, 545.
*Hydraulics,* importance of the knowledge of, I. 248.
*Hydrographical* labors of the National Observatory at Washington, III. 430.
*Hydrography,* importance of mathematics in, III. 513.
*Hygrometer,* the, as a travelling companion, II. 402, 413.
*Hyperborean region,* I. 41.

I.

*Iberia.* (See *Spain.*)
*Ice,* from Fresh Pond, Middlesex, Massachusetts, III. 92; benefits of the traffic in, 92; Babu Dwarkanauth Tagore's gratitude to America for, 93.
*Iceland,* Columbus a pilot between Bristol and, II. 435.
*Ignorance,* the evils flowing from, the strongest argument in favor of the diffusion of useful knowledge, I. 315, 330, 572, 607, 621, 631; II. 133, 204, 324, 416, 417, 512; III. 110, 128, 129; cause of the excesses of party spirit, I. 572; connection of, with poverty, 330; connection of, with crime, 330; II. 204.
*Iliad.* (See HOMER.)
*Illinois River,* II. 149.
*Illinois,* emigration to, from Kentucky, I. 205; internal improvements of, II. 149; agricultural machinery used in, III. 552, n.
*Imagination,* proper office of the, I. 358; III. 516; a subject of culture, II. 506; vagaries of, 274; modern works of, 504.
*Immigration,* effects of, Remarks at the Anniversary Meeting of the Association for the support of the Warren Street Chapel, Boston, 18th of April, 1852, III. 103–111.
*Immigration* to the United States, reflections on, III. 195–223. (See *Emigration; United States.*)
*Immortality,* its connection with mental improvement, II. 507.
*Implements of agriculture,* antiquity of the use of some of the, II. 468; how estimated by the ancients, 647; interest taken in, in England, 647; improvements in, 438; III. 551.
*Importance of Agriculture,* an Address before the New York State Agricultural Society, at its Annual Fair at Buffalo, 9th Oct., 1857, III. 537–567.
*Importance of Education in a Republic,* Remarks at Taunton, Massachusetts, 10th Oct., 1838, II. 313–324.
*Importance of the Mechanic Arts,* an Address before the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, 20th Sept., 1837, II. 238–255.
*Importance of the Militia,* an Address at the Anniversary dinner of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 6th June, 1836, II. 160–163.
*Importance of Scientific Knowledge* to Practical Men, being the substance of several addresses before institutions for scientific improvement, I. 246–282.
*Imprisonment for debt,* in Massachusetts, II. 203.
*Improvement* and neglect of opportunities contrasted, II. 345, 346.
*Improvements in Prison Discipline,* Remarks made at the annual meeting of the Prison Discipline Society in Boston, 30th May, 1837, II. 196–205.
*Improvements,* how made, II. 524–526; important ones yet to be made, III. 89.
*Incas of Peru,* last of the, I. 481.
*Independence,* Declaration of. (See *Congress; Declaration of Independence; United States of America.*)
*Independence Hall,* Philadelphia, Reception of Edward Everett in, 5th April, 1856, III. 412–416; ever to be carefully preserved, 644; second only to Mount Vernon as the sanctuary of American patriotism, 644.
*Independence* of the United States, moved by Richard Henry Lee, 7th June, 1776, I. 143. (See *Congress; Declaration of Independence; United States of America.*)
*Independents,* their origin, I. 57; origin of the title, 58, n.
*India,* voyage to, I. 296; passage to, across the Western Ocean, 49, 251; western passage to, sought by Columbus, II. 640; Hudson's voyage to, III. 423; success of the East India Company in, I. 434, 437; spread of Christianity in, 434, 437; possessions of England in, I. 65, 66, 279; warlike disposition of the natives of, controlled by British power in, 438; trade of, with Europe, I. 263; the Ko-hi-noor diamond brought from, II. 627; cottons of, imported largely into the United States, 1800–1815, III. 94; II. 392, 393; III. 357, 375; their poor quality and high price, 95, 367, 375; Abbott Lawrence determines that they shall be superseded by American cottons, 367, 368; condition of the inhabitants of, I. 422; contrasted with Christendom, II. 671; advance of civilization in, I. 437; cruel rites diminished in, 437; system of castes barely tolerated by the British government in, 437; diminution of wars in, 438; mission schools in, III. 93; importance to, of American ice, 93; referred to, I. 221; II. 371, 395, 397, 398, 404, 407, 410; III. 55.
*India rubber,* of recent introduction, III. 546.
*Indian Archipelago,* commerce of the United States with the islands of the, I. 53, 263; III. 261; referred to, 346.
*Indian corn* of the United States, II. 444, 648, 649; importance of, in the

United States, 475; the most valuable gold dug out of the earth, 648, 649; the indigenous growth of America, III. 404, 546, 558; supposed by some to have been known to the ancients, 558; vegetating quality of, I. 310; crop of, in the United States, III. 389.

*Indiana*, internal improvements in the State of, II. 149, 368.

*Indians of North America.*
- Aberginians, I. 224.
- "Aborigines," why so called, III. 126.
- Agriculture, but little known to the, II. 49, 279, 280; III. 127, 494.
- Ancestral traditions of the, II. 111.
- Antiquities of, III. 126, 493.
- Arts, unknown to, II. 70, 71; 279, 280; III. 234; value of, proved by the condition of the, II. 241, 244, 279, 280.
- Astronomy, unknown to, II. 279.
- Barbarism of, I. 338, 422.
- Boston, visited in 1837 by a delegation of, II. 256–261; visit of two to, in 1853, III. 233.
- Burial places of, III. 126.
- Canada, their invasions from, III. 84, 85, 126, 490.
- Character of, I. 636, 638–668; III. 493, 494.
- Chieftains of, III. 494.
- Christianity introduced among, I. 638, 663; III. 318.
- Civilization unfavorable to, I. 338, 384, 638, 641; II. 70, 71; III. 125, 234, 235, 236.
- Civilized man, in some points inferior to, II. 242, 243, 279, 280, 498; III. 494.
- Clothing of, II. 289, 290.
- Commerce of, II. 289.
- Condition of, in 1620, I. 61; II. 186, 241–244; III. 126, 234, 235; in 1852, III. 233, 234, 235, 236; an evidence of the value of arts and education to man, II. 241–244, 278, 280; III. 126.
- Connecticut River, tribes east of the, II. 114.
- Cotton, cultivated by, II. 49.
- Countenances, melancholy expression of their, III. 492.
- Currency of, II. 124, 125.
- Disappearance of, I. 338, 637; II. 114, 188, 278, 641; III. 125, 126, 234, 235, 236, 534, 643.
- Disease among, 1612–13, II. 115; III. 318.
- Drake's Book of the, II. 114, n., 261, n.
- Education, their condition an evidence of the value of, II. 278; III. 126, 493.
- Eliot, John, translates the Bible into the language of the Massachusetts, I. 663, 664.
- Eloquence of, II. 256, 259–261, 509
- Endurance of, I. 510.
- Epidemic among, 1612–13, II. 115; III. 318.
- Everett, Governor Edward, his address to, II. 256, 257, 258, 259.
- Fire-arms furnished by the French to, I. 387, 393; procured by, 638, 643, 646, 649.
- Food, obtained by, with difficulty, I. 284.
- French form alliances with, against the British settlers, I. 385, 387, 393, 394, 584, 585, 589; II. 51, 161, 233, 251; III. 126.
- Gookin's Historical Collections of the, II. 114.
- Greenville, treaty with, at, II. 59; III. 211.
- Habits of, I. 61, 284, 310, 414, 415, 416, 638–668; II. 71, 147; III. 493, 494.
- History of, involved in obscurity, III. 126, 493.
- Hospitality of, to the New England settlers, I. 255, 642; II. 258, 260.
- Hostility of, to the British settlers, I. 73, 74, 84, 213, 384, 385, 387, 392, 394, 539, 581, 584, 585, 589, 634–670; II. 114, 134, 155, 156, 161, 171, 187, 231, 233, 278; III. 126, 210, 247, 490, 643.
- Hunting of, I. 61, 284, 638.
- Immobility of, I. 310.
- Language of, John Eliot translates the Bible into the Massachusetts, I. 663; II. 115–118, 257, 258; III. 126, 493, 494.
- Local attachments of, II. 111.
- Massachusetts, tribes of, I. 73, 74, 170, 224, 539, 637, 638, 640, 642, 660, 663, 664, 668; II. 114.
- Merrimack River, tribes south of the, II. 114.
- Migratory life of, I. 61.
- Mounds of, III. 126.
- Mystery of their history. (See History, *ante.*)
- Mythology of, III. 493.
- Names given to places by, II. 113, 126.
- Occupations of, III. 493, 494. (See Habits of, *ante;* War, *post.*)
- Peace, their character in, I. 638–668.
- Pestilence among. (See Epidemic, *ante.*)

Philip, King, an eminent chieftain of, III. 494.
Physiological peculiarities of, III. 126.
Pilgrim Fathers, their treatment of the, I. 637, 638, 640, 642, 643, 660, 668.
Places, how named by, II. 113, 126.
Poetry of, II. 509; III. 493.
Political relations of, III. 493, 494.
Pontiac, an eminent chieftain of, III. 494.
Population of, in New England, in 1620, I. 61.
Rhetoric of, III. 493.
Rights of tenure of, I. 61.
Six Nations, treaty with the, in 1774, III. 642.
Smith, Captain John, his account of, II. 114.
Social economy of, III. 493.
Steamboat greatly surprises, I. 310.
Stoicism of, I. 310.
Tecumseh, an eminent chieftain of, III. 494.
Trade of the British settlers with, 1748–52, I. 385.
Traditions of, II. 111, 126, 493.
Treaties with, Record of, in the Virginia State Library, III. 642. (See Greenville, *ante;* Six Nations, *ante;* United States, *post.*)
Union, want of, among them, a fatal defect, III. 643.
United States, treaty with, II. 51; treatment of, by the, III. 638.
Virginia settlers attacked by, I. 581.
Wampumpeage of, II. 124, 125.
War, their character in, I. 638–668; II. 231, 233; III. 210, 247, 490, 643.
Washington City, visited by a delegation of, in 1837, II. 256.
Washington, General, defeats the French and, I. 589; enjoins amity between the whites and, II. 259.
Weakness, partly to be attributed to want of union among, III. 643.
Western settlers attacked by, I. 213; III. 211, 490.
Whites and, cannot live together, I. 638; II. 70, 71; III. 643.
Wigwams of, II. 509.
Writing unknown to, III. 493.
*Indians of South America*, their condition at the time of the invasion by the Spaniards, III. 234, 236, 493; cruelties towards, by Pizarro and Cortez, I. 637; relations of the, towards the government of the United States in 1836, according to John Quincy Adams, II. 167.
*Indies*, and the United States, I. 481; commerce of the United States with, 48; wealth of the, II. 604; wealth of, not to be compared with moral and intellectual wealth, 553.
*Indigo*, its native soil, I. 297; effect of, on social affairs, 274; taxed by Congress in 1789, II. 91.
*Individuals*, influence of, on national character, I. 11.
*Induction*, importance of the principle of, I. 619; Professor Henry on, II. 637.
*Inductive philosophy*, extension of, since the time of Lord Bacon, I. 616.
*Indulgences*, object of the sale of, III. 303; spirit in which their sale was denounced by Luther, I. 559; III. 303.
*Indus*, a wall between nations, II. 662; the inhabitants of its vicinity invade Greece, III. 492; referred to, I. 24, 427; II. 668; III. 558.
*Industry*, an honorable characteristic, II. 310; an indispensable element of success in life, I. 304; a road to wealth, II. 294, 301, 308, 521; honest, more gainful than dishonest craft, I. 288, 289; its dependence on philosophical principles, II. 619; private, should not be interfered with by governments or corporations, I. 259; effects on, of the employment of laborers by government, II. 535; legal protection necessary to stimulate, 75–99, 291, 292; III. 628; steam engine the life-spring of modern, II. 636; a variety of pursuits, an advantage to a community, 59.
*Infants*, in ancient times, often exposed to perish, III. 586.
*Infidels*, character of, I. 630; opinions of, injurious to society, II. 415.
Ingraham, Captain Joseph, visits the Pacific Ocean, III. 270.
*Inkerman*, III. 590.
*Inoculation* for the small-pox, introduced into Europe by Lady M. W. Montagu, and into Massachusetts by Dr. Z. Boylston, I. 583; controversy respecting in New England, in 1721, II. 25; prejudice against, 583; prohibited by law in Virginia, 583; still a matter of controversy, 24, 25.
*Inquisition*, the, one of the chief domestic causes of the decline of Spain, III. 204; horrid atrocities of, I. 156; II. 152; III. 204; craft of, with its victims, II. 488. (See *Galilei, Galileo.*)
*Insects* and vermin injurious to vegetation, II. 648; III. 550.
*Instinct*, chief difference between reason and, II. 506; in building nests, I. 413.
*Institutions*, human, their value, III. 226;

influence of, on national character, I. 11; division of, by natural boundaries, 11; popular, the cause of popular eloquence, 11; often perpetuate the spirit of an individual law-giver or reformer, 11; and events, which constitute the political life of a community, the second great division of political philosophy, III. 297.

*Institutions*, public, importance to their prosperity of a kindly disposition in the community in which they are situated, II. 341, 349.

*Instrumental power* in astronomical science, III. 433–435, 448, 449; great increase of, 461.

*Insurance*, marine, rapid growth of this interest after the Revolutionary war, III. 261, 271; how sometimes conducted in England, 262; antiquity of, 262; Lloyd's Coffee House, 262; importance of the study of writers on the law of insurance, 265; effects of the wars of the French Revolution on, 270, 271.

*Intellect*, the beauty of the, II. 517; capacities of the, 506. (See *Intellectual; Mind.*)

*Intellectual*, communion of all ages, its advantages, III. 120; energy, its tendency to increase its strength by exercise, I. 421; its diffusive character, and perpetuity of its reign, 421; equality by nature, the opinion referred to, 414; faculties, the exercise and development of, one of the chief objects of education, II. 497, 503, 505, 513; improvement, diffusion of knowledge favorable to, I. 609–627; meditations, value of, 123; philosophy, German works on, II. 549; power and excellence, have they borne their choicest fruits? 212, 223, 224, n., 506; Longinus and Cicero on, 224, n.; will be advanced by the discoveries of modern astronomy, 217; materials of, 217; increased by the contemplation of great objects, 217; effects of the discovery of America on, 217; progress, in the 15th century, III. 196; system, unity of force in the, II. 482; versatility, sometimes displayed in the same person, III. 456; and moral growth, no fixed proportion between, I. 628; no necessary antagonism between, 629; and physical principles, their necessary connection, 298–300, 373, 374.

*Intemperance*, the gradual approach of, I. 368; diminution in, occasioned by temperance societies, 369; a reproach to the United States, 440; cause of the great majority of the crimes committed in the United States, 369; cause of the greater part of the pauperism in the United States, 370; domestic tyranny and wretchedness caused by, 370–372; the greatest evil which afflicts humanity, 373; strikes at the ultimate principle of the constitution of man, 373; its shameful abuse of the bounties of Providence, 374; its injury to the health, 375; loss of property, honor, and manly independence among its results, 375; unchains the passions, devastates family peace, and ends in the ruin of the immortal spirit, 375; II. 529; III. 180; public opinion excited against, I. 375; energy and prudence with which it should be combated, 376. (See *Temperance.*)

*Interest on money*, an equitable recompense for the use of capital, II. 300; some comments on, III. 273, 274; opinion of Peter C. Brooks on, 274.

*Internal improvements*, dependence of, upon capital, II. 295; in the United States, I. 261, 262; II. 316; III. 638; opposed in the United States as unconstitutional, II. 96; prospects of, I. 265; in New England, in 1835, 668; extent of, in Ohio, 212.

*International alienation* in Europe, I. 32.

*International law*, origin of, III. 468; vast influence of, 24; obligations of commerce to, II. 292; respecting the right to newly discovered regions, III. 200, 201; should regulate the transition of colonies into a condition of independence, 346; principles of, applied by J. Q. Adams, II. 570.

*International system* of modern Europe, II. 192.

*Intolerance* and religious persecution, deplorable effects of, III. 204.

*Intuition*, office of, III. 516.

*Invalides*, Hospital of the, solemn funeral service in, in honor of Washington, III. 634.

*Invasion* of barbarous tribes, I. 410.

*Invasion*, countries which are subjected to, I. 152; hostile effects of, upon knowledge, 327.

*Inventive faculty*, importance of the, II. 62; commonness of, in the United States, 62, 65, 69–106, 238, 255.

*Inventors* in the useful arts entitled to the highest honors, II. 247, 248, 255; their laurels compared with those acquired by military achievements, 255; of modern times, 238–255; great increase of, III. 34; further ones to be anticipated, II. 253, 254.

*Iona*, ruins of, II. 377.

*Ionia*, ancient civilization of, I. 424; the poetry of, II. 403; Scriptural associations connected with, 403; present condition of, I. 51.
*Ionian gulf*, III. 558.
*Ionian Isles*, ancient history of, I. 424; steam-packets to, in 1839, II. 371; destination of, I. 170; referred to, II. 401, 402.
*Ipswich*, Massachusetts, loss of her patriots at the battle of Bloody Brook, I. 670.
*Ireland*, conquest of, by Cromwell, and his desire to people it with New England settlers, II. 122; English dominion in, 65; the misgovernment of, drives its inhabitants to America, I. 159; II. 193; the rising of 1789 in, retarded the progress of reform in, 194; prospects of the people of, 194, 195; the language of, 195; yearning of the emigrant from, toward his native land, 195; distress of the people of, in the famine of 1846–47, 533–539; extensive consumption of potatoes in, 534; efforts in, to abate the horrors of the famine of 1846–47 in, 535; emigration from to the United States caused by the famine of 1846–47, III. 216; geology of, II. 425; lament of, for Lafayette, I. 523.
*Ireland*, The Famine in, Remarks at Faneuil Hall, 17th February, 1847, II. 533–539.
*Irish*. (See *Ireland*.)
*Irish Charitable Society*, Speech at the public dinner of the, 17th March, 1837, II. 191–195.
*Iron*, manufactures of, in the United States, II. 54, 68; manufacture of, in Pennsylvania, 389; manufacture of, in Massachusetts, 65, 79–81, 82.
*Irrigation*, importance of, III. 543; Lord Ashburton's experiments in, in Hampshire, 544; the Duke of Portland's experiments in, at Clipstone, 544.
Irving, Washington, his "Life of Columbus" referred to, I. 155; his description of the first voyage of Columbus, III. 198; advantages of the perusal of the works of, II. 323; his works in England, 429; referred to, III. 179.
*Isabella the Catholic*, her encouragement of Columbus, III. 197; and Columbus compared, II. 362.
*Islam*, unbelieving hosts of, III. 586; and Christianity, contrasted, II. 672.
*Islands of the Blest*, I. 41.
*Isocrates*, not well styled "the Old Man Eloquent," II. 582.
*Italian language*, taught at Harvard University, II. 500, 501, 507.
*Italy*, ancient, governed by the Etrurians before the Roman ascendency, III. 450, 545; not the cradle of civilization, I. 337; ancient civilization of, 424; colonies of Greece in, 37; once the garden of Europe and the mistress of the world, III. 30; happy condition of the farmers of, as sung by Virgil, II. 186, 187; the fruits and scenery of, enjoyed by the Gothic invaders, III. 217; gladly receives the teachings of the Greeks who escape from the siege of Constantinople, I. 428; cities of, in the middle ages, and at the present day, evils arising from their want of a comprehensive nationality, III. 30; sufferings of a noble family of, II. 538; intellectual restoration in, III. 300; in the time of Leo X., I. 275; the literature of, in the middle ages, II. 215; contests of her modern republics, I. 572; II. 213; efforts of her petty republics to regain their political rights, I. 153; efforts for constitutional liberty in, 168; bureaucracy of the old *régime* in, Pref. viii.; the victim of military despotism, II. 662; modern wars in, III. 590; lament of, for Lafayette, I. 523; has no name which can rival that of Washington, III. 633; modern agriculture in, I. 450; palaces of, II. 209; books of, I. 627; olive gardens in, 265, 297; mendicity in, III. 579; the attractions of, II. 399, 400; enthusiasm of the scholar for, I. 65; feelings of the traveller in visiting, II. 401; American sculptors who have studied in, 461; contrasted with the United States, I. 401.
*Itchen*, the river, made to irrigate the lands of Lord Ashburton at Hampshire, III. 544.

J.

Jackson, Lieutenant-Governor, III. 620.
Jackson, General Andrew, campaigns of, against the Indians, III. 312; exhorts Mr. Munroe to "destroy the monster party," II. 591; his commendation of J. Q. Adams, 577; a candidate for the presidency of the United States in 1824, 578; elected President of the United States in 1828, 579; party spirit exhibited during the contest which resulted in his second election to the presidency in 1832, I. 378; his remark respecting the disputed North-Eastern Boundary question, II. 617; popularity in the North-East and West

of his decided measures in opposition to Nullification, I. 379; enthusiasm with which he was received in New England in 1833, 379; II. 143; his observations respecting the prosperity of New England, 143.

Jackson, Charles T., M. D., and the anæsthetic properties of ether, II. 530.

Jacob, Henry, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

Jackson, Jonathan, biographical notice of, II. 385–387; public offices held by, 386, 387.

Jackson, Patrick T., agency of, in the establishment of the cotton manufacture in the United States, I. 313, n.; II. 389; III. 368.

*Jacobins,* Danton denounces Lafayette at the club of the, I. 495; denounce Lafayette in the Assembly, 497, 498; denounced by Lafayette at the bar of the Assembly, 497; force the Tuileries, and insult and imprison the king, 497, 498; many of the, accept the splendid bribes of Napoleon, 508.

Jacobsen, Rev. Rutger, lays the corner-stone of the new church in Albany in 1656, III. 426; his daughter marries Jan Jansen Bleecker, the ancestor of Mrs. Blandina B. Dudley, the founder of the Astronomical Observatory in Albany, 426.

*Jamaica,* Dorchester soldiers at, in 1740, III. 329; conquest of, by the English, II. 122, 161; III. 336; Cromwell desires to remove Massachusetts colonists to, 122; threatened by Count d' Estaing, I. 481.

James I., King of England, grants to the British East India Company their first permanent charter, III. 425; his patent, April 10, 1606, for territory in North America, I. 219; the great men of his age, II. 311; his pedantry, 331; marries his daughter Elizabeth to Frederic the Elector Palatine, 643; a savage persecutor, III. 305; his cruel treatment of Sir Walter Raleigh, I. 159; reign of, II. 377, 426.

James II., King of England, some of the Whigs who rebelled against, settle in the North American colonies, III. 208; said to have sacrificed three kingdoms for a mass, 20; weakness of his ministry, I. 105; his reign, II. 377.

*James River,* Virginia, III. 643.

*Jamestown,* Virginia, settlement of, I. 38, 39, 205; III. 205, 636, 645; discouraging aspect of, the first twenty years after its settlement, 168.

*Janissaries,* revolt and destruction of, in 1825, III. 628; reforms and improvements in Turkey since their destruction, 628.

*Janus,* temple of, shut in 1763, III. 330.

*Japan,* II. 396.

*Japanese manuscript,* III. 508.

*Java,* commerce of, with the United States, II. 290.

Jay, John, United States Commissioner to France, II. 42; signs the treaty of peace with Great Britain, of 1783, II. 567; negotiates the treaty with Great Britain, of 1794, 93; his writings, III. 28.

Jefferson, Thomas, Eulogy on, 1st of August, 1826, I. 131–149; his death, 131; his sufferings and sacrifices for his country, 131; his birth and parentage, 138, 139; educated at William and Mary College, 140; his attainments as a scholar and lover of letters, 140; his first writings devoted to the cause of his country, 140; his "Summary View of the Rights of British America," 141; boldness of its spirit, and excellence of its execution, 141; his "Notes on Virginia" equally admired in Europe and America, 141; the fruits of his intellect exhibited in his extensive correspondence, 141; his legal education an excellent preparation for his patriotic labors, 141, 142; employed with Wythe and Pendleton in a revision of the laws of Virginia, 142; devotes his life to the service of his country, 142; takes his seat in the Continental Congress, 143; appointed on the committee to announce the Declaration of Independence to the world, 143; he pens the Declaration of Independence, 143; consequences of this instrument, and the glory which attaches to its author, 143; might have risen to great eminence under the British government, 144; discouragements in the path of patriotism, 144, 145; first Secretary of State of the United States, 145; his great public services, 145; political dissension between, and John Adams and his party, 133, 145, 146; succeeded by friendly relations, 133, 145, 146; his correspondence with John Adams, 146; his old age peaceful, active, and untiring, 146; his exertions in his last days for the benefit of the University of Virginia, 147; dignity of the closing scene, 147; veneration with which his memory will ever be regarded, 148, 149.

His early patriotic services, I. 396; placed first on the committee to prepare the Declaration of Independence, 10th

June, 1776, 568; II. 561, 579; III. 644, 646; author of the Declaration of Independence, I. 569; declares John Adams to have been the "Colossus of debate" on the Declaration of Independence, 144; II. 268; III. 615; retained in office by General Washington, II. 591; his commendatory letter to Vice-President Gerry respecting J.Q. Adams, in 1785, cited, 568; causes which contributed to his election to the Presidency of the United States, 573; his Inaugural Address, 4th March, 1801, in which he deprecates party spirit, cited, III. 638; the most important measures of his administration, I. 110; evidences which his writings afford of the services of Lafayette to the United States at the Courts of France and Spain, 1783–87, 483; his account of Lafayette's connection with the first measures of the French Revolution, 487, 520; offers to Lafayette the post of Governor of Louisiana, 508; his love of agriculture, 562; invents the hill-side plough, 562; his opinion that the African is naturally inferior to the white, combated, 178; his feelings in 1776 and in 1826 contrasted, I. 109; his old age should be rendered void of care, 109; his death about the time the preceding words were spoken, 109, n.; remarkable coincidence of his death on the same day with that of John Adams, 4th July, 1826, Pref. ix., 569; II. 269, 579; Faneuil Hall in mourning for, and an Oration on his death delivered by Daniel Webster, I. 136, 523; his services to his country, III. 68, 179, 230; his excellence as a writer, 179; not actuated by ambition, 11; Memoirs of, by President Kirkland, II. 139.

JEFFRIES, JOHN, M. D., in company with General Winslow finds the body of General Warren, III. 532.

*Jena*, effects of the battle of, upon Prussia, II. 337.

JENKS, WILLIAM, D. D., his Comprehensive Commentary on the Bible, etc., II. 139; his account of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 107, n.; his eulogy on the Hon. James Bowdoin, cited, III. 340.

JENNER, EDWARD, M. D., importance of his discovery of vaccination, I. 582; II. 524, 525, 526–632; slow degrees by which he proved his original conception of vaccination, 526.

*Jepthah and his Daughter*, sculptured by Mr. Augur, I. 323.

*Jerusalem*, perils of the re-building under Nehemiah, II, 233; destruction of, by Titus, I. 134; II. 98; sanctuary at, citation from Tacitus respecting, I. 395; Columbus's project to rescue, from the infidel, 157, 170; John Lowell, Jr., designs visiting, II. 407.

*Jewish Antiquities*, Palfrey's Lectures on, II. 139.

*Jews*, the perils of, during the re-building of Jerusalem under Nehemiah, II. 233; their avoidance of the triumphal arch of Titus, I. 134; their dispersions east and west, II. 667, 668.

JOB, a farmer, I. 445; his stock, 445.

"JOHN LOWELL, Jr., Memoir of," 31st Dec., 1839, II. 379–421. (See LOWELL, JOHN, Jr.)

JOHNSON, Mr., wounded on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

JOHNSON, Captain EDWARD, his "Wonder-working Providence" cited, I. 175, 184.

JOHNSON, ISAAC, a member of the Massachusetts Company, I. 223; his death, in 1630, 232.

JOHNSON, JOSHUA, consular agent of the United States at London, father-in-law of John Q. Adams, II. 571.

JOHNSON, Dr. SAMUEL, his mistaken estimate of the true character of the American Revolution, III. 11, 12; his idea of the basis of school government, II. 355; released by Richardson from arrest for debt, I. 27; knew little of comfortable family life, III. 39; characteristics of his style, and its former popularity, I. Pref. vii.; his works in America, II. 429.

JOHNSON, Judge WILLIAM, his estimate of the value of Whitney's cotton gin, I. 332; III. 551.

JOHNSTON, JAMES F. W., his "Chemistry of Common Life" cited, III. 565.

JOHNSTON, JOSIAH S., of Louisiana, defends a tariff, II. 103.

JONES, MARGARET, executed for witchcraft, in 1648, II. 129.

JONES, Sir WILLIAM, his learning, taste, and eloquence, I. 437; his definition of a State, 458.

JONES, Mr., suspected of witchcraft, II. 130.

*Jones's Hill*, Dorchester, beauty of the prospect from, III. 295.

JOSEPH, in Egypt, III. 450; quality of wheat placed by him in Benjamin's sack, 555.

JOSEPH II., Emperor of Germany, entertains Lafayette and the Duke of York, in 1785, I. 482.

JONSON, BEN, Shakspeare an actor in his plays, I. 26.

JOSSELYN, JOHN, account of Dorchester in his "New England's Rarities Discovered," III. 314.
*Judge*, duty of a, II. 319.
*Judges of England*, in the time of James I. and Charles the First, II. 487.
*Judgment*, importance of, I. 293; a subject of culture, II. 506.
*Judiciary Act*, the provisions of, opposed as unconstitutional, II. 96.
*Julian Alps*, the Austrians driven across, in the campaign of 1797, I. 506.
*Julian family*, I. 124.
*Julian period*, error of the, III. 438.
JULIUS, Dr., visits the prisons of the United States, II. 201.
JULIUS CÆSAR. (See CÆSAR.)
*July Fourth*, a memorable day in the annals of America, I. 39, 43, 103, 134, 135, 150, 151; II. 66; III. 637, 643–646; an important day in the annals of the world, I. 150; without a parallel in the history of nations, III. 644; John Adams's account of, in 1776, I. 568, 569, and in 1826, 135; importance of its due celebration, III. 631, 632; manner in which it should be celebrated, I. 568, 569; II. 268, 269, 270; its celebration not to be desecrated by exhibitions of party spirit, I. 570, 573; II. 55; III. 637, 638, 639, 645; Washington's first observance of, II. 270; a remembrancer of Washington, III. 632; the death of Adams and Jefferson on, an additional reason for the commemoration of, I. 569; II. 269. (See *Fourth of July*.)
*July Fourth*, Orations and Speeches, delivered on, by Edward Everett, 1st, 1826, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, "The Principle of the American Constitutions," I. 103–130; 2d, 1828, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, "The History of Liberty," 150–172; 3d, 1833, at Worcester, Massachusetts, "The Seven Years' War the School of the Revolution," 377–403; 4th, 1830, at Lowell, Massachusetts, Fourth of July at Lowell, II. 47–68; 5th, 1835, at Beverly, Massachusetts, "The Youth of Washington," I. 564–598; 6th, 1838, in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Fourth of July, 1838, II. 268–272; 7th, 1842, University of Cambridge, England, 431–434; 8th, 1853, at Faneuil Hall, Boston, "Stability and Progress," III. 224–231; 9th, 1855, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, Dorchester in 1630, 1776, and 1855, 292–354; 10th, 1858, at Faneuil Hall, Boston, "Washington Abroad and at Home," 631–636; 11th, before the Young Men's Democratic Club, Boston, The Fourth of July, 637–647.
JUMONVILLE, Captain, killed, 1754, I. 589; Washington deceived respecting the statement of the manner of his death, 590.
*June Seventeenth*, a memorable day in the annals of America, I. 39, 42, 163, 171, 205, 356, 362, 391, 394, 578; II. 137, 144, 164, 166, 308; a memorable day to the friends of liberty throughout the world, 164.
*June Seventeenth*, at Charlestown, Remarks at a public dinner, on the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, 17th June, 1836, II. 164–168.
JUNIA, her funeral, II. 283.
*Juniata*, iron of, II. 144.
*Jung Frau*, Mount, III. 581.
JUPITER, sacrifices to, II. 324; in Homer, III. 511.
*Jupiter*, the planet, at early morning, III. 458; his satellites discovered by Galileo, in 1609, II. 250; III. 425, 443; planets discovered between Mars and, II. 526.
*Jura*, Mount, III. 581.
*Juries*, in England, *temp.* James I. and Charles the First, II. 487.
*Jury*, trial by, importance of, II. 429; III. 539; value of the institution an argument for popular education, II. 318, 319; instance of stupidity of a witness before a, 319; antiquity of, in England, 315; trial by, carried to New England, 493; alteration in the mode of summoning, in Massachusetts, by the Act of Parliament of 1774, I. 533; extension of, on the American continent, II. 463; unsuccessful attempt to introduce it into France, I. 269.
*Justice*, its sound and certain administration essential to a state of civilized society, I. 301; III. 539; and truth, the indissoluble connection of, with national prosperity and greatness, II. 491.
JUSTINIAN, the reign of, II. 145.
JUVENAL, a favorite with J. Q. Adams, II. 589.

K.

KALB, Baron de, introduces Lafayette to Silas Deane, I. 464; lands in South Carolina with Lafayette, 468; killed at the battle of Camden in 1780, 464.
KALM, PETER, his "Travels into North America" cited, II. 92.
KANE, ELISHA KENT, M. D., his Northern explorations, and his lamented death, III. 520.

*Kansas*, people of, III. 347.

KEIMER, SAMUEL, a printer in Philadelphia, gives employment to Franklin, II. 36; employs Franklin as foreman, 40; sells to Franklin the Pennsylvania Gazette, 40.

KEITH, GEORGE, prosecuted for a libel in Philadelphia, II. 33, n.

KEITH, Sir WILLIAM, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1717, etc., encourages Franklin to set up a printing-office, II. 37; his ill-treatment of Franklin an index of his character, 39; referred to, 33, n.

KENNEDY, JOHN P., "Life of William Wirt," extracts from his, III. 283.

KENT, Chancellor JAMES, his Decisions, III. 70.

*Kentucky*, condition of, in 1748, I. 584; conquered and settled, II. 51; emigration from, westward, in 1824, I. 35; emigration from, to Illinois, in 1829, 205; rapid growth and prosperity of, in 1829, 205; population of, in 1830, II. 51.

KENYME, REUBEN, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

*Kenyon College*, Remarks at a public meeting in Boston, 21st May, 1833, on behalf of Education in the Western States, I. 344–353; objects of, 344.

KEOKUK, chief of the Sauk and Fox tribes, at Washington, in 1837, II. 256; at Boston, 30th October, 1837, 256–261; his little son, 259, 261; his speech at Boston in reply to Governor Everett, 259, 260.

KEPLER, JOHN, brings the theory of Copernicus into repute, I. 614, 623; lays the foundation on which Newton builds, 615; curious theories of astronomy and cosmogony entertained by, 615; his astronomical discoveries, II. 512, 634; III. 449; Dr. Small's account of his astronomical discoveries, I. 615; his "De Motu Martis" and "Astronomia Nova," 1609, III. 449, n.; referred to, I. 418; III. 464, 496, 520.

*Khargeh*, oasis of, II. 408.

*Khartoom*, capital of Senaar, II. 410.

KILBORNE, JACOB, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

KIMBALL, CALEB, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

*King*, name and office of, how regarded among the Greeks and Romans, I. 153.

KING PHILIP (sachem of Pokanoket), his War, 18th September (O. S.), 1675, fall of the Flower of Essex in, I. 634–670; his character, 644; III. 494; hostile towards the colonists, I. 644; number of his warriors in 1675, 646; number of his allies in 1675, 646; warlike character of his forces, 646; his skill in forming an alliance of tribes against the colonists, 647; his designs betrayed by Sausamon, his secretary, 647; commencement of his war, 648; foresees the destruction of his race, 648; settlements attacked by his warriors, 649–658; constantly goes disguised during the war, 652; services of the militia during the war, 391; II. 162; sufferings of the whites during the war, III. 595; defeated at Mount Hope, I. 658; killed by an Indian, and the war terminated, 659; his patriotism and noble defence of his wife and children, 659–663; his widow and son sold into West Indian slavery, 660; cruelty of this act, 660. (See *Bloody Brook*, the battle of.)

KING, DANIEL P., his interesting Address Commemorative of Seven Young Men of Danvers who were slain in the battle of Lexington, Salem, 1835, cited, I. 562.

KING, JOHN A., Governor of the State of New York, the worthy representative of a noble Massachusetts sire, III. 533; present at the Annual Fair at Buffalo, 9th of October, 1857, 537, 542.

KING, Rev. JONAS, American missionary at Athens, II. 403.

KING, Lord Chancellor PETER, an instance of a self-educated man, I. 249.

KING, JOSEPH, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

KING, RUFUS, minister of the United States to Great Britain, III. 533; his letter to Alexander Hamilton in 1797 respecting the English enthusiasm for the character of Washington, 633.

KING, WILLIAM R., Vice-President of the United States, Remarks in the Senate of the United States 8th December, 1853, on the Death of, III. 251–254; the excellence of his character, 251; his long connection with the Senate of the United States, 252; his distinguished qualifications for a presiding officer, 252; an acute and forcible debater, 252; his impartiality as a chairman, 252; Cicero's "*boni Senatoris prudentia*" applied to him, 252; his knowledge of parliamentary law, 252; his election to the Vice-Presidency, 253; hopeless character of his disease, 253; the unsullied reputation left by him, 253.

*King's Chapel*, Boston, History of, by the Rev. Dr. Greenwood, II. 139; church-yard of, III. 595.
*King's Mountain*, victory of the Americans at, III. 645.
*Kings*, the first of, a fortunate soldier, I. 117; the price which their subjects pay for their possession, 124–126; what they are in life, 126; in death, 126; Mr. Burke on, 126; America used as a city of refuge by fallen, 160; II. 375. (See *United States.*)
KINGSBURY, ELEAZER, wounded on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
KIRKLAND, JOHN T., D. D., President of Harvard College, his Life of Fisher Ames, and Memoir of Adams and Jefferson, II. 139; an excellent remark of, quoted, 569; his rebuke of censoriousness, III. 646.
KNELLER, Sir GODFREY, an address of Dryden to, II. 460.
*Knowledge*, human, what is it? I. 621; reasons for its pursuit, 309–328; a great means of happiness and usefulness, 309, 316, 317; "Knowledge is power," the axiom considered, 309; it gives man the mastery over nature, 310; its advantages best depicted by a consideration of the evils flowing from ignorance, 315; importance of, to working-men, 316–319; the plea of want of time to acquire, considered and refuted, 319, 320; professional men have often less leisure time than working-men, 320; winter evenings, choice seasons for acquiring knowledge, 321; transmission of, from generation to generation, 326, 327, 613; responsibility for its transmission, 327; sometimes destroyed by despotism, or by hostile invasion, 327; elevating influence of, II. 511; importance of the acquisition of, as a preparation for the liberal pursuits of life, II. 497; education favorable to, I. 609–627; books considered as the vehicle of, 625; extent of unwritten, 625, 626; pursuit of, under difficulties, II. 551; pursuit of, under difficulties, illustrated by the case of Elihu Burritt, II. 321–323.
KNOX, Major-General HENRY, serves in the American Revolution, I. 43, 396; III. 338.
KNOX, JOHN, II. 377.
*Ko-hi-noor* diamond, II. 627.
KOORSHOOD, PACHA, his hospitality to Mr. Lowell, II. 410.
*Koran*, the, contrasted with the Bible, II. 671, 672; repulsive and uninviting, 672; in Africa, III. 181; referred to, 299, 300.
KRUM, JOHN M., III. 486, n.
*Kurdistan*, Christians in the mountains of, III. 586.
KYRLE, JOHN, "the Man of Ross" celebrated by Pope, II. 471.

L.

*Labor*, man designed for both mental and physical, I. 283; imposition of, a merciful sentence, III. 558; necessity of physical labor proved, I. 283–285; instances of eminent men noted for their capacity of, 285; comprehensive meaning of the term, 286; pecuniary value of its results, 287; the basis of value, II. 52; importance of, to a community, 64; value of, in the United States, I. 262, 263; and capital, no necessary antagonism between, III. 135; alliance between capital and, II. 64, 67, 101; alliance between intelligence and, 65; a valuable auxiliary of science, I. 295; various branches of, encouraged by the publications of authors, 302; difference between, in a free country, and under a despotism, 52.
*Laborers*, instances of some eminent, I. 285.
*Laboring population* of different countries, II. 78, 79.
*Labrador*, rivers that flow into the Atlantic amidst the icebergs of, III. 487; possessions of Great Britain in, I. 289.
*Laconia*. (See *Mariana.*)
LAFAYETTE, GILBERT MOTIER DE, Marshal of France, defeats the Duke of Clarence at Baugé, in 1421, I. 459.
LAFAYETTE, MARIE PAUL JOSEPH GILBERT DE MOTIER, Marquis de, his early zeal for American freedom, I. 43, 465; at the surrender of Cornwallis, 396; inestimable services of, to the cause of American freedom, 43, 44, 98, 513; III. 25, 28, 209; second to none in the affections of Washington, 28; his recollections of Washington amidst the ruins of France, 634; his imprisonment at Olmütz, and Washington's intercession with the Emperor of Germany for his release, I. 44; his enthusiastic reception in the United States, in 1824–25, Pref. x., 98; II. 586; his visit to Washington City, in 1824, 579; present at Edward Everett's Oration at Harvard University, 26th Aug., 1824, I. 43, 465; Edward Everett's Address to,

43, 44; his visit to Mount Vernon, in 1824, 44; present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument, 17th June, 1825, 356; J. Q. Adams's Oration on, 1830, 8vo. II. 138; "Story of the Life of, as told by a Father to his Children," by Mrs. Farrar, I. 502, n. (See LAFAYETTE, Eulogy on.)

LAFAYETTE, Eulogy on, delivered in Faneuil Hall, Sept. 6th, 1834, I. 459–525; authorities for his life, 459; his remarkable career, 460, 508, 509; stern integrity of his adherence to the principles of liberty, 461, 508, 513, 514, 515, 518, 521; extraordinary combination of great and amiable qualities in his character, 461, 469, 470, 512–515, 519–524; his birth and lineage, 461; martial achievements of his ancestors, 461, 464; his education and marriage, 462; his wealth, 462, 463; declines an appointment at court, 462; becomes captain of dragoons, 462; interested in the American Revolution by the narration of the Duke of Gloucester, 462; communicates his determination to join the Americans to several friends, 463, 464; discouraged from joining the Americans by the Count de Broglie, 464; promised the rank of Major-General in the American army by Silas Deane, 465; persists in his resolution notwithstanding the want of encouragement by Franklin, Lee, and Deane, 46; resolves to purchase a vessel with supplies for the American army, 43, 465; visits the Marquis de Noailles in London, 466; his honorable conduct whilst in England, 466; passes three days with Franklin at Passy, 466; his arrest ordered by the king, 466; escapes to Spain, 466; arrested, again escapes, sails for America, and lands near Georgetown, South Carolina, 467; entertained at the residence of Major Huger, 468; arrives at Philadelphia, 468; his conference with Mr. Lovell, 468; appointed Major-General, 469, 493; reflections on this early promotion, 469, 470; is cordially received by Washington, 471; mutual affection of Washington and, 471, 472, 522, 523; correspondence of Washington and, 471, 472, 475; receives his commission, July 31, 1777, 472; attaches himself to the army as a volunteer, 472; is wounded at the battle of Brandywine, 472; his sufferings at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777–78, 515; designated to the command of an expedition into Canada in the winter of 1777–78, 472; his masterly retreat at Barren Hill commended by Washington, 473; appointed to lead the advance of the army at Monmouth in place of Lee, 473; resigns this command to Lee, 473; his bravery and skill at Monmouth, 473; joins General Sullivan at Rhode Island, 473; his valuable services during the campaign acknowledged by Congress, 473; complimentary resolutions of Congress, and presentation of a sword to him on his embarkation for France in January, 1779, 474; enthusiastic reception of, in France, 474, 475; he turns this enthusiasm to the advantage of America, 475–477, 479; the alliance with France, secured by him, the great turning-point of the fortunes of the Revolution, 475, 525; his correspondence with the Count de Vergennes and other French ministers, urging aid to America, 477; he secures the aid of the army of Rochambeau, 477; he returns to America in 1780, 477; at West Point, at the scene of the treachery of Arnold, 477; marches to Portsmouth, Virginia, 477; his masterly operations in Virginia in the summer of 1781, 478, 479; his bravery at the siege of Yorktown, 480, 482; he returns to France in 1781, 480; resolutions of Congress in his honor, 480; his enthusiastic reception in France, 480; effects of his continued advocacy of the American cause, 480, 481; his prospective operations against the British, 481; he first communicates to Congress the news of the peace, 481; he revisits America in 1784, 481; received with acclamations of joy and gratitude, 481; his reception at Faneuil Hall, 481, 482, 522, 523; he makes a tour in Germany in 1785, 482; received with great distinction, 482; entertained by the Emperor of Germany and by Frederic the Great, 482; his efforts on behalf of the Protestants in France, 482; strives to promote the education of the slaves with a view to their eventual emancipation, 482; his estates confiscated during the French Revolution of 1789, 482, 507, 508; invited to place himself at the head of a popular government in Holland in 1787, 483; his services to the United States at the Courts of France and Spain from 1783–87, 483; his agency in the French Revolution to be commended, 485, 495; reforms proposed by him in the Assembly of the Notables, and in the assemblies of Auvergne

and Brittany, 487; he demands the convocation of the States-General, 487, 525; reforms advocated by him in the States-General, 487; organizes the National Guards, 488, 489; he preserves the peace of Paris by his influence as Commander of the National Guards, 1789–91, 488, 520, 525; clothed with the powers of the state, 488–520; seeks to reform the criminal jurisprudence of France, 489; an incident in his history in 1789 which has been misrepresented, 489–492; his conduct at Versailles in 1789, 490–492; refuses all titles and all pecuniary compensation from the French Revolutionists, 492; resigns his title of nobility, 493, 525; retains his American military title, 493; declared Major-General of the Federation of 1790, 495; takes the oath to the new Constitution and keeps it, 495; denounced by Danton on account of the escape of the royal family, 495; difficulties of his position, 495, 496; resigns his command of the National Guards in 1791, 496, and in 1830, 521; appointed to the command of a French army, 497; hastens to Paris, denounces the Jacobins, and strives to secure the safety of Louis XVI., 498; returns to his army at Compiégne, 498; denounced in the Assembly and acquitted, 498; his arrest ordered by the Assembly, 499, 513; escapes to Liége, and is imprisoned by the Prussian government in the dungeons of Magdeburg, 1792, 499, 513; transferred to the Emperor of Germany, and immured in the castle of Olmütz in Moravia, 499; sentenced to perpetual imprisonment at Olmütz, 499; his barbarous treatment at Olmütz, 499; his health declines, 500; plan of Bollman and Huger to rescue him, its failure, and Lafayette's return to his prison, 501; treated with additional severity, 503; imprisonment of his wife and murder of his relatives during the Reign of Terror, 503; his letter of acknowledgment to Col. Thomas H. Perkins for his services to his son, 504, n.; ineffectual efforts to obtain his liberation, by his wife, General Fitzpatrick, Colonel Tarleton, Wilberforce, Fox, and General Washington, 505, 506; released through the agency of Napoleon, September 23, 1797, 506, 507; he returns to France and seeks the retirement of Lagrange in 1799, 507; refuses Napoleon's request that he should enter the Senate, 507; votes, in a letter to Napoleon, against the proposed life Consulship of the latter, 507, 514, 520; refuses the legion of honor, 507; declines the post of Governor of Louisiana offered to him by President Jefferson, 507; reflections on his retirement at Lagrange and the vicissitudes of his fortunes, 508; his character contrasted with that of Napoleon, 508; takes the helm of state after the overthrow of Napoleon, 509, 514; proposes the abdication of Napoleon, 510, 520; his patriotic efforts at the tribune, 510, 520, 522, 523; invited by the Congress of the United States to visit America, and a ship of the line placed at his service, 511, 515; declines national conveyance, 511; arrives at New York with his son, G. W. Lafayette, August 15th, 1824, 511; received with unbounded enthusiasm in every part of the country, 482, 511, 512, 515, 521; his triumphal progress through the United States the most impressive event in the page of history, 511, 512, 515; his enthusiastic reception at Boston, 522, 523; his address to the people of Boston, 522; welcomed by Edward Everett at Harvard College, August 26, 1824, 43, 44, 465; reflections on his character, as Mr. Everett saw him in Paris in 1815, 514; he returns to France and advocates reform in the Chamber of Deputies, 515; enthusiastic reception of, in his native town in 1829, 515, 516; placed at the head of the Revolutionists in 1830, 517; value of his services in preventing a sanguinary revolution in 1830, 517, 521; recreates the National Guard in 1830, 518, 521; could have been placed at the head of a republican government, but decides for an hereditary monarchy, in 1830, 518, 521; his insensibility to the love of power or money, or the passion for place, 518, 521; saves the lives of the guilty ministers of Charles X., 517, 518; secures the coronation of Louis-Philippe as a constitutional monarch, 518; his alarming illness, 519; the Chamber of Deputies instruct their President to inquire after his health, May 19, 1834, 519; his death, May 20, 1834, in his 77th year, 519; is buried by the side of her who had shared his love of liberty, his triumphs, his dungeon, and his undying renown, 519; a summary review of his character as illustrated by his life, 519–521; some reflections on the assertion made by some, that Lafayette was not a *great*

man, 519–521; unbounded confidence of Washington in his conduct and courage, 519, 520; his military genius, 521; thrice refused a kingdom, 522; he despised greatness of the false kind, 522; a worthy disciple of Washington, 522; lamented by the friends of liberty throughout the world, 523; a noble example to the young men of America, 523; his distinguishing characteristic, the love of liberty, 523, 524; his character and conduct at the most critical period of his career correctly appreciated and well described by M. Thiers in his "History of the French Revolution," 525.

LAFAYETTE, Marchioness de, her exemplary character, I. 462, 519; sends her husband from her side to fight for freedom, 505; thrown into prison during the Reign of Terror, 503; her life saved by the downfall of Robespierre, 503; her anxiety respecting the fate of her son, 503; escaped from the dungeon of Robespierre, she hastens with her daughter to share the dungeon of her husband, 504, 505, 513; her affecting appeal to the Emperor of Germany for the liberation of her husband, 505; her health suffers from the effects of merciless imprisonment, 506. (See LAFAYETTE, Eulogy on.)

LAFAYETTE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, anxiety of his mother respecting his fate during the Reign of Terror, I. 503; through the influence of Mr. Joseph Russell and Colonel Thomas H. Perkins is permitted to leave France, 504; conveyed by Mr. J. Russell to Havre, and thence shipped to Boston, 1792, 504; remains an inmate of General Washington's family until the liberation of his father, 504; accompanies his father to the United States, 15th Aug., 1824, 511; officially addressed by the President of the Chamber of Deputies respecting the health of his father, 19th May, 1834, I. 519. (See LAFAYETTE, Eulogy on.)

LAFITAU, a Jesuit missionary, discovers ginseng in America, III. 547.

*Lagrange*, France, Lafayette retires to, on his release from imprisonment, I. 507, 508.

*Lake Cayuga*, II. 148.

*Lake Champlain*, Washington at, in 1784, II. 153; referred to, I. 541.

*Lake, Crooked*, II. 148.

*Lake Erie*, connected with Albany, I. 262; referred to, II. 149, 150, 368.

*Lake George*, Washington at, in 1784, II. 153; battle near, in 1755, 251; referred to, I. 392.

*Lake Huron*, II. 368.

*Lake Michigan*, II. 149, 369, 371; III. 635.

*Lake Oneida*, II. 148.

*Lake Ontario*, I. 392; II. 148; III. 643.

*Lake Otsego*, Washington at, in 1784, II. 153.

*Lake Seneca*, II. 148.

LALLY-TOLENDAL, the Count de, his efforts for the liberation of Lafayette, I. 500.

LAMARTINE, his history of the French Revolution, III. 28.

LAMBERT, RICHARD, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

*Lancashire*, England, weaving in, II. 427.

LANCASTER, family, I. 124.

LANCASTER, JOSEPH, rival pretensions of Bell and, I. 420.

*Lancaster*, Massachusetts, destroyed by the Indians during King Philip's War, 1675, I. 645, 652, 657, 665; referred to, II. 115, 340.

*Lancaster*, Pennsylvania, treaty held with the Indians at, 4th July, 1774, III. 642; trade of, with the Indians, 643.

*Land*, feudal tenure of, II. 446; the tenure of, an exponent of the political condition of a country, 186.

*Landed property* in Europe, how acquired, II. 293; according to Edmund Burke, the firm base of every State government, III. 560.

*Landlords*, their duty to the public, III. 40.

LANE, Chief Justice EBENEZER, his donation to Harvard College Library, II. 118, n.

LANE, JOB, wounded on the day of the Battle of Lexington, I. 563.

LANGDON, JOHN, Governor of New Hampshire, III. 249.

*Language*, its use as a system of visible and audible signs of thought, the great prerogative of our nature as rational beings, III. 46; its character, office, and importance, 507–512; dead languages, propriety of the term? 507; is the *word* essential to the existence of the *idea?* 507; the revealer of thought, 507, 508; the admirable properties of, II. 208; imperfection of, 216; will be exalted by the discoveries of modern astronomy, 217; value of the study of, 508, 510; John Horne Tooke on, 508, n.; Dugald Stewart on, 508, n.; community of, its effects, III. 226; no

charm like that of the mother tongue, I. 32, 33; that of painting and sculpture universal, II. 459, 460.

*Language*, English, not always well read and well spoken by its teachers, 350; Dr. R. G. Latham's work on, III. 220, n.; literature and eloquence of, II. 415; supposed loss of, 432; a bond between England and the United States, 437. (See *England; United States.*)

*Languages*, division of, by natural boundaries, I. 11; multiplication of, has impaired the international sympathy in the progress of letters, 29; importance of their acquisition, III. 504, 505; taught in, at Harvard University, II. 500, 501, 507; importance of their acquisition urged by Franklin, 619, 620; Franklin's division of, according to professions, 621; learned, the knowledge of, should be preserved in the mind of the student, 504, 505; study of, as compared with that of the mathematics, 508–513; of the Indians of North America, highly artificial and complicated structure of, III. 493.

*Languedoc*, III. 581.

*Lanterns*, in the steeple of the North Church, Boston, I. 81, 82, 163; answered by those in the steeple of the Church in Charlestown, 163.

*Laodicea*, ruins of, II. 403.

La Place, Pierre-Simon, Marquis de, his genius, I. 324; the perfector of the Newtonian philosophy, II. 264; III. 453; his Mécanique Céleste translated by Bowditch, II. 264, 428; III. 429; the probable influence of, upon the muse of Milton, II. 219; obligations of the navigator to, I. 296; referred to, 418.

*Laplander*, the inferiority of the, III. 174.

*La Plata*, I. 70.

Laquedem, Isaac, a fitting text for, III. 240.

Larkin, Deacon, I. 82.

La Salle, descends the Mississippi in 1682, III. 488.

Latham, Robert G., M. D., his work on the English language, III. 220, n.

*Latin language*, extensive use of the, in ancient times, II. 668; preserved by Christianity, 670; version of the Bible in, 668; dictionaries of, 548; classics of, 548; extends the civil law over Europe, 463; the educational language at the commencement of the Reformation, I. 604–606; former prevalence of its use among writers, and evils and advantages of its use and its disuse, 29–31; advantages of, II. 504, 505; Hume on the, 463, 464; its value, according to Franklin, 620; limited knowledge of, generally acquired at school, 354; very imperfectly taught in the American public schools about 1800, 600; III. 75, 357; as taught at Harvard University, 500, 501, 507.

*Latitude*, connection of, with the products of the earth, II. 491; determined by astronomical observation, III. 439, 441.

*Latium*, III. 559; farms of, 560.

Latour-Maubourg, M., one of the companions of Lafayette's imprisonment, at Olmütz, I. 502.

*Launch of the "Defender,"* Remarks on the occasion of the, at the residence of Mr. Donald McKay, 28th July 1855, III. 361–364.

Lauzun, Duke de, at the siege of Yorktown, I. 479.

Lavoisier, Antoine Laurent, rival pretensions of Priestley and, I. 420; referred to, III. 500.

*Law*, its learning, its philosophy, fictions, and technicalities, I. 299; the technical routine of the profession of, does not tend to liberalize the mind, 142; the corner-stone of modern civilization, III. 628; prevails even in Turkey, 628; and in Africa, 181; the sound and certain administration of, essential to a state of civilized society, I. 301; supremacy of, essential to political freedom, II. 429; connection of the study of mathematics with the study of, 511.

*Law*, the civil, extended over Europe, II. 463.

*Law of England*, closely connected with the history of the liberty of England, I. 141; constitutional, 141; common, 141; importance of Blackstone's Commentaries in the study of, 612, 613; its use of the Latin language for the preservation of its records, 30, 31; it adopts the English language, 31; Corn, of 1842, II. 445.

*Law of Nations*, vast influence of the, III. 24; principles of, applied by J. Q. Adams, II. 570; referred to, III. 200, 201.

*Law of Nature*, definition of, by the Roman jurists, 100; referred to, I. 217.

*Laws of nature*, by whom discovered, II. 633, 634; the discovery of, an enlargement of the domain of science, 634.

*Laws*, attention to, the first concern of a people, I. 15; importance of good, II. 72, 75; for the protection of arts and industry, 77.

*Laws of the United States*, importance of the study of the, by Americans, I. 308.
*Laws of Virginia*, revised by Jefferson, Wythe, and Pendleton, 1776–77, I. 142.
*Law-giver*, his spirit often perpetuated by codes and institutions, I. 11.
*Law School* at Cambridge, Massachusetts, II. 496; Mr. Justice Story's connection with, 496.
*Law schools* in the United States, I. 600.
*Lawyers*, the profession of, essential to a state of civilized society, I. 302; natural aptitude for the profession of, will not render unnecessary special preparation for, II. 345; a first-rate one rarely met with, 350; qualities requisite to constitute a great, I. 299; contrast between an upright counsellor and a wicked pettifogger, III. 470; advantage of Greek and Latin to, II. 504, 505; languages which should be studied by, 621; a large proportion of the most distinguished of the profession in England educated at Cambridge, 511; the busy life of successful, I. 320.
*Lawrence*, Massachusetts, neighborhood of, improved by manufactures, III. 154, 248, 368.
Lawrence, Mr., of Groton, a member of the committee of the Massachusetts legislature on lotteries, in 1821, III. 279, n.
Lawrence, Abbott, Remarks at a public meeting in Faneuil Hall, 20th Aug., 1855, on occasion of the Decease of, III. 365–373; his death lamented at home and abroad, 365; his great and excellent qualities, 365, 366, 373, 374; Edward Everett's forty years' intimacy with, 365; his excellent description of Commerce, 366; his success in business, 367, 374; his probity, 367; not afraid of bold and novel projects, 367, 378; his early interest in cotton manufactures in the United States, 367, 368, 375; his early interest in railroads, 368; his aid to academies and schools, 369, 379; his Scientific School at Cambridge (the first of the kind in the United States), 369, 379; Prof. Peirce's testimony to its eminent success, 380; his official posts and public services, 370, 371, 377; declines a seat in General Taylor's Cabinet, 371, 377; hesitates about accepting the mission to London, 371; his regard to truth, 371; his personal characteristics, 372, 373, 380, 381; his popularity as minister to London, 371, 377, 378; his hospitality and appropriate speeches, 371; his beneficence, 371, 378, 380; a remark of John Quincy Adams respecting Col. Perkins, of Boston, applied to Mr. Lawrence, 372; his bequests, 373; Mr. Everett's Obituary Notice of him, 374–381; his vigor and judgment, as a merchant, 375, 376; his predictions of the success of the American cotton manufacture verified, 376; his lively interest in American affairs, 376; devoid of political ambition, 376, 377; thought of as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, 377; his principles as a public man, 378; the patriotic services of his father, Major Samuel Lawrence, 378; a large contributor to benevolent institutions, incorporate charities, and private objects, 371, 378, 379; contributes to the Warren statue, 528; his love of books, paintings, and works of art, 380; his courtesy, affability, and hospitality, 380; abounds in offices of kindness, 380, 381; his religious character, 381; his excellent Christian example, 381; considered as a son, a brother, a husband, and a father, 381; the closing scene, 381. (See Lawrence, Amos, and Abbott.)
Lawrence, Amos, his philanthropy, II. 603; every day of his life was a blessing to some one, III. 381; his lamented death, 375.
Lawrence, Amos and Abbott and Company, great reputation of the house through the Union and the world, III. 375.
Lawrence, Major Samuel, (father of Amos and Abbott Lawrence,) his services in the Revolutionary war, III. 378.
Lawrence, Samuel, the artist, brings a letter from Thomas Carlyle to Edward Everett, III. 483.
Layard, Austin H., his excavations at Nineveh, III. 14. (See *Nineveh*.)
*Learned languages*, the knowledge of, should be preserved in the mind of the student, II. 504, 505; study of, as compared with that of the mathematics, 508–513; importance of their acquisition urged by Franklin, 620, 621; as taught at Harvard University, 500, 501, 507.
*Learned men*, formerly a class by themselves, I. 624, 625.
*Learning*, superiority of, to hereditary rank and military power, I. 407; eminent instances of, in early times, — Beda, Alcuin, Roger Bacon, 407, 408; in early times the instrument of tyranny, 407; now the instrument of reform,

407; formerly secluded from the world, 625; its diffusion in modern times, 408; a preparation for the practical duties of life, 408; effects of, 414–418; cannot be inherited, each must learn for himself, 418; of ancient nations, compared with their present intellectual condition, 424, 425; among the Greeks, and its effects on her political spirit, 427; absence of, among the nations on the Nile and the Euphrates, 427; and literary culture imported into North America by the early settlers, III. 495–497; its early fruits, astonishing results, and rapid growth in the United States, 497.

*Leather*, used for men's clothing in England in early times, II. 299; importance of the manufactures of, I. 444; manufactures of, in the United States, II. 54, 68.

*Lechmere's Point*, I. 84.

*Lectures*, public, advantageous as assistants to study, II. 632; in great favor in the United States, I. 601; II. 379–383; in Boston, 379–383; reflections on, 380–382; character of the Lowell Lectures, 381–383, 416, 417, 418, 456, 457. (See *Lowell Lectures.*)

LEDYARD, JOHN, his Life, by Jared Sparks, II. 139.

LEE, Colonel, of the Committee of Safety of Massachusetts, his narrow escape 19th April, 1775, I. 85, 550.

LEE, ARTHUR, sent commissioner to France in 1776, II. 41, 563; appointed resident minister at Madrid, 564; confers with Lafayette respecting the intention of the latter to join the Americans, I. 465; his patriotic services, 139.

LEE, Major-General CHARLES, a veteran in the French War, and in the battles of the Revolution, I. 392; declines the command of the advance of the army at Monmouth, and subsequently resumes it, 473; Washington encounters him retreating from Monmouth, II. 271.

LEE, RICHARD HENRY, a member of the Continental Congress, I. 144; offers resolutions in Congress, June 7th, 1776, for the assertion of Independence, 143, 567; his patriotic services, 139.

LEES, the, their revolutionary services, I. 108; their eloquence, 108.

*Legal fiction*, Mr. Burke's instance of one, I. 120–122; referred to, 142.

*Leghorn*, obligations of, to commerce, II. 305; steam-packets to, 371.

*Legion of honor*, the cross of the, refused by Lafayette, I. 507.

*Legion*, Roman. (See *Roman legion.*)

*Legislation*, required in aid of public schools, III. 76.

*Legitimacy*, the same as "divine right," I. 112.

LEIBNITZ, GODFREY WILLIAM, his use of Latin, I. 29; rival pretensions of Newton and, 419; referred to, 297.

*Leicester*, England, sheep of, II. 466; manufactures of, exported to America, 446.

LEICESTER, Lord, his outlay for improving his light soils in Norfolk, and his success, III. 150, 542.

*Leisure* for reading, enjoyed as much by business men as by professional men, II. 321.

*Lemnos*, in 1818, III. 626.

*Lenses*, difficulty of constructing perfect ones, III. 409.

LEO X., his age a brilliant era, I. 276.

*Leoben*, conferences at, in 1797, I. 506.

*Leominster*, Massachusetts, the axe manufacture of, II. 145.

LEONIDAS, his stern patriotism, I. 77; and his associates, 359.

LESLIE, CHARLES, the paintings of, II. 461.

*Letters*, almost useless to the first inventors, I. 426; connection of, with civilization, II. 463; in ancient countries, I. 425; in the time of Cicero, 425; revival and diffusion of, 154, 155. (See *Greece; Rome.*) Agency of Luther in the revival of, 604, 605; community of, II. 423, 426, 428, 429, 431, 432, 433, 437, 439, 447, 448, 451, 462, 463, 464, 465; letters, freedom, and religion, a life-spring of immortality in, I. 428.

"*Letters on Public Characters,*" by William Sullivan, II. 139.

*Lettres de cachet*, in France, a frightful engine of tyranny, I. 485; their suppression demanded by Lafayette, 488.

*Levant*, the islands of the, I. 170; III. 55.

LEVERETT, Captain JOHN, Governor of Massachusetts, Cromwell's arguments with, to induce the people of Massachusetts to remove to Jamaica, II. 122.

LEVERRIER, URBAN JEAN JOSEPH, on the discovery of Neptune, II. 526, 531; his delight at the discovery, III. 452; on the discovery of new stars, II. 531; III. 460.

LE VIELLARD, M., a friend of Franklin, II. 3.

LEWIS, ALONZO, his History of Lynn cited, II. 133, 139.

*Lexington*, Battle of, an Oration delivered 19th (20th) April, 1835, at Lexington, I. Pref. vi., 526–563; survivors of the, present, at Edward Everett's Oration, 1835, 526, 527, 554. (See *Lexington, Massachusetts.*)

*Lexington*, Massachusetts, battle of, I. 526–563; survivors of, in 1835, 526, 527, 554; evidences of patriotic spirit which preceded the battle of, 526, 527; importance of, to the cause of American liberty, and to all future time, 527, 528, 558, 559; III. 335–337; early vindication by its people of the rights of the colonies, decisions on the Stamp Act, foreign commodities, duty on tea, town tax, military defence, etc., I. 535–537; instructions to the representative of, in 1772, 536; represented in the Provincial Congress, in 1774, 536; able anti-revolutionary documents of, 536; its sons accustomed to military service, 539, 540; inhabitants of, killed in the French war, 1757, 540, 541; in possession of the British, and famous exclamation of Samuel Adams on the Nineteenth of April, 1775, 547; bravery of her sons on the 19th of April, 1775, 547, 559, 654; III. 632; alarm bells rung at the approach of the British to, 19th April, 1775, 549, 550; the militia assemble on Lexington common, 86, 91, 551, 552; disparity in numbers of the British and the Americans, 87; skirmish with the British and its results, 87, 553; the killed and wounded in the battle of, 204, 397, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 560, 561, 562; incidents of the battle, 555, 556; agonizing scenes in, June 19th and 20th, 1775, 556, 557, 558; the battle of, the opening of the Revolutionary drama, 34; news of the battle of, how received in England, II. 655, 656; Daniel P. King's Address on, and Elias Phinney's History of the battle of, 101, 562; references to the battle of, 82, 84, 94, 98, 99, 103; II. 169, 310, 654; III. 330; Normal School at, II. 340; Cyrus Peirce, Principal of the Normal School at, 358; Normal School at, transferred to Westfield, Massachusetts, 340, n.

*Lexington*, Kentucky, Speech delivered at a public dinner given to Edward Everett at, 17th June, 1829, I. 198–206; its hospitality, 198, 203; why so named, 34, 204; Transylvania University in, its usefulness, 203; its destruction, 203.

*Leyden*, John Robinson's Church removes to, in 1609, I. 57, 220; III. 424; hardships experienced by the Pilgrim Fathers at, according to Mr. George Sumner, II. 484; first movements of the Pilgrims at, in 1618, 642; Puritans at, in 1620, 328; the Pilgrims at, emigrate to America, I. 159; J. Q. Adams at the University of, in 1780, II. 566; fame of the University of, in 1780, 566.

*Libels*, anonymous in newspapers, the contemptible character of, I. 290.

*Liberia*, its success in the suppression of the slave-trade, I. 334, 336, 342, 435; III. 172, 173; rapid progress of, I. 342; its civilization of the natives, III. 176, 183; its commerce, its republican government, its courts of justice, schools, churches, lyceums, its diplomatic relations, and Christian spirit, 183.

*Liberty*, its preservation, the great object of life in civilized communities, I. 602; how often established, 608, 609; soil and climate favorable to, II. 649; education favorable to, I. 602–609; betrayed by superstition, 603, 604; how a nation is to be prepared for, 535; muniments of, II. 429; dangers of, in peace, 188; influence of, in developing the energy of a nation, 52, 53; obligations of, to commerce, III. 468; history of constitutional, I. 107, 108; cause of, retarded by the fear of the excesses of its friends, 517, 518; anarchy, the great foe of, 609; and equality, what they meant in France during the Revolution of 1789, 483; services of Lafayette in the cause of, II. 459–524; cause of, not deemed hopeless by Lafayette in the darkest hour, 508; principle of, in France, in 1829–30, I. 516–518; hereditary love of, in the Anglo-Saxon race, 382; in Great Britain and the United States, II. 429; in England, its history closely connected with that of the law of England, I. 141; obligations of, to the Puritans, II. 487, 488, 489; obligations of, to the Pilgrim Fathers, 329, 332, 425, 641; III. 239, 242; the English Revolution of 1688, a triumph to the cause of, II. 642; the greatest triumph of, has been in America, 644; the American Revolution the greatest work recorded in the annals of constitutional, 384; the progress of, promoted by the example of the United States, 158, 159; cause of, advanced by the prosperity of those who have escaped from tyranny and settled in America, II. 194; prospects of, in Europe, in 1848, II. 644; duty of the friends of, in America, to the

friends of, in Europe, 645; has it advanced in Europe since the arrival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth? 643, 644. (See *Liberty*, the History of.)

*Liberty*, the History of, an Oration delivered at Charlestown, 4th of July, 1828, I. 150–172; the free of all climes and nations are themselves a people, 150, 151; the theme peculiarly an American one, 151; character of the liberty of Greece and Rome, 152; the want of the representative principle a fatal defect in their economy, 152; makes no firm progress in the ancient States, 152; the ancient Greeks and Romans taught the necessity of an elected executive, 152; their views of the name and office of a king, 152; how the Greeks used the words "tyrant" and "monarch," 153; decline of, at Rome, 153; decline of, in Greece, 154; effects of the discovery of the art of printing, the religious reformation, and spirit of maritime discovery on the progress of, 154; fate of, in Europe, sealed by the establishment of standing armies, 154; ancient and modern forms of political servitude henceforth combined, 154; abject tone of the people of Europe in the beginning of the 16th century, 155; state of, in England, in the 16th century, 155; hope of, lost in Europe, 155; prospects of better things, 155; importance of the Discovery of America to the progress of freedom, 155–157, 165; the cause of, greatly promoted by the character of the early settlers of America, and the diversity of their nationality, 158–162; importance of a representative republic to, 162; discouraging prospects for, immediately after the termination of the Revolutionary War, 165; the adoption of the Constitution of the United States a great step in the progress of, 167; the excesses of the French Revolution a great injury to the cause of, 167; efforts for constitutional, in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, several of the German States, South America, and Greece, 168, 169; the progress of, may be arrested by temporary obstacles, but it must advance and finally triumph over oppression, 168; the public opinion of the civilized world an irresistible ally of, 168; cheering prospects of, at the termination of the first quarter of the nineteenth century, 169, 170; responsibility resting upon the citizens of the United States to preserve and transmit the principles of, 170–172.

*Liberty county*, Georgia, III. 319.

*Libraries*, Public, importance of good ones, in common schools, II. 226, 321, 609, 611; in Boston, 311. (See *Library*, the Public, of Boston.) In the United States, in 1858, III. 629; of Florence, rich in valuable editions of the ancient classics, 450; Bibliothèque du Roi, at Paris, II. 546; of the British Museum, 546; circulating, as instruments of education, I. 610. Private: of Harvard College, II. 522, 546–550; of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 108; of gentlemen at Cambridge, Massachusetts, 549, 599; of Mr. Thomas Dowse. (See Dowse, Thomas.) Washington University, of Missouri, exhorted to collect an ample, III. 522.

*Library*, the Public, of Boston, a Speech delivered at its Dedication, 1st of Jan., 1858, III. 603–614; benefits to be reasonably anticipated from the institution, 603, 614; a fitting supplement to the public schools, 359, 605; its liberal design, 605; excellent collection of books, 609, 613; first address in, made by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, 610, 612; Franklin's Works presented to, by Edward Everett, 610; his proposition that every one present at the Dedication of, should present the Library with one good book, 610; results of the motion, 1471 volumes, 611, n.; every Franklin Medal Boy entitled to its privileges, 612; liberality of the city government, and of individual benefactors to, 612; the munificent donation of Mr. Joshua Bates to, 612, 613; nearly sixty thousand volumes to be at once placed in it, 613; temporary arrangements explained, 613.

*Library* of American Biography, by Jared Sparks, II. 139. (See Sparks, Jared.)

*Library* of Entertaining Knowledge, quoted, I. 312.

*Libya*, I. 424.

Liebig, Justus Baron von, his services in agricultural chemistry, III. 542.

*Liége*, Lafayette arrested in, I. 499.

*Life*, mysterious principle of, an inaccessible secret to man, II. 601; III. 100; the great phenomena of, from their familiarity, affect but slightly the imagination, I. 409; protection of, essential to a state of civilized society, 301; most of its desirable things to be purchased only at the price of labor, care, and danger, 123; a well-spent, insures a rich reward for old age, 409;

lengthened by the use of railroads, II. 650; in cities, III. 600. (See *Cities.*)
*Light*, the beginning of the physical, the intellectual, and the moral creation, I. 607, 611, 613.
*Light*, Newton's discovery of the nature of, I. 620; discoveries of the nature of, since Newton's time, 620; discoveries of the polarity of, II. 254; further discoveries of the nature of, anticipated, I. 617; and heat, importance of the knowledge of the properties of, 249.
*Light-house Tragedy*, a ballad, by Benjamin Franklin, II. 16.
*Light-houses*, multiplication and usefulness of, III. 312; starry heavens the only one the foundation of which no tempest can shake, 444.
*Lightning*, Cotton Mather's theory respecting, II. 600, 601; and electricity, proved to be identical, by Franklin, 41, 361, 620. (See FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN.)
*Lightning-rod*, I. 416.
*Lime*, its importance, to agriculture, III. 543.
*Limestone* of the United States, I. 265.
*Lincoln*, Massachusetts, Sanderson, Loring, Brown, and Revere captured at, 18th April, 1775, I. 549; referred to, 88.
LINCOLN, Countess of, letter of Gov. Thomas Dudley to the, I. 223, n.
LINCOLN, General BENJAMIN, Clerk of the Provincial Congress, III. 334; at the siege of Yorktown, I. 479; Revolutionary services of, 43, 196; suppresses Shays's insurrection, II. 386.
LINCOLN, FREDERIC W., Jr., Mayor of Boston, presides at a dinner given to Mehemmed Pasha, 25th May, 1858, III. 624, n.; letter to, on behalf of the Sublime Porte, 629; presides at the public dinner in Faneuil Hall 5th of July, 1858, 631, n.
LINCOLN, LEVI, Governor of Massachusetts, the scientific surveys of the State undertaken under the administration of, II. 454; remarks of, on occasion of opening the railroad to Springfield, 363; the wisdom and eloquence of, 363; Letter to, by F. C. Gray, in relation to Harvard University, 139.
LINCOLN, SOLOMON, his "History of Hingham," II. 139.
LINCOLN, WILLIAM, his "History of Worcester," II. 139; edits the Journals of the Provincial Congress, 139; Elihu Burritt's autobiographical letter to, 321.
*Lincolnshire*, England, emigration of the Pilgrim Fathers from, II. 448, 449; its fens, III. 545.
*Linen*, as an article of clothing, I. 416; import of, into the United States, II. 290.
LINGARD, JOHN, D. D., his description of the English serfs, I. 447.
*Linguistics*, zealous cultivation of, in modern times, I. 63.
*Lisbon*, a strong-hold of the Roman Catholic religion, II. 488; J. Q. Adams appointed minister plenipotentiary to, in 1796, 571; steam-packets to, in 1839, 371; referred to, 192, 229; I. 33.
LISTON, Sir ROBERT, British ambassador to the United States, and subsequently to Constantinople, III. 627.
LISTON, Lady, transplants the Virginia honeysuckle to Constantinople, III. 626.
*Literature*, definition of the term, I. 20; division of, by natural boundaries, 11; to be exalted by the discoveries of modern astronomy, II. 217; obligations of, to commerce, 307; of natural philosophy, 548, 549; English, riches of, I. 64; political engagements not favorable to the cultivation of, 574; fugitive, of the United States about 1820–30, I. ix–xi.; in the United States, II. 423, 428, 429; the periodical, of Great Britain largely read in the United States, 428; cheap, evils of, 505; circumstances favorable to its progress in America, I. 9–44; a despotism unfavorable to intellectual progress, 13, 17, 18, 23, 25; a popular government favorable to, 13, 17, 18, 19, 27; influence of court favor upon, 14; a practical age the most productive of intellectual action, 22; influence of frequent political elections upon, 16; the greatest efforts of human genius have been made where the nearest approach to free institutions has taken place, 23, 24; the literature of Greece the most chaste and accomplished which the world has known, 24; the decline of Grecian letters and arts commenced with the decline of liberty in Greece, 25; comparison between the Greek literature of the Alexandrian with that of the Periclean age, 25; Roman literature of the Augustan age, 25; literary history of Rome after Cicero, written in one line of Tacitus, 25; patronage of governments has perhaps effected but little for the encouragement of letters, 26; calamities of authors, 26, 27; influence of modern civilization on, 28, 29; international

literary sympathy impaired by the multiplication of languages, 29; Latin formerly the language of the scholars of Europe, 29, 30; translations cannot supply the want of originals, 30; impossible fully to comprehend the literature of a foreign tongue, 31; of Greece very restricted in its sphere, 37; advantages to be expected from the wide extension of the English tongue in America, 32, 33.

*Literature in America*, Circumstances Favorable to the Progress of, an Oration at Cambridge, before the Society of Phi Beta Kappa, 26th August, 1824, I. 9–44. (See *Literature.*)

*Literary culture* and learning, imported into America by the early settlers, III. 495–497; criticism, a progressive science, II. 548, 574; fame, rendered cheap in modern days, I. 610.

Little, Master, Edward Everett's instructor in reading, III. 356; his name a misnomer, 356; wedded to the past, 356; his pronunciation of *monooment* and *natur.*

*Little Meadows*, Braddock's army at, I. 598.

*Littleton*, Massachusetts, witchcraft in, in 1720, II. 132.

Litheate, John, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

*Lithography*, in connection with printing, I. 271.

Livermore, George, one of the executors of the late Thomas Dowse, III. 482; his services in connection with Mr. Dowse's Library, 418; a much valued member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 479; his leaf of the Mazarin Bible, 300.

*Liverpool*, first imports of cotton into, from the United States, 1784, II. 92, 427; trade of New York with, in 1835, 146; referred to, I. 264; II. 49.

*Live stock.* (See *Cattle.*)

Livingston, Chancellor Robert R., on the Committee on the Declaration of Independence, I. 568; III. 645; joint negotiator of the treaty for the acquisition of Louisiana, and the friend and partner of Robert Fulton, 645.

*Livonia*, Russia, condition of the serfs in, I. 448.

Livy, and his records, I. 360; III. 297; his account of Cincinnatus, I. 445.

*Llama*, importance of the, to man, III. 553.

"*Lloyd's Debates of Congress*" cited, II. 90, 92.

*Local relations*, influence of, on national character, I. 11.

*Loch Katrine*, Edward Everett's visit to, II. 377.

Lock, Amos, of Captain Parker's company of Lexington, 1775, I. 561.

Lock, Benjamin, of Captain Parker's company of Lexington, 1775, living in 1835, I. 561.

Locke, John, expelled from Oxford, I. 26; his "Essay on Human Understanding" studied by Franklin when a youth, II. 21; Thoughts of, concerning the Education of Children, 348; his Constitution for South Carolina, III. 19; an honor to the English nation and to his race, I. 64, 434.

Locke, Dr. John, of Cincinnati, his contributions to science, III. 456.

*Logarithms*, Michael Taylor's, errors in, III. 446, 447.

*Logic*, as anciently taught, II. 501, 507; that of Greece false and injurious, 507; the study of language an exercise of, 510.

*Lombardy*, the victim of military despotism, II. 662; tenancy at the halves in, I. 450, 451; railroad in, in 1839, II. 370.

*London*, collections made in Boston for the sufferers by the great fire in, in 1666, II. 123; degradation of the large mass of the population of, I. 423; extremities of life in, 192, 423, 424; the importance of, felt throughout the civilized world, II. 451, 452; all nations represented in, 451; Sir Robert Peel on, 451; love of the fine arts in, 458–461; American painters who have practised in, with success, 461.

*London Company*, its patent, 10th April, 1606, for territory in America, I. 219.

*London Geographical Society*, Remarks at the Anniversary dinner of the, II. 454–458.

*London Quarterly Review*, its comparison of the settlement of Botany Bay with that of the United States, I. 158; on Lord Bacon's Essays, III. 496.

*Long Island*, Franklin driven on, in 1723, II. 33.

*Long Island Sound*, trade of, in 1835, II. 146.

*Long Parliament*, and its exercise of power, II. 29.

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth, poetical reputation of, III. 179.

Longinus, on the higher manifestations of genius, II. 224, n.

*Longitude*, connection of, with the telescope, I. 273; determined by astronom-

ical observation, 296; III. 439, 443–447; ascertained by lunar observations, I. 626; application of electricity to the measurement of difference in, 430; determined by the electric telegraph, II. 637; of Paris, III. 430; of Cambridge, Massachusetts, 430.

*Looking-glasses*, unknown in London in 1481, II. 299.

LOOMIS, ELIAS, LL. D., his paper on magnetic and meteorological phenomena, II. 480, 481; his account of the Dudley Observatory in Harper's Magazine, June, 1856, III. 431.

LORD, Rev. JOSEPH, minister of the settlement at Ashley River, South Carolina, III. 319.

*Lord Mayor's Day*, Remarks at the Lord Mayor's Dinner, 9th November, 1842, II. 451–453.

*Lord's Day*, observance of, II. 516.

*Lords*, House of, in the 16th century, I. 155.

LORING, JONATHAN, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, captured by the British near Concord, 18th April, 1775, I. 549; escapes at Lexington, 549; present at Edward Everett's Address, 19th April, 1835, 549, 561.

LORING, JOSEPH, of Captain Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.

*Lorraine family*, I. 124.

LOTHROP, Captain, commands forces during King Philip's War, I. 649, 652, 653, killed by the Indians at Bloody Brook, 654, 670; his character, 654; men who fell with him, 655, 657, 670.

*Lotteries*, history of the operations of, in Massachusetts, and their abolishment therein, III. 278–281; demoralizing effects of, 279; striking effects of the evils of, 281; permitted in Delaware, Maryland, and Washington, 281.

LOUIS XIV., King of France, abuses of the law and the tyranny which distinguished his reign, I. 485, 486; his merciless armies and his persecutions, 159; paltry pretences of his wars, 125; how influenced to consent to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 485; drives the Germans from the Palatinate, and they seek and find a refuge in Pennsylvania, III. 207; compels the Doge of Genoa to come to Versailles, 383; his atrocious career, I. 125; bloodshed and woe caused by, 125; his character, III. 488; his ministers, Colbert and Louvois, contrasted, 488; no parties during his reign, I. 570; Sir James Mackintosh on his reign, 125, n.; the ancient province of Louisiana the proudest memorial of his name, III. 488; cited respecting the alleged murder of Don Carlos of Spain, 304.

LOUIS XV., King of France, abuses of the law and the tyranny which distinguished his reign, I. 485, 486; his apprehensions of the downfall of the French government, 483, 485.

LOUIS XVI., King of France, his irresolution during the Revolution of 1789, etc., I. 490; his life saved by Lafayette, 5th October, 1789, 505; present at the promulgation of the Constitution of 1790, 494, 497; Chief of the Federation, 495; escapes from Paris, June, 1791, 495; declares war against Austria, March, 1792, 496, 497; urged by Lafayette to retire to Compiègne, but advised by the Duke of Brunswick to await his arrival at the Tuileries, 498; insulted by the mob, driven to the National Assembly, and imprisoned in the Temple, August, 1792, 497, 498; his death decreed by the Assembly 16th January, 1793, 510; memoir relative to the conquest of Egypt found in his cabinet, 170; Sir Walter Scott's anecdote respecting his daughter, the Duchesse d'Angoulème, 506, n.

LOUIS XVIII., King of France, first despatch to, of the result of the battle of Waterloo, III. 139; some of the members of his cabinet apostate revolutionists, I. 510; his ingratitude to Lafayette, 510; supported in his administration by apostate Jacobins and Napoleonists, 510, 514.

LOUIS-PHILIPPE, King of France, emigrates to the United States, III. 212; pleased with his three years' residence therein, 212; crowned as a constitutional monarch in 1830 by the influence of Lafayette, I. 518; in his strength and in his weakness, II. 586; the close of his career contrasted with that of John Quincy Adams, 586–588; referred to, I. 257.

*Louisiana*, the ancient province of, the proudest memorial of the name of Louis XIV., I. 395; III. 487, 488; the purchase of, by the United States, opposed as unconstitutional, II. 96; acquisition of, by the United States, I. 110, 212, 645; the governorship of, declined by General Lafayette, 508; in favor of Protection in 1831, II. 97; prosperity of, in 1831, 97, 102, 103; products of, 97; sugar exported from, 290.

*Louisbourg*, expedition against by the British troops and Massachusetts men,

in 1745, and the capture of, in 1758, I. 90, 391, 540, 555; III. 329, 616.

*Louisville*, Kentucky, trade of, with the East, II. 144.

LOUVOIS, Marquis de, minister of Louis XIV., contrasted with Colbert, III. 488.

LOVELL, JAMES, chairman of the committee of foreign relations, his conference with Lafayette, I. 468.

*Lowell*, Fourth of July at, an Oration 5th of July, 1830, II. 47–68.

*Lowell*, Massachusetts, named in honor of Francis C. Lowell, II. 394; rapid growth of, 47, 48, 65, 298; manufactures of, 48, 49, 54, 65, 297, 298; I. 323; III. 94, 95, 154, 248; reported to possess no available water power, I. 56; the site of, in 1820, 58, 65, 298; improvements of machinery in, 62, 66; intelligence and respectability of the population of, 63, 67, 297, 298; the establishment of, a peculiar triumph of political independence, 54, 66.

*Lowell Institute*, Professor Agassiz's lectures before, III. 380; Francis Bowen's lectures before, II. 138.

"*Lowell Offering*," a production of the highest interest, literary and moral, II. 67; its reputation at home and abroad, 67; a portion of it re-printed in London—Mind among the Spindles, 67.

*Lowell Railroad*, II. 297.

LOWELL, FRANCIS C., his agency in the establishment of the cotton manufacture in the United States, I. 313, n.; II. 388–394; III. 368; a great public benefactor, II. 393, 394; the city of Lowell named in deserved honor of, 394.

LOWELL, Rev. JOHN, 1704–1767, first minister of Newburyport, Massachusetts, II. 384.

LOWELL, Judge JOHN, LL.D., 1744–1802, graduates at Harvard College, 1760, admitted to the Bar, 1762, public offices held by, II. 384, 385; literary taste, and scholastic attainments of, 385; official, personal, and social character of, 385.

LOWELL, JOHN, LL.D., 1769–1840, biographical notice of, II. 384, 419–421; his eminence as a jurist, 419; his letters from Europe, 419; his political treatises, extensive influence, official positions, colloquial powers, energy and perseverance, and excellent moral and religious character, 419–421; and Mr. Stephen Higginson beautified the grounds of Harvard College, III. 117.

LOWELL, JOHN, Jr., 1799–1836 Founder of the Lowell Institute, Memoir of, II. 379–421; his bequest for regular courses of public lectures, 311, 379, 383, 384, 397, 406, 407, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 456; forbids expenditure for buildings and fixtures, 383; his paternal grandfather, Judge John Lowell, 384, 385; his maternal grandfather, Jonathan Jackson, 385–387; his birth, education, and studies, 394, 395; his attainments in mathematics, 391, 410, 413; his voyages in early life, 395; engages in commercial pursuits, 395; his taste for literature and science, 395, 396, 413, 414; forms an excellent library, 395; his public spirit, and political engagements, 396; loses his wife and two children, 396, 397; travels in the Western States, 397; his extensive plan of foreign travel, 397; sails for Europe in November, 1832, 397; travels in Europe: visits England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Paris, Nice, Genoa, Florence, Rome, Sicily, Malta, Corfu, Yanina, Suliote Mountains, Missolonghi, Patras, the Gulf of Lepanto, Corinth, Mycene, Argos, Napoli di Romania, Epidaurus, Island of Ægina, Athens, and Syra, 398–403; travels in Asia: visits Smyrna, Ionia, Ephesus, Neapolis, Mount Messogis, Philadelphia, Sardis, the Pactolus, the Hermus, Constantinople, Alexandria, pyramids of Memphis, 403–405; travels in Egypt: visits Memphis, Cairo, Thebes, Syout, Esneh, Philæ, Wady Halfa, Meroë, Khartoom; his Journal, observations, and measurements, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 417; suffers shipwreck on the Red Sea, 411; his last sickness, 411, 412, 416; his death at Bombay, March 4th, 1836, 412, 456; review of his character, his attainments in natural history, natural philosophy, mineralogy, climatology, philology, mathematics, and in political economy and general literature,—his energy, perseverance, rigid adherence to honor, justice, and truth, his strength and delicacy of feeling, pure morality, and profound religious convictions, 412–415, 416.

LOWELL, JOHN AMORY, trustee of the Lowell Lectures foundation, II. 383, 414, 420; his judicious discharge of his duties, 456.

*Lowell Lectures*, Introduction to, 31st Dec., 1839, II. 379–421; character of, 381–383, 416, 417, 418; calculated to increase the taste for, and the number

of, systematic courses of lectures, 382, 383; character of, according to the expressed intention of the founder, 311, 379, 381–383, 384, 397, 406, 407, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418; advantages to be reasonably anticipated from, 311, 381–383, 407, 414, 415, 417, 418; Lecturers to be believers in Christianity, 415; large attendance at, 1839–42, 456, 457; interest excited by Sir Charles Lyell's course on geology, 456, 457.

*Lower Nubia*, II. 410.

Lowndes, William, supports a tariff on cotton goods in 1816, II. 393.

Lowrie, Captain, at Concord, I. 89.

*Loyalty to England*, a prevailing principle at the commencement of the American Revolution, III. 21.

Lucas, James H., III. 486, n; 525.

Lückner, N., engaged in the Seven Years' War, and in that of 1792, I. 497.

*Lucknow*, India, siege of the English at, by the natives, III. 599, 600; rescued by Major-General Havelock, 599; affecting incident connected with the relief of, 599, 600.

Lucretius, his translations of Epicurus, I. 25.

*Ludgate Hill*, retreat of the thirty thousand to, I. 116.

Ludlow, Roger, Deputy-governor of Massachusetts, and of Connecticut, III. 315; his ambition, disappointment, and removal to Connecticut, and finally to Virginia, 321.

*Lunar observations*, applied to longitude, III. 443–447; in the ascertainment of longitude, formerly understood by few, I. 626; III. 443–447.

*Lunar period*, III. 437.

*Lunar tables*, calculation of, III. 446.

*Lunatics*, sent to the United States from Europe, III. 222; asylums for, to be abundantly provided, II. 203.

Lunt, Rev. Mr., of Quincy, Massachusetts, his funeral Sermon on John Q. Adams, II. 555.

Luther, Martin, in the Augustan monastery, II. 213; begs his bread in the streets of Eisenach, I. 606; aroused to action by the sale of Indulgences, III. 303; his eloquence, courage, and success in his contest with Rome, I. 57, 559, 606, 621; diffusion of knowledge consequent on his efforts, 604–606; Lord Bacon's account of his services in promoting the revival of letters, 604, 605; his use of Latin, 29; his translation of the Bible, the great instrument of the Reformation, 605, 606.

*Lutherans*, in Germany, persecuted by the Catholics, I. 241.

*Luxor*, ruins of, II. 406, 414; the bequest for the Lowell Lectures perfected at, 414.

Luzerne, Chevalier de la, first minister from France to the United States, II. 564.

Lycophron compared with Sophocles, I. 25.

Lycurgus, the lawgiver, II. 173.

*Lydia and Media*, battle between the armies of, according to Herodotus, III. 438.

Lyell, Sir Charles, his remarks respecting Edward Everett's connection with the scientific surveys of Massachusetts, II. 454; on the cultivation o geological and general science in the United States, 455, 456; reception of, in the United States, 456, 458.

Lyman, General Theodore, travels with Edward Everett in Greece, III. 626, 627.

Lynde, Benjamin, a member of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1722, II. 45.

*Lynn*, Massachusetts, manufacture of iron in, in 1645, II. 80; loss of her men at the Battle of Bloody Brook, in 1675, I. 670; the Revolutionary patriots of, 563; visited by multitudes in pursuit of forbidden knowledge, II. 133; Lewis's History of, cited, 133, 139.

*Lyra*, at early morning, III. 458.

Lysander, the enemy of the Grecian allies, received by Cyrus the Younger, at Sardis, III. 559.

M.

McAdam, John Loudon, his improvement in road-making, I. 271.

Macaulay, Lord, his account of industrial pursuits, condition, education, and manners of the people, the most interesting chapter in the first part of his History of England, III. 255; his opinions of the Pilgrim Fathers, 242.

Macclesfield, Earl of, his advocacy of the introduction of the New Style in England, III. 123, 124.

McCulloch, John Ramsay, on the annual crop of oats and beans of Great Britain, II. 467.

*Macedonia*, her need of a pure and spiritual religion, and of a representative government, I. 426; her iron phalanx, III. 492; her invasion of Greece arouses the eloquence of Demosthenes, I. 396;

empire of, its ambition, III. 558; its short duration, 559, 560; its brilliant prospects under a wiser ruler, 559; royal family of, I. 124.

Machiavelli, Niccolò, his graphic description of the noble fraternity of great men, II. 214; persecuted by the Medici, I. 26.

*Machinery*, importance of scientific knowledge to the manufacture of, I. 255, 256; tendency of manufactures to produce improvements in, II. 61; modern improvements in, I. 271, 274, 279, 308; II. 57, 67, 69, 71, 77, 78, n., 84, 93, 238–255, 388, 389, 390, 391, 427, 428, 438, 544, 545, 649; III. 550, 551; Sir R. Arkwright's improvements in, II. 388, 427, 428; improvements in, by Paul Moody, 390, 391; improved construction of, by F. C. Lowell and Patrick T. Jackson, 389, 390, 391; the improvers of, entitled to high honor, 247, 248, 255; their laurels compared with those acquired by military achievements, 255. (See *Machinists.*)

*Machinists*, importance of a scientific education to, III. 370.

McIlvaine, Charles P., D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Ohio, his remarks at a public meeting in Boston, 21st May, 1833, on behalf of Kenyon College, I. 344, 352.

McKay, Donald, Remarks at his residence, III. 361–364; names his vessel "The Defender," in honor of Daniel Webster, the Defender of the Constitution, III. 362, 363; the great reputation of Mr. McKay's vessels, 363.

McKenzie, Captain, serves with Washington in the French War, I. 564; General Washington's letter to, 564.

Mackenzie, Henry, the Scottish writer, II. 377.

*Mackerel*, large consumption of, in the West, II. 144.

*Mackinaw*, II. 368.

Mackintosh, Sir James, his "Vindiciæ Gallicæ" cited respecting standing armies, and the reign of Louis XIV., I. 116, 125.

McClary, Major Andrew, his services in the American Revolution, III. 249, 530.

*McCormick's Reaper*, a great improvement, III. 98; exhibited at the Great London Exhibition in 1851, 473.

McCreery, Phocion R., III. 486, n.

McLeod, his arrest and trial, III. 131.

*Maclura.* (See *Osage Orange.*)

McMichael, Morton, his eloquent speech at the Public Dinner of the United States Agricultural Society in Boston, 4th October, 1855, III. 382.

Macpherson, James, his Ossian formerly a favorite in Continental Europe, I. 31.

*Mad River*, II. 149.

Madison, James, a member of the committee of Congress on the complimentary resolutions in favor of Lafayette in 1781, I. 480; moves in the House of Representatives the consideration of the revenue system, 8th April, 1789, II. 88, 90; appoints J. Q. Adams minister to St. Petersburg, 1809, 574; appoints J. Q. Adams minister to London, 1815, 576; his writings, III. 28, 179; John Q. Adams's Discourse on, II. 138.

*Madrid*, Arthur Lee appointed resident minister at the court of, 1779, II. 564; Lafayette at, in 1783, I. 481; a stronghold of the Roman Catholic religion, II. 488; gorgeous cathedrals of, III. 586.

Mæcenas, his era, one of imitation and translation, I. 25.

Mævius, a worthless poet, I. 611.

*Magazines*, as instruments of education, I. 610; circulation of British, in the United States, II. 438.

*Magdeburg*, Lafayette imprisoned in the dungeons of, I. 499.

*Magians*, their worship of the sun, III. 458.

Magee, Captain James, visits the Pacific Ocean, III. 270.

*Magellanic clouds*, II. 480.

*Magna Charta*, chapter xxix. of, with Lord Coke's Commentary reprinted in the New England Courant, in 1722, II. 27.

*Magna Græcia*, ancient civilization of, I. 424.

*Magnesia ad Sipylum*, Dionysius of, I. 425; ruins of, II. 403, 404.

*Magnet*, lateness of the discovery of, III. 519, 520; importance of the discovery of, as relates to navigation, I. 56, 272, 279, 619, 620; II. 249, 250, 306; III. 15; length of time from its discovery before it was used by Columbus as the guide to America, I. 620.

*Magnetic Telegraph.* (See *Electro-magnetic Telegraph; Atlantic Telegraph; Telegraph.*)

*Magnetic* and meteorological phenomena, observations of, in Europe and America, II. 480, 481; observations of, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, 480; Professor Loomis on, 480, 481; Colonel Sabine on, 480.

*Magnetism*, importance of the knowledge

of the laws of, I. 249; mysteries of, II. 481, 511; III. 398; history of, 455, 456; discoveries in, II. 254, 430, 549; relations of, to electricity, 633; importance of its application to the telegraph, 627; the pulsations of, supposed to be synchronous, 481, 482; Professor Henry on, 637; further discoveries in, anticipated, I. 617.

*Magnifying glasses,* the principle of, known to the ancients, I. 252.

MAHMOUD, his liberal policy, III. 55.

MAHMOUD PACHA, acknowledges the dinner given to Mehemmed Pasha in Boston, 25th May, 1858, III. 629, 630.

*Mahogany,* imported into the United States, II. 290.

MAHOMET the First, his empire, I. 509; influence of his name and religion diminished by the invention of the art of printing, III. 301.

MAHOMET the Second, III. 300, 302.

MAHON, Lord, his account of the manners, condition, education, etc., of the people in the last volume of his History of England, III. 249.

*Mail-coaches* in Great Britain, II. 49.

*Maine,* geographical position of, III. 643; settlements in, in 1675, I. 645; population of, in 1759, 538; its share in the early struggles of the Revolution, 566; III. 529; valuation of its property in 1780 and in 1820, I. 74; dislikes the decision of the King of Netherlands respecting the disputed boundary of, 617; treaty settling the boundary of, signed, 1842, II. 439, 442, 443; abundance of fertile land in, 60; state prison in, three fourths of its inmates in 1833 the victims of intemperance, I. 369; Governor James Sullivan's valuable History of, II. 110.

MAINTENON, Madame de, religious zeal of, I. 159.

*Maize,* the indigenous growth of America, III. 546. (See *Indian Corn.*)

*Malakoff,* the, III. 590. (See *Palisades.*)

*Malay* manuscript, III. 508.

*Malden,* Massachusetts, II. 134.

MALESHERBES, M. de, unites with Lafayette in endeavoring to ameliorate the political condition of the Protestants in France, I. 482.

*Malta,* taken possession of by the English, I. 170; referred to, II. 401.

MALTHUS, THOMAS ROBERT, his Essay on Population cited, I. 111; his famous theory, in his Essay on Population, stated and condemned, 36; III. 220, 572–575, 596.

*Mammoths,* recently discovered, II. 209.

*Man,* what constitutes a? I. 317; wonderfully constituted of body and soul, 291–294; difficulty of finding a good definition of, III. 53; "a laughing animal," "a cooking animal," "a toolmaking animal," a *fighting* animal, 53; a social being, I. 291; the two great prerogatives of, II. 239; love of, auxiliary to education, 517.

*Man of Ross,* immortalized by Pope, II. 471.

*Man plant.* (See *Ging-seng.*)

*Manchester,* England, sufferings of the population of, in 1819, I. 115; its cotton manufactures, III. 469; commercial connection of, with America, II. 427.

*Manchester,* England, Remarks at the Meeting of the British Association at, 25th May, 1842, II. 424.

*Manchester,* Massachusetts, loss of her men at the Battle of Bloody Brook, 1675, I. 670; manufactures of, III. 469; referred to, II. 270.

*Manchester,* New Hampshire, its rapid growth and present prosperity, III. 245, 246, 248.

*Manhattan,* Island of. (See *New York.*)

*Manhood,* Education of, an Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale College at New Haven, 20th Aug., 1833, I. 404–441.

*Manipulations,* improvements of, in the arts, II. 254.

*Mankind,* no two of, exactly alike, I. 293.

MANN, HORACE, his long and faithful services to the cause of popular education in Massachusetts, II. 618, 652.

*Manner,* a good and a bad, of doing every thing, II. 344.

*Manners,* improvement of, in the 16th century, I. 155; importance of good, II. 602–604; charms of cordial, 594.

MANNING, THOMAS, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

MANSFIELD, Lord, an intellectual leader, I. 418; denies all participation in the imposition of the stamp-duty, 75.

*Mantchoo,* warlike character of the, II. 443.

MANTINÆA, EPAMINONDAS, falls gloriously at, I. 608.

*Manufacturer, Mechanic, and Husbandman,* the Remarks at Lowell, 24th Sept., 1851, III. 88–96.

*Manufacturers and Husbandmen,* Middlesex Society of, Remarks at its Festival at Lowell, 24th Sept., 1851, III. 88–96.

*Manufacturers.* (See *Manufactures.*)

*Manufactures,* in ancient times, I. 445; in Greece, mostly carried on by slaves, 445; expansion of, in modern times, III. 560; Adam Smith on, II. 74; skill in, requisite, 344; natural aptitude for the profession of, will not render unnecessary special preparation for, 345; importance of, 72, 73; II. 297; III. 88; effects of, 248; a great school for all the practical arts, II. 60; obligations of, to science, I. 626; obligations of, to chemistry, II. 619; importance of the arts of bleaching and coloring to, I. 249; importance of the application of steam to, 619; II. 636; improvements in the machinery of, etc., I. 260, 271, 274, 279, 308, 323; II. 57, 238, 544. (See *Machinery.*) Further improvements in, anticipated, I. 617; promoted by railroad communication, II. 650; III. 83; enhance the value of land, 58; connection of, with agriculture, I. 121, 444; II. 60, 72, 73; in connection with commerce, I. 121; II. 59, 72, 73, 291; III. 539; obligations of steam navigation to, II. 61; obligations of the cause of social progress to, 63, 64, 67, 68, 96, 297, 298; employment of capital in, 55, 57, 58, 295, 297; risks to which they are liable, III. 273; inhibition of, an intolerable grievance, 20; protective policy concerning, II. 55; prostrated condition of, in 1857, III. 569; in the British colonies in America, II. 53, 54, 79, 81, 82, 83; of England, 427; vast extent of, in England; I. 455; of England, improvement in, 260; II. 389; of Great Britain, consumed in the United States, 445, 446; in New England about 1640, 79–81, 82, 83; in 1774, 83, 84, 85; of the United States, Report of Alexander Hamilton on, 92; of the United States, created by the embargo, and war of 1812, I. 261; growth of, in the United States, 54, 399; of the United States, II. 54–66, 278; III. 640, 638; cotton, in the United States, history of, II. 388–394; agency of Francis C. Lowell, Samuel Slater, Patrick T. Jackson, William Lowndes, and John C. Calhoun, in the establishment of, in the United States, 388–394; protection to, in the United States, 316; J. Q. Adams an advocate of protection to, 580; annual value of, in the United States, 73; beneficial influence of, in the United States, 59; cotton, benefit of, to New England, 393, 394; and railroads, chief causes of the prosperity of New England, III. 369; in New England, resist the tendency to emigration, II. 60; of Massachusetts, 143; in Massachusetts, beneficial action of, upon the husbandry of the state, III. 154; of Lowell, II. 48, 49, 297, 298; of iron, in Pennsylvania, 389, 393; future prospects of, in the United States, 265. (See Lawrence, Abbott; *Manufactures, American.*)

*Manufactures,* American, an Address before the American Institute of the city of New York at their fourth annual Fair, 14th October, 1831, II. 69–106.

*Manures,* importance of, to agriculture, III. 542, 543, 552; to be properly applied, II. 614; varieties of, 444; gypsum and marl as, 614.

*Map of the Continent of America,* its importance, III. 442.

*Maps,* necessity of accurate astronomical observations to the formation of good, III. 439, 442; ten millions of dollars lost in consequence of an incorrect map, 442.

*Marathon,* the battle of, I. 99, 431; III. 10, 492; the victory at, 226; I. 76, 77; the error committed at, II. 165; in 1818, III. 626.

*Marble,* abundance of, its effects upon the fine arts, I. 11; the quarries of, at Sheffield, Massachusetts, II. 240; in Berkshire, Massachusetts, 143; in Pennsylvania, 143; manufactures of, in the United States, 69.

Marcellus, erects a temple to Virtue, II. 236.

"*Marcellus*" *Essays,* by J. Q. Adams, II. 570.

Marcet, Mrs. Jane, her "John Hopkins's Notions on Political Economy" cited, II. 297, n.

*March,* Fifth of, a memorable day in the annals of America, I. 364.

Marco Bozzaris, his exploits, his fall, and the remaining members of his family, II. 402.

Marcy, William, killed the day after the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

*Marengo,* Napoleon at, I. 509; III. 395.

Maria Theresa, and the Seven Years' War, I. 386.

*Mariana and Laconia.* (See Gorges, Sir Ferdinando.)

Marie Antoinette, her admiration of Lafayette's exploits in America, I. 505; copies an apostrophe to Lafayette, 474; Franklin travels in her litter from Paris to Havre in 1785, II. 34; her life saved by her Swiss guards in 1789, I. 491; her life saved by Lafayette 5th October, 1789, 491, 492, 505, 513, 525; present at the promulgation of the Constitution

of 1790, 494; her escape from Paris in June, 1791, 495.
*Marietta*, Ohio, settled in 1788 under the auspices of Dr. Cutler, I. 212, n.
*Marine Insurance.* (See *Insurance, Marine.*)
*Marine navy* of the United States, III. 640, 641.
*Mariner's compass*, effects of the want of, to the commerce of ancient times, I. 152; importance of the invention of, to commerce, etc., 56, 272, 416, 619, 620; II. 249, 250, 254, 306; succeeded by discoveries of a kindred character, 254. (See *Magnet.*)
*Maritime discovery*, effects of the art of printing and the religious Reformation on, I. 154; Spain most disposed for, 157.
*Marl*, importance of, to agriculture, III. 543.
*Marlborough*, Massachusetts, attacked during King Philip's War, in 1675, I. 645, 657.
*Marlborough Chapel*, Memoir of John Lowell, Jr., delivered at, 2d January, 1840, II. 379, n.
*Marlborough*, Duke of, his victories, I. 76, 382; III. 337.
*Marmion*, popularity of Sir Walter Scott's poem, II. 504, 505.
MARMONT, Marshal, his travels in Egypt, II. 405.
MARQUETTE, Father, descends the Mississippi in 1673, III. 488.
*Marquis of Worcester* and the steam engine, II. 636.
MARRETT, AMOS, of Captain Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.
*Mars*, planets discovered between Jupiter and, II. 526.
*Marseilles*, steam-packets to, in 1839, II. 371; Lafayette ordered to, in 1777, I. 466, 467.
MARSH, GEORGE P., his professional learning and congressional reputation, III. 56; prospects of the usefulness of his services as American ambassador at Constantinople, 56.
MARSHALL, ELIAKIM, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
MARSHALL, JOHN, Chief Justice of the United States, an intellectual leader, I. 418; his views respecting the colored population of the United States, 330; his Decisions, III. 70; referred to, 179.
*Marshes*, can be rendered arable at small expense by drainage, III. 544; of New England, of New York, and of New Jersey, 545.
*Marshfield*, Massachusetts, its simple beauty, III. 399; Daniel Webster's enjoyment of its repose and quiet, and of its proximity to the sea, 396, 399; Mr. Webster's admirable management of, 394. (See WEBSTER, DANIEL.)
*Martha's Vineyard*, Convention of the Friends of Education in, II. 272; remains of the Massachusetts Indians in, 278.
*Martinico*, I. 90, 392, 396; III. 328.
MARTYR, PETER, quoted, I. 49.
MARY, Queen of England, restores the Roman Catholic religion and its persecutions, I. 57; II. 5; III. 303; referred to, II. 377.
MARY, Queen of Scots, II. 377.
"*Mary and John*," the vessel which conveyed the Dorchester emigrants to New England, III. 310; her voyage of 70 days, 312.
*Maryland*, settlement of, III. 207; the persecuted Catholics seek refuge in, I. 159; II. 193; members of the Ohio Company in, in 1748, I. 585; her treaty with the Indians in 1774, III. 642; Lafayette in, in 1781, I. 478; its credit retrieved and sustained by Mr. George Peabody in London, III. 471, 474; lotteries permitted in, 281; referred to, II. 93; III. 643.
MASHAM, Mrs., and her apron, I. 125.
*Mason*, the, an important auxiliary of the astronomer, I. 295.
MASON, DANIEL, of Captain Parker's company of Lexington, 1774, and at Edward Everett's Oration, 1835, I. 561.
MASON, J. M., present at the Presentation of the Cane of Washington to Edward Everett, III. 620.
MASON, JEREMIAH, descended from Major John Mason, of Dorchester, III. 323.
MASON, Capt. JOHN, proprietor of New Hampshire, III. 249. (See GORGES, Sir FERDINANDO.)
MASON, Major JOHN, of Dorchester, military services of, III. 322; his Life, by the Rev. George E. Ellis, 316, n.
MASON, JOSEPH, of Captain Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.
*Masons*, King Solomon's Lodge of, III. 525.
*Massachusetts.*
Adams, John, his services to. (See ADAMS, JOHN, General Index.)
Adams, John Quincy, Eulogy on his services to. (See ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY, General Index.)
Agricultural Society of, I. Pref. v., 442–458; II. 420.

Agriculture in, I. 400; II. 143, 185–190, 393, 420, 454, 648–650; III. 147, 150, 151, 152, 154.
Amherst College, aid to, II. 520, 540–554, 605–629.
Astronomy in, II. 455, 616, 617.
Berkshire county, cattle shows in, III. 148.
Bible Society of, II. 664.
Board of Education of, II. 273, 334, 340, 358, 380, 610, 618.
Boston, non-intercourse of, with parts of, II. 146. (See *Boston* in General Index.)
Botany of, I. 616; II. 455.
Boundaries of, III. 67.
Bowdoin College, aid to, from, II. 520, 553.
Boylston, Dr. Zabdiel, introduces inoculation into, I. 583.
Canadas, her war with the, I. 538.
Cattle shows in, II. 185–190; III. 148.
Charitable societies in, I. 354, 355, 363, 400; II. 238; III. 276.
Charter of, I. 162, 225, 228, 534.
Chronicles of. (See Histories of, *post.*)
Church in. (See Religion in, *post.*)
Churches in, II. 48, 448, 486.
Circuit Court of, II. 385.
Clergy of, III. 326.
Climate of, I. 60, 61, 244, 533; II. 143, 470; III. 44.
Clothing, consumption of, in, I. 400.
Colleges in, I. 600; aid to, from, II. 520, 540–554, 605–629.
Colman, Rev. Henry, his Reports of the Agriculture of, III. 149.
Colonization Society, her interest in the, I. 329.
Colored population of, I. 330.
Commerce of, I. 400, 534, 536; II. 143, 366, 393; III. 44, 147, 260, 261.
Condition of, in 1630, II. 182; in 1630–45, 79, 80; in 1660–65, 123; in 1670, 82; in 1685, I. 668; in 1774, 534, 535; in 1780, III. 132; in 1783, I. 400; in 1833, 400; in 1835, 668; in 1850, III. 43, 132; probable, in 1870, 133.
Congress, Provincial. (See *Provincial Congress of Massachusetts*, in General Index.) Continental, makes a levy on, 534.
Congressional representation of, in 1800 and in 1833, I. 349.
Connecticut, influence of, on, I. 405.
Constitution of, II. 108, 109, 314, 384, 385, 386, 553, 565, 566, 626.
Constitution of the United States adopted in, II. 87, 88.
Continental Congress in. (See Congress, *ante.*)
Convicts in, I. 330.
Cotton manufacture of, II. 91, 93.
Counties, her early division into four, II. 474.
Courts. (See Circuit Court, *ante;* District Court, General Court, *post.*)
Cromwell's proposition to, II. 122.
Currency of, II. 123–129.
District Court of, II. 385.
Dorchester, first municipal organization at, III. 315; the fathers of, 296, 297, 305, 320–327. (See *Dorchester* in General Index.)
Early visits to, by the English, III. 306.
Education in, I. 17, 173, 179, 204, 211, 313, 327, 345, 346, 347, 400, 405, 416; II. 2, 8, 10, 133, 169–179, 182, 189, 273, 310, 313, 334, 336, 339, 340, 341, 349, 350, 357, 358, 359, 361, 380, 433, 493, 551, 552, 553, 596, 597, 598, 600, 602–604, 605, 607, 608, 609, 610–617, 618, 619, 623, 626, 627, 633, 652; III. 43, 499. (See Public Schools, *post.*)
Educational spirit in, importance of, II. 226–228, 324, 335, 346, 347, 360, 361, 540–554, 597, 605–629, 652.
Emigration from, to Ohio and other Western States, I. 212, 346; II. 59, 611; III. 151.
Endecott, John, first Governor of, I. 170, 171.
Energy of the people of, II. 143; III. 261, 269, 270.
Enterprise of the people of, II. 143.
Entomology of, II. 139, 455.
Fathers of. (See Dorchester, *ante;* Settlers of, *post; Pilgrim Fathers* in General Index.)
Fisheries of, I. 400; II. 143, 295.
Food, consumption of, in, I. 400.
Forest trees of, II. 455.
Fort William Henry, capitulation of, I. 539.
Foundations of, III. 296, 297, 305, 309, 491. (See Settlement, *post.*)
French Wars, numbers of her citizens in the, I. 391, 392, 538, 539, 540, 541, 555; II. 231, 232; III. 60.
General Court of, I. 106, 535, 652; II. 26, 126–128, 384, 608.
General Hospital of, aid to, II. 265, 420, 521, 533; ether applied in, for mitigating pain, 530.
Geology of, I. 616; II. 454, 455; III. 149.

Gorham, Judge, services of, to, III. 264.
Governors of, I. 170, 171, 225, 534; II. 616, 617; III. 149, 153.
Government of, I. 400, 534; II. 591; III. 315.
Granite of, II. 143; III. 44.
Gravel of, III. 44.
Growth of, II. 48.
Harris's Report on the Entomology of, II. 139, 455.
Harvard College, aid to, II. 520, 540–554, 605–629.
Historical Society of, I. 588; II. 30, 107–141, 232, 493, n.; III. 417–420, 477–481, 482–485.
History of, I. 69, 101; II. 308, 311.
Histories of. (See Bradford, Hubbard, Hutchinson, Minot, Shurtleff, Wood, Young, in General Index.)
Hitchcock's Reports of the Surveys of, I. 616; III. 149.
Hospital of. (See General Hospital, *ante.*)
House of Deputies of, in 1620, I. 162.
Howe, Lord George, monument erected to, by, I. 394.
Indians, early location of the, in, I. 237–239; II. 114, 258; III. 317; epidemic among, 1612–13, II. 115; hostilities with, I. 237, 539, 634–669; III. 595; language of, II. 116–118, 139; remains of, in 1837, 1838, and 1853, 258, 278; III. 234. (See *Indians of North America*, in General Index.)
Industry of the people of, I. 286, 287; II. 52, 81, 82, 143, 361, 415, 649.)
Inoculation in, I. 583; II. 24–26.
Intelligence of the people of, I. 626; II. 361, 415; III. 43, 44.
Invention in, II. 649.
Knowledge in, I. 626.
Law, respect for, in, III. 44.
Lawyers of, II. 419.
Liberty, the principle of, well understood in, I. 535.
Life Insurance Company in, II. 265.
Lottery system in, abolished, III. 278.
Mann, Horace, his services to the cause of education in, II. 618.
Manufactures of, I. 400; II. 48, 55, 69–106, 143, 361, 388–394, 619, 649; III. 44, 147, 154, 369.
Marble of, II. 143.
Marine insurance in, III. 262.
Marshal, the first, of, III. 263.
Mechanic arts in, I. 400.
Mechanics of, I. 363.
Merchants of, II. 307.
Military, ante-revolutionary services of the citizens of, I. 391, 392, 538, 539, 540, 541, 555; III. 60, 328.
Mineralogy of, I. 616.
Mint established in, II. 123–129.
Morals in, I. 400; III. 44.
Nails manufactured in, II. 84.
Name, derivation of, II. 113, 114, 116–118; III. 317.
National Road, subscription to, in, I. 202.
New Hampshire, union of, with, III. 247.
New York, boundary between, and, II. 385; III. 67.
Normal Schools in, II. 336, 339, 340, 341, 349, 357, 358, 359, 609, 619.
Nova Scotia, war with, I. 538.
Old Colony united with, II. 334.
Ornithology of, II. 372.
Pauperism in, III. 221, 222, 223.
Peabody's Report of the Ornithology of, II. 372.
Peculiar glory of, II. 627.
Physical advantages of, III. 44.
Piracy, measures against, in, II. 26, 43–46.
Poor, provision for, in. (See Pauperism, *ante.*)
Population of: in 1620, I. 639; in 1745, 391; in 1756, 392; in 1757, 538; in 1830, 286; in 1833, 399; in 1849, II. 611; in 1850, I. 286; III. 43; probable future, II. 611.
Press, liberty of the, in, II. 29, 43–46.
Prison of the State of, II. 189.
Prosperity of, III. 44, 45, 369.
Provincial Assembly of, II. 384.
Provincial Congress of. (See Congress, *ante.*)
Public benefactors in, I. 179; II. 307. (See Lawrence, Abbott, and Peabody, George, in General Index.)
Public institutions in, II. 521, 553; III. 276.
Public lands in, II. 607, 608.
Public schools in, I. 600, 626, 633; II. 48, 133, 171, 189, 235–237, 273, 334, 340, 361, 540, 551, 552, 597, 598, 600, 605–625; III. 42, 43, 48, 73, 76, 77, 124, 315, 358, 359, 604, 605.
Railroads in, II. 142–153, 363–373, 615, 616; III. 152, 153, 369.
Records of, Dr. N. B. Shurtleff's edition of, III. 311.

Religion in, I. 400, 635; II. 189; III. 44, 326, 327.
Respectability of the people of, II. 189.
Revenue of, II. 386.
Revolutionary patriots of, I. 107, 108, 564; II. 47, 177, 307; III. 296, 414, 415, 531.
Revolutionary services of, I. 75, 79–102, 139, 142, 163, 387, 491, 534, 535, 567; III. 292, 331–345, 535, 616, 334, 345, n., 414, 415, 531, 644, 646.
Rhode Island, boundary between, and, III. 68.
School fund of, II. 540, 551, 552, 605, 607, 608, 609, 610–617.
Schools. (See Public Schools, *ante.*)
Settlement of, I. Pref. x. 69, 170, 171, 215–245, 645; II. 65, 79–81, 169; III. 296, 297, 309.
Settlers of, I. 72, 159, 232, 635, 640; II. 79–82, 118, 325, 327–333, 433; III. 305, 313, 328, 348, 495–497, 594, 595.
Shipmasters of, III. 269, 270.
Slave-trade in, I. 331.
Small-pox in, I. 583; II. 24–26.
Soil of, I. 60, 61, 195, 244, 400; II. 143, 326, 361, 415, 470, 649; III. 43, 44.
Stamp Act in, I. 535.
State papers of, I. 387, 535, 536.
State's prison of, II. 198.
Surplus revenue of the United States received by, II. 615–618.
Surveys of, I. 616; II. 372, 454, 455, 457; III. 149.
Tariff in, II. 93.
Taxation in, I. 536; III. 314, 334.
Teachers in, II. 350.
Territory of, II. 226, 361, 366; III. 43.
Towns of, III. 297, 314.
Virginia and, their Revolutionary ties, III. 615.
Washington, George, nominated to the chief command by, through John Adams, III. 615, 616, 646.
Water power in, II. 390; III. 44.
Wealth of, in 1780, I. 74; III. 132; in 1820, I. 74; 1850, III. 132; probable in 1870, III. 133.
Weaving in, II. 390.
Western Railroad, its importance to the prosperity of, II. 142–153, 363–373; III. 154; subscription to, by, 615, 616; III. 153.
Western States contrasted with, II. 226, 361; emigration to, from, I. 212, 346. (See Emigration, *ante.*)
West Indies, her soldiers in, I. 538.
White, Rev. John, a promoter of the settlement of, III. 307.
Williams College, aid to, from, 540–554, 605–629.
Witchcraft in, II. 129–133.
Yeomanry of, II. 143, 189.
Zoölogy of, I. 616; II. 455.
*Massachusetts*, Settlement of, an Address before the Charlestown Lyceum, 28th June, 1830, I. 215–245.
*Massachusetts Agricultural Society*, Address delivered before, 16th October, 1834, I. Pref. v. 442–458; beneficial influence of its cattle shows, 442, 443.
*Massachusetts Bible Society*, Speech at the Annual Meeting of, 27th May, 1850, II. 664–673.
*Massachusetts Charitable Association*, call a meeting on the subject of the Bunker Hill Monument, 28th May, 1833, I. 354; energy and perseverance of the members of, 354, 355, 363.
*Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association*, an Address before, 20th September, 1837, II. 238–255.
*Massachusetts Historical Society*, its foundation, II. 107; Dr. William Jenks's account of, 107, n.; Dr. John G. Palfrey's account of, 107, n.; objects of, 107; library, cabinet, etc., of, 30, 107, 108; John Adams a founder of, 109; Governor Sullivan an original member of, 110; character, importance, and neglect of its series of published Collections, 109, 110, 116, 118, 125, 129, 130, 132, 136, 139, 140, 141, 232, 493, n.; publications by its members, 110, 111, 115, 138–141; its Lectures, 111; Dr. John Pierce's donation to, 140; Governor Gore's legacy to, 141; commended to the patronage of the community, 140.
*Massachusetts Historical Society*, a Lecture delivered before, 21st October, 1833, II. 107–141.
*Massachusetts Historical Society*, Remarks made at a meeting, 5th August, 1856, called for the purpose of accepting the donation of Mr. Thomas Dowse's Library, III. 417–420.
*Massachusetts Historical Society*, Remarks made by Edward Everett at a meeting of, 13th November, 1856, on the death of Thomas Dowse, Esq., III. 477–481.
*Massachusetts Historical Society*, Remarks at its annual meeting, 9th April, 1857, III. 482–485; opens the Dowse Library for the use of its members, and receives an appropriation of ten thousand dol-

lars (The Dowse Fund) from the executors of Mr. Dowse, 482; receives the Ecton tithes-book, containing notices of the ancestors of Benjamin Franklin, 483.

*Massachusetts Records.* (See *Massachusetts.*)

*Massasoit*, Chief of the Pokanokets, the first and the best friend the English had in New England, his compact with the settlers and his good faith, I. 644, 660; uneducated, and therefore comparatively helpless, II. 279, 280; his sons, Alexander and Philip, I. 644; melancholy fate of his son Philip and his family, 658–661.

*Massôwá*, on the Red Sea, II. 411.

*Mastodons*, recently discovered, II. 209; specimen of one at Harvard College, 546.

*Material properties* only can be discovered, material essence being beyond our grasp, III. 517. (See *Matter.*)

*Materialism*, rebuked in the death of John Quincy Adams, II. 588.

*Maternal affection*, and its fruits, I. 411, 412.

*Mathematical*, instrument maker, a valuable auxiliary of the astronomer, I. 295; survey in the United States, III. 439; and classical studies, compared, II. 508–513.

*Mathematicians*, eminence of American, III. 427.

*Mathematics*, the importance of the office of, and the importance of their study, II. 208; III. 47, 512–515; higher uses of, 514; obligations of astronomy to, I. 297; II. 208, 209; III. 514, 515; obligations of mechanics to, II. 619; importance of, to the traveller, 410, 413; generally neglected in American public schools about 1800, III. 73; as taught in the public schools of Massachusetts in 1848, II. 600; as taught at Harvard University, 500; further developments of the science to be anticipated, III. 513.

Mather, Cotton, D. D., advocates inoculation for the smallpox, II. 24; a "granado" thrown into one of his windows, 25, 26; his Magnalia cited, I. 182; probable cause of the misprints in his Magnalia, 229; his "Essay to do Good" read with profit by Franklin when a youth, II. 15; III. 608; his theory respecting lightning, II. 600, 601; referred to, I. 74; III. 321.

Mather, Increase, D. D., advocates inoculation for the smallpox, II. 24; denounces the New England Courant, and is answered by that journal, 25; his remarks on the fall of "the Flower of Essex," I. 656; his account of King Philip's defeat, 1st Aug., 1676, and of his character, I. 660; referred to, 74; III. 321.

Mather, Rev. Richard, his voyage to New England in 1635, III. 313; arrives at Dorchester, 316; his pastorate at Dorchester, 326; his services, and those of his family, to the cause of religion in New England, I. 74, 321.

Mather, Samuel, D. D., Franklin's letter to, shortly before his death, II. 2; referred to, I. 74.

Mathew, Father, his successful efforts in the cause of Temperance, III. 592.

*Mattapan*, settlement at, III. 311, 318; changed to Dorchester, 311.

Matteucci, Carlo, his "Physical Phenomena of Living Beings," referred to, II. 525.

*Matter*, the hidden basis of properties, defies discovery, III. 518; what it is in appearance, I. 291; what is its essence, known only to the divine Architect, 291; its connection with mind, II. 239–241.

Maurepas, Count de, his remark relative to Lafayette's zeal on behalf of the Americans, I. 477.

*Mausoleums*, no permanent memorial, II. 394; of Egypt, I. 427; II. 405, 417.

Maverick, Rev. John, one of the Dorchester emigrants, 1630, III. 310; sets fire to the Meeting-house whilst drying his gunpowder, 311; his early history, 321; his death, 316, 321.

"*Mayflower*," voyage of the, and her wonderful preservation by Providence in crossing the pathless wilderness of waters, I. 67, 68; II. 328, 331, 332, 491; Cape Cod seen by the passengers of, 643, 644; arrival of, at Provincetown Harbor, 329, 331, 644; III. 237; chart of the Harbor, II. 327; compact of government made on board of the, I. 15; III. 238, 242; mortality of her little company at Plymouth, 168; Remarks on the celebration of the day on which she left Plymouth, England, for New England, II. 639–645; wonders achieved since that date, III. 238.

*Mazarin Bible*, the first complete book ever printed, a vellum leaf of, in the Library of Mr. George Livermore, III. 300.

Mead, Abner, of Captain Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.

*Meadows*, cranberry, can be rendered arable at a small expense by drainage, III. 544.

*Meander*, the valley of the, II. 403.
*Mécanique Céleste.* (See *La Place.*)
*Mechanic, Husbandman, and Manufacturer,* Remarks at Lowell, Massachusetts, 24th Sept., 1851, III. 88–96.
*Mechanical forces,* gradual exhaustion of, I. 421; compared with intellectual energy, 421; skill, importance of, II. 61, 67; trades, on a more liberal footing in the United States than in Europe, I. 256; trades, value of, to science, 294, 295; close connection existing between science and, 294, 295.
*Mechanic Arts,* The Importance of the, an Address before the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, 20th Sept., 1837, II. 238–255.
*Mechanic arts,* superior to the boasted wonders of witchcraft and necromancy, III. 246; the great instruments of human civilization, II. 241–255; intellectual and moral influence of, 249; happy effects of the progress in, 249; protected in the United States, 95; obligations of, to science, I. 626; obligations of, to mathematics, II. 619; III. 513; improvements in, in modern times, 560; further improvements in, anticipated, I. 617.
*Mechanic Association,* importance of its objects, III. 88.
*Mechanics,* artisans, importance of, to society, III. 88; practical application of the philosophical principles of their art, I. 614; in Greece, mostly slaves, 445; prime agents in all the measures of the American Revolution, 363; services of, in establishing the Constitution of the United States, 363.
*Mechanics' Institute,* object of, I. 246.
*Mechanician,* the, is the magician of modern civilized society, II. 248.
MECHI, Mr., his success in the application of fertilizing liquids, III. 543.
*Medes and Persians,* immutability of the laws of, III. 559.
*Media,* her soldiers invade Greece, III. 492; and Lydia, battle between the armies of, according to Herodotus, 438.
*Medfield,* Massachusetts, attacked during King Philip's War, in 1675, I. 645, 657.
*Medford,* Massachusetts, one of the first places settled by Winthrop's company, II. 134, 136; probable origin of the name, 135; III. 277; ship-building at, in early times, II. 134, 135, 136, 137; retains its reputation for ship-building, 137; Hutchinson's account of, 135; tax paid by, in 1633, III. 214; plunder of the provincial stores at, in 1775, I. 79, 541; Revolutionary patriots of, 563; referred to, 83, 102, 103, 594; II. 132; III. 7.
*Medford Lyceum,* Lecture at, II. 134.
*Medical College,* the New, in Grove street, Boston, an Address at the opening of, 4th November, 1846, II. 519–532; J. Q. Adams's interest in, 587.
*Medical School* of Harvard University, II. 496; early history of, III. 118; public and private liberality extended to, II. 520, 521, 553; growth of, 519, 520; Dr. George Parkman furnishes the ground for a new edifice, 520, 530; Address at the opening of the New College, 519–532; good wishes expressed on behalf of, 529.
*Medical schools* in the United States, I. 600.
"*Medical Notes and Reflections,*" by Sir Henry Holland, cited, II. 524.
MEDICI, age of the, I. 420; their patronage of letters, 26, 428; their persecution of Machiavelli, 26.
MEDICI, CATHERINE DE', wars caused by her malignity, I. 125.
*Medicine,* claims of the members of the profession of, II. 522; importance of thorough education in, 522–529; importance of the discovery of vaccination, 524; future discoveries in, to be anticipated, 525, 526, 530, 531; natural science studied by members of the profession of, in the United States, 527; influence of the members of the profession of, on the cause of morality and religion, 528.
*Meditation,* its enjoyments and its advantages, III. 502; religious, its profitable uses, I. 618.
*Mediterranean,* its shores receive Greek literature by the agency of ancient commerce, III. 468; former intellectual condition of the population of the coasts of, compared with the present, I. 424, 433; effect of commerce upon the navigation of, II. 306; early trade of the United States in the, III. 261; commerce of the United States in the, II. 307; voyage from America to the, 50; referred to, I. 152, 327, 433; II. 368, 401; eastern shores of, III. 55.
*Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society* at Bristol, Remarks at the, 14th July, 1842, II. 435–441.
*Megatheria,* specimens of, petrified, II. 209.
*Melrose Abbey,* visited by Sir Walter Scott and Edward Everett, II. 377, 378; Sir Michael Scott buried under the chancel of, 377; immortalized by Sir Walter Scott, 378.

MEHEMET ALI, Capudan Pasha, in 1850, of the Turkish Navy, acknowledges the mission of Emin Bey to the United States, III. 625.
MEHEMMED PASHA, dinner given to, by the City Council of Boston, III. 624, n.; acknowledged, by the Sublime Porte, 629.
*Memorial of Dorchester* to the Colonial Legislature of 1664, III. 328.
*Memorial of the Franklin Family*, Remarks at the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 9th April, 1857, III. 482–485.
*Memory*, office of, I. 293; III. 516; a subject for culture, II. 506, 517.
*Memphis*, Egypt, inscriptions on the antiquities of, II. 670; pyramids of, 404, 405.
MENANDER, translations of, by Terence, I. 25.
*Men*, self-educated, instances of, II. 212–215.
*Mendicity*, in Europe in the middle ages, III. 589; in Europe in 1857, 578; as typified by Edie Ochiltree, could hardly exist at the present day, 592. (See *Charitable Institutions.*)
MENECLES of Alabanda, and his brother, his oratory noticed by Cicero, I. 425.
MENIPPUS of Stratonice, one of Cicero's masters, I. 425.
*Menotomy*, afterwards West Cambridge, I. 102.
*Menstruum* in alchemy, I. 248.
*Mental philosophy*, character and uses of, and the dignity and importance of its study, III. 515–521; difficulties of the investigation, 515, 516; its mysteries, 516; its extensive range of observation and action: intuition, abstraction, association, imagination, memory, emotions, passions, will, conscience, 516; the objection to its study, that mental essence cannot be discovered, equally applicable to all investigation, 517; its highest vocation a teacher for immortality, 521; must be based on good education, II. 602; a progressive science, I. 617, 619, 620.
MENTER, THOMAS, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
MENTZ and the invention of printing, III. 452.
*Mercantile Library Association* of Boston, Address before, 13th September, 1838, on Accumulation, Property, Capital, Credit, II. 288–312; its good objects and good fruits, 288, 311; exhortation to its members, 311, 312.
*Mercantile Library Association* of Boston, Lecture before, on the Discovery of America, 1st June, 1853, III. 195–223.
*Mercantile navigation*, increase of scientific knowledge in, I. 626.
MERCER, Mr., of Virginia, chairman at the Annual Meeting of the Colonization Society, 16th of January, 1832, I. 229.
MERCER, Brigadier-General HUGH, a veteran of the Seven Years' War, and a soldier of the Revolution, I. 392, 397; his sufferings and wounds, 397; early honors decreed to his memory, III. 525.
*Merchandise*, the best, II. 312.
*Merchants*, members of a liberal profession, III. 469; spirit of honor in which their duties should be discharged, 470, 471; intelligence, forecast, and industry requisite to the right conception of the character of, 469, 470; avarice and corruption in, to be sternly rebuked, 470; character of, liberal and upright, II. 311; the only class in a republic who generally amass wealth, 311; natural aptitude for the profession of, will not render unnecessary special preparation for, 345; qualities requisite to constitute intelligent, I. 299; languages which should be studied by, II. 621; obligations of civilization and of letters to, 467, 468 (see *Commerce*); trading on borrowed capital, 303; with country cottages, 650, 651; of Phœnicia, their book-keeping, 305; of America, their patriotic services, 307; of America, obligations of the cause of human improvement to, 255; of America, their characteristics about 1790, III. 271; of America, the sacrifices made by them in 1837 to discharge their obligations, 304; and farmers, comparative success of twenty of each, 151. (See *Farmers; Merchandise.*)
*Merchant Venturers' Society*, of Bristol, England, connection of, with the Discovery of North America, II. 435.
*Merchant vessels* of the United States in 1858, III. 628.
*Mercury*, not used in amalgamation in the middle ages, I. 248.
MEREDITH, Mr., fellow-apprentice and subsequently partner of Franklin, II. 40.
*Meroë*, supposed to be the primitive cradle of Egyptian civilization, II. 407, 409.
MERRIAM, Mrs., of Cambridge, II. 599.
MERRIAM, BENJAMIN, of Captain Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.

MERRIAM, WILLIAM, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.
MERRIK, JOHN, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
*Merrimack River*, its length, III. 248; Indians south of, in 1620, II. 114; referred to, 48; III. 246, 317, 368, 398.
*Mesilla Valley*, bought of Mexico by the United States, III. 442.
*Metallurgist*, the, his great skill, III. 48.
*Metallurgy*, adjuncts of, I. 296; importance of, II. 279; III. 48; in the middle ages, I. 248.
*Metals* of the United States, I. 265.
*Metaphysics*, vagueness of the term, III. 515. (See *Mental philosophy*.)
*Metaurus*, Asdrubal at the, III. 395.
*Métayers* in France, I. 450.
*Meteora*, and its monasteries, I. 428.
*Meteoric showers*, observation of the, III. 430.
*Meteorological phenomena*, III. 455. (See *Magnetic and meteorological phenomena*.)
METROWSKY, Count, procures the liberation of Col. Huger and Dr. Bollman, I. 503.
*Metz*, France, I. 462.
*Mexicans*, condition of, at the time of the Spanish Conquest, III. 234; cruelty of the treatment of, by Pizarro and Cortés, I. 61, 637; condition of, at the present day, 637. (See *Mexico*.)
*Mexico*, not benefited by the discoveries of gold in, II. 628; the Spanish adventurers in, I. 60, 61, 162, 637; Prescott's History of the Conquest of, II. 139; large towns in, found by the Spaniards, I. 639; soil, population, despotism, and customs of, in the 17th century, 61; boundary between, and the United States, III. 441; its position towards the United States in 1836, II. 167; war of the United States with, 1846–47, I. 126, n.; apprehended war of the United States with, III. 442; treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo between the United States and, founded on erroneous maps, and impossible to execute, 442; commerce of, with the United States, II. 290; republican government in the states of, I. 70; needed a Washington, III. 634; referred to, I. 221. (See *Mexicans*.)
*Mexico*, Gulf of. (See *Gulf of Mexico*.)
*Miami Canal*, Ohio, I. 209, 212; its cost paid by the rapid increase of the value of property in Ohio between 1825 and 1829, 209.
*Miami River*, II. 149.
*Michigan*, internal improvements of, II. 368; referred to, I. 221.
*Micrometer*, value of the, in astronomy, II. 637.
*Microscope*, marvels displayed by the, II. 243, 511, 636, 637; wonders exhibited by it in the structure and growth of seeds, III. 548; manufacture of the article in the United States, II. 70.
*Middle ages*, degradation of the people in, I. 607; monkish chroniclers and schoolmen of, 611; feuds in, II. 538; Hallam's View of the State of Europe during the, cited, 298, 299. (See *Arts and Refinement*.)
*Middle States* of the Union, characteristics of, III. 646; climate of, II. 438; interest of, in manufactures, 393; emigration from, to Ohio, I. 210.
*Middleborough*, Massachusetts, attacked and burned by the Indians during King Philip's War, I. 649, 657.
*Middleborough Pond*, Sausamon murdered at, I. 647.
*Middlesex County*, Massachusetts, at the commencement of the Revolution, I. 377; Revolutionary patriots of, 103; II. 47. (See *Massachusetts; Bunker Hill; Concord; Lexington; Revolutionary patriots*.) Ice traffic of, III. 93; manufactures of, 95, 96; emigration from, to Ohio, I. 346; character of the population of, II. 52; referred to, I. 94, 212, n., 351; II. 150, 340, 386.
*Middlesex Society of Husbandmen and Manufacturers*, Remarks at the Festival of, 24th September, 1851, III. 88–96.
*Midnight contemplations*, I. 618.
*Midway*, Georgia, settled by emigrants from Dorchester, South Carolina, III. 319.
*Milan and Berlin Decrees* and *Orders in Council*, III. 140.
MILES, CHARLES, wounded on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
*Military defence*, necessity of maintaining, II. 75, 162, 163, 167, 168.
*Military despotism*, in ancient and modern times, I. 153, 426, 446, 603, 609; II. 294, 662; in colonies, 489.
*Military establishments*, to some extent necessary, II. 75.
*Military glory*, not to be coveted, I. 633; cost of, 94, 95; III. 215; compared with the honors gained by inventors in the useful arts, II. 255; contrasted with philanthropy, 200, 201.
*Military operations*, their nature changed by the invention of gunpowder, III. 15.
*Military power* in Europe under the feudal system, I. 493; inferior in dignity to learning, 407; and political,

the masters of the ancient world, III. 15; and commercial enterprise and state policy, all inferior in power to Christian love, 184; military subordination, meaning of the term, I. 94; system of the United States to be encouraged, II. 318; tactics, Milton on, 499; tyrannies of ancient Greece, I. 426.

*Militia*, Importance of the, a Speech at the Anniversary Dinner of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, II. 160–163; services of, before and during the Revolution, 162, 167; worthy of the esteem and encouragement of the public, 163, 167, 168; use of, in time of war, opposed as unconstitutional, 96.

*Milky Way*, believed by Sir William Herschel to be cosmical matter in an unformed state, III. 454.

Mill, John Stuart, his "Principles of Political Economy" referred to, III. 470, n.

Miller, James, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

*Miller's River*, I. 651; II. 146.

*Millet*, importance of, III. 540; when first cultivated in Europe? 546.

Mills, Amos, fought on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

Mills, Elisha, fought on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

Milo the Rhodian, one of Cicero's masters, I. 425.

Miltiades, dishonored end of, III. 11.

*Milton*, Massachusetts, the Blue Hills of, II. 116; referred to, III. 315.

Milton, John, intellectual eminence of, III. 496; an honor to his race, I. 434; educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, II. 433; studies of, 509; description of his visit to Galileo Galilei, at Florence, cited, III. 451; his use of Latin in his "Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio," I. 30; his appeal for liberty in his "Defensio Secunda" cited, 41; his "Tractate on Education" referred to and cited, II. 348, 499; a great master of the music of his native tongue, I. 30; his poetry, 29; II. 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 223, 224, 509; III. 500; "Paradise Lost," price in hand received for it, I. 26; citations from "Paradise Lost," I. 618; II. 216, 218, 219, 220, 237, 514, 518, 673; III. 61, 639; description of the creation of animals in "Paradise Lost" cited, I. 615, 616; and of morning, III. 147; "Paradise Lost" referred to, 510; his astronomical imagery, II. 217, 218; influence of the system of Ptolemy upon the muse of, 219; supposed effect of the discoveries of modern astronomers—La Place, Newton, and the Herschels—on the muse of, 218, 219; "Paradise Lost" compared with the "Divina Commedia" of Dante, 222; "Paradise Lost" not made a vehicle for revenging his own wrongs, 222; will his "Paradise Lost" ever be excelled? 223, 224; his "Paradise Regained" does not supply the place of a counterpart to the "Paradise Lost," 223, 224; "Paradise Regained" cited, I. 582; "Paradise Regained" referred to, III. 297; "Paradise Regained" the subject of, the only remaining theme of a great Christian epic, II. 224; his "Lycidas" cited, I. 235; II. 433; his superb flattery of Cromwell, I. 242; III. 394; his old age, his poverty, his sorrows, and his blindness, I. 26; II. 222; advantages of the perusal of, 323; enthusiasm of the scholar for, I. 65; a favorite with J. Q. Adams, II. 589; his works in America, 429, 463.

*Milwaukie*, II. 369.

*Minaret*, effects of the sight of one, upon the traveller, II. 672; the Muezzin's call to prayer from the, 672.

*Mind*, the man himself, I. 317, 374; the different manifestations of, II. 459; mysterious properties of, III. 507, 508; the blessing of a sound, II. 498; emanations of, preserved by writing, 241; the intelligent observer of the works of God, III. 518, 519; superior in dignity to all the wonders of nature, 462, 519; the master of nature, I. 310; capacities of, II. 506; improvement of, in eternity, 507; the kingdom of, greater than the glory of monarchs, 377; empire of, the only durable one, 418; laws of the growth of, 211, 432; difference of the development of, in a barbarous and in a civilized state, 212; absence of spiritual illumination in, 220, 221; what is meant by the improvement of? 224, 225; a continued progress in the intellectual world consistent with the laws of, 223; the culture of, compared with the culture of the earth, 225–228; improvement of, one of the chief objects of education, 273–280, 497, 503, 505–513; faculties of, modified, strengthened, and perfected by discipline, 505–513; cultivation and improvement of, a duty, I. 309, 316, 317; ennobling motives to the cultivation of, II. 517, 652; the final object of science to expand and elevate, 426; effect of the free cultivation of, on political strength, 416; the pyramids considered in con

nection with, 417; proper influence of the improvement of, on practical Christianity, 514–518; noblest use of, the improvement of the moral condition, I. 313; Cicero on the improvement of, II. 500; the winter season favorable to the culture of, 311; acting through the mechanic arts, the vital principle of modern civilized society, 248; connection of, with matter, 239–241; and body, the mysterious union of, and the effects of their combined agency, I. 298–300, 373, 374.

*Mind*, Education the Nurture of the, Remarks at the County Convention of the Friends of Education, 16th August, 1838, II. 273–280.

"*Mind among the Spindles.*" (See *Lowell Offering.*)

*Minden*, victory of, I. 396; General Lafayette's father slain at the battle of, 459, 464.

*Mineral and Vegetable Gold*, Remarks at the Public Dinner of the United States Agricultural Society, 4th October, 1855, III. 382–389.

*Mineral substances* in general use and consumption, I. 274.

*Mineralogy*, importance of the study of, I. 307; II. 209; value of the knowledge of, to the farmer, III. 542, 543; importance of a good illustrative cabinet of, II. 544, 545, 546; studies in, at Edinburgh, 413; progress of, 545; further discoveries in, anticipated, I. 617; of Massachusetts, 616; II. 454, 457.

*Minerva*, temple of, I. 37.

*Mining*, in the middle ages, I. 248; the American Indians ignorant of, II. 279; in the United States, 69, 72; obligations of, to machinery, 248; adjuncts of, I. 296; connection of geology with, II. 548; referred to, III. 500.

Minot family, III. 326.

Minot, Judge George Richards, a founder of the Massachusetts Historical Society, II. 108; his interesting Continuation of the History of Massachusetts Bay cited, I. 538; II. 110; III. 489; his History of Shays's Insurrection, 110.

*Minot's Ledge*, destruction of the Lighthouse at, 17th April, 1851, III. 400.

*Minstrels* of the Border, II. 377.

*Mint*, in New England, in 1652, II. 123–129.

*Minute men*, of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, well named, II. 47.

*Miracles*, absurdity of Hume's argument against, III. 564; the phenomena of vegetation, an annually recurring miracle, 564–566.

*Mischief-maker*, dangerous character of a, I. 290.

*Miser*, his plea for gold, III. 387.

*Mishawum*, the English settle at, I. 225.

*Misquakuiks*, or Fox tribe of Indians, II. 258.

*Mission schools*, in India, III. 93.

*Missionaries* to Greece, from America, II. 403.

*Missions* to the heathen, their success, I. 435, 436, 441; American, in Africa, 433, 435; in the Sandwich Islands, 436; domestic American, not to be neglected, 348–350; foreign, American prosecution of, 348, 349.

*Mississippi*, the Father of the waters of the West, III. 486; unknown to the early settlers of New England, 491; descended by Father Marquette, in 1673, 488; by La Salle, in 1682, 488; French colonies at the mouth of, before 1748, I. 584; in 1757, III. 490; emigration beyond, II. 464; steam navigation of, I. 278; gradual enlargement of, compared to the growth of the United States, III. 490; referred to, I. 39, 70, 205, 384; II. 144, 149, 226, 259, 261, 369; III. 643.

*Mississippi*, Valley of the, the fairest and richest in the world, II. 369; design of Providence that it should be peopled, I. 127.

*Missouri River*, the great tributary of the Mississippi, III. 487; with its tributaries, one of the most extensive natural systems of internal communication in the world, 487; gradual enlargement of, compared to the growth of the American States, 21; referred to, I. 39; II. 150, 226, 259, 261, 369.

*Missouri*, Valley of the, the rapid increase in the population of, I. 38.

*Missouri*, State of, slavery debate on the admission of, II. 582, 583; who constitute the people of? III. 347.

*Missolonghi*, members of the family of Bozzaris at, II. 402.

*Mistick River*, I. 225. (See *Mystic River.*)

*Mistick Village*, Hutchinson's account of, II. 135.

Mitchell, Maria, her contributions to astronomy, II. 638.

Mitchell, Nahum, his History of Bridgewater, II. 139.

Mitchel, O. M., his contributions to science, III. 456.

*Mitylene*, II. 404.

*Mob*, power of a, transient, I. 114; Edward Everett present at one in London,

in 1819, 115; warlike enterprise, and rapid movements of, 116; terrors of an enraged, 115, 116; a standing army often a disciplined, 116.
*Mocha*, Arabia, II. 406, 410, 411, 412.
*Modern languages*, as taught at Harvard University, II. 500, 501, 507.
MOHAMMED, ALI, his interview with John Lowell, Jr., on the Nile, II. 406; his inquiries relative to the United States, 406.
*Mohammedan races*, plea on which they justified their conquests, III. 201.
*Mohammedans*, tenure of land introduced into Hindostan by, a great evil, II. 186; in Africa, III. 181.
*Mohawk Indians*, refuse to be allies in King Philip's War, I. 647, 658; swear enmity to King Philip, 658; their currency, II. 124, 125.
"*Mohawk Indians*" throw 342 chests of tea in the water of Boston Harbor, III. 333.
*Mohawk River*, Washington on the, in 1784, II. 153; trade of, in 1835, 147; referred to, 151, 403; III. 643.
*Mohegan Indians*, refuse to be allies in King Philip's War, I. 647; fight against King Philip under Major Treat, 655. (See *Muhhekaneew.*)
MOLIÈRE, JEAN BAPTISTE POQUELIN, cited, III. 638; a favorite with J. Q. Adams, II. 589.
MOLLIEN, Count, French Minister of Finance, Napoleon's deference to, III. 138.
*Mollusks*, speculations on, II. 32.
*Monarch*, hereditary, general opinion of the necessity of, I. 167; this theory discarded by the framers of the government of the United States, 167; how the Greeks understood the word, 153.
*Monarchies*, absolute, of the north and east of Europe, protect life and property, 602; of Asia, disregard life, rights, and property, 603.
*Monarchs*, monuments to, II. 468.
*Monarchy*, favorable to wars, I. 123–127.
*Monastic orders*, at the commencement of the Reformation, I. 604.
*Money-getter*, a mere, a worthless character, II. 321.
MONK, General GEORGE, restores Charles II. without conditions, I. 243.
*Monkish chroniclers* of the middle ages, I. 611.
*Monks*, Greek, of the middle ages, by their copies of ancient authors, preserved and transmitted them, I. 428.
*Monmouth*, New Jersey, Lafayette appointed at, to lead the advance of the army in place of Lee, I. 473; command of, subsequently assumed by Lee, 473; bravery and skill of Lafayette at, 473; battle of, III. 530; Lee's retreat from, II. 271.
*Monongahela River*, emigrants to, in 1752, I. 585, 586; referred to, 591; II. 270; III. 643.
*Monopoly*, exclusion, favor, the great principle of all governments save those of the United States, I. 119.
MONROE, JAMES, President of the United States, at the request of Congress invites Lafayette to visit the United States in 1824, I. 511; exhorted by General Jackson to "destroy the monster, party," II. 591; appoints J. Q. Adams Secretary of State, 576; character of his administration, 577, 578; his reëlection in 1821, 577; J. Q. Adams's Discourse on, 138; Secretary of State of the United States, 576.
*Mont Blanc*, III. 581.
MONTAGU, Lady MARY WORTLEY, introduces inoculation for smallpox into Europe, I. 583.
MONTCALM, General, his prediction of the fate of the French colonies in North America, III. 17.
MONTESQUIEU, his opinion of the consequences to civilization of the increase of standing armies, I. 116, n.
MONTGAILLARD, l'Abbé de, his "Histoire de France" cited, I. 459.
MONTGOMERY, Major-General RICHARD, a veteran in the French War, and in the battles of the Revolution, I. 392; killed at Quebec, 1775, 397.
*Monthly Anthology*, letters of John Lowell published in, II. 419; Rev. Joseph S. Buckminster's contributions to, II. 138.
*Months*, division of the year into, III. 437.
*Montreal*, Massachusetts men at the surrender of, in 1760, I. 555.
*Monument*, Bunker Hill, a Speech in Faneuil Hall, Boston, 28th May, 1833, I. 354–365.
*Monument to Harvard*, an Address, 26th Sept., 1828, I. 173–189.
*Monumental honor*, perishing nature of, II. 394.
*Monuments*, their uses, III. 619.
MOODY, PAUL, an instance of a self-taught man, I. 322; his improvements in machinery for the cotton manufacture, II. 390, 391; applies the power loom to the weaving of cotton, I. 313, n.; value of his labors to the manu-

facturing interests of Waltham and Lowell, 322, 323.

*Moon*, permanent laws which regulate the, II. 432, 433; eclipse of, on the 27th of August, 413 B. C., III. 438.

*Moors*, the last of them in Spain, defeated by Ferdinand and Isabella, I. 157.

*Moral*, character, considered in connection with university education, II. 513–518; the formation of, one of the chief objects of education, 497; education, importance of, 512–518; effects of railroad communication, III. 86; existence, the beauty and glory of man, I. 358; greatness, love of as auxiliary to education, II. 517; heroism, want of in the present age, 514; principle, in connection with the various branches of science and art, I. 300–302, 303; reform, how to be conducted, 376; sentiments, to be carefully cherished, III. 119; virtue, the only basis of true greatness, II. 586; and Ethical Science, 138.

*Moral philosophy*, study of, II. 500, 510, 511; not taught in American public schools about 1800, III. 74; proficiency of the pupils of the Cambridge High School in, at the Exhibition 7th of Aug., 1852, III. 123; as taught at Harvard University, II. 500; difficulties of, 673; a progressive science, I. 617, 619, 620; German works on, II. 549.

*Morality*, essential to a state of civilized society, I. 301; close connection of, with mental powers, 313; essential to true greatness, 521; of the Gospel, II. 415.

*Morals*, children to be carefully educated in the principles of, II. 357; education favorable to, I. 627–633; influence of a general diffusion of knowledge on, 627–633; obligations of, to commerce, II. 307, 311, 312; inseparable from religion, I. 631; not elevated by monuments of human grandeur, II. 415; effects of improper reading on, 505; influence of physicians on the cause of, 528.

*Moravia*, Lafayette a prisoner in, I. 499, 502.

*Moravian Brethren* at Gnadehütten, in Ohio, II. 118.

MORLAND, GEORGE, his paintings of animals, III. 567.

*Morning*, described as it gradually breaks upon the earth, III. 457, 458; Daniel Webster's description of, 402.

MORPETH, Lord, favorable impression of, produced by his visit to the United States, in 1843, II. 472.

MORRIS, Captain, wounded at Braddock's Defeat, I. 598.

MORRIS, Judge, his oration on the settlement of Springfield, Massachusetts, II. 154, 159.

MORRISON, Mr., of Kentucky, his zeal in the cause of education in the West, I. 205.

MORSE, SAMUEL F. B., and the electric telegraph, II. 619; III. 415, 456. (See *Electro-magnetic telegraph.*)

*Mortality* of the human race, I. 326.

MORTON, NATHANIEL, his Memorial (edited by Judge Davis), I. 660; II. 110.

MORTON, W. T. G., and the anæsthetic properties of ether, II. 530.

*Moscow*, and the horrors of its invasion, III. 634; destruction of, by the Russians, I. 509; gorgeous cathedrals of, III. 586; railroad from, to St. Petersburg, II. 371, n.

MOSELEY, Captain, commands a privateer in the West Indies, I. 653, 667; his character, 650; engaged in King Philip's War, 653, 654, 655; his men killed at Bloody Brook, 670.

MOSELEY family, III. 326.

*Mother Brook*, Massachusetts, well named, II. 183, 184; Indian canoes on, III. 317.

*Mothers* of Plymouth and Massachusetts, their memory to be regarded with veneration and gratitude, II. 325.

*Motives*, importance of elevated, II. 513; to mental culture, 517.

MOTLEY, J. LOTHROP, a member of a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on aid to the Colleges, II. 605; his "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," III. 425.

*Mount Athos*, in 1818, III. 626.

*Mount Holyoke*, its coming fortunes of the region near it, III. 155, 156.

*Mount Hope*, King Philip defeated and killed at, I. 658; beauty of the scenery of, 661.

*Mount Messogis*, II. 403.

"*Mount of Piety*," worthy of commendation, III. 589.

*Mount Sinai*, Dr. Robinson's Researches in, II. 422; referred to, III. 586.

*Mount Vernon*, so named by Captain Lawrence Washington, in honor of Admiral Vernon, I. 578; inherited by George Washington, 1753, 586; place where the first suggestion towards the Constitution of the United States was made, by Washington himself, III. 58; the sanctuary of American patriotism, 644; the last resting-place of Wash

ington, I. 137; III. 632, 635, 641; Lafayette visited, in 1824, I. 44.
*Mount Vernon Association*, Ladies', present Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, with the spy-glass, and Edward Everett with the cane of Washington, at Richmond, Virginia, 23d of February, 1858, III. 620; account of, from the Richmond Inquirer, 620; their great cause, fervid energy, and noble enthusiasm, 621.
*Mount Washington*, sublimity of, III. 248; morning at, 249.
*Mountains*, the secret springs of, I. 122; often the boundary of languages, literature, institutions, and character, I. 11, 51.
*Mowing machine*, the American, III. 551; mainly contributed to the reputation of the American department of the great London Exhibition in 1851, 551. (See *Pickaway, county of.*)
*Mucata-mish-kakaekq.* (See *Black Hawk.*)
MUDGE, JAMES, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
*Muezzin*, effect of the call of the, upon the traveller, II. 672.
*Muhhekaneew*, or Mohegan, Indians, Jonathan Edwards's Observations on their language, II. 117, 118.
MULLIKEN, NATHANIEL, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.
*Multiplication*, importance of the rule of, II. 601.
MUNFORD, Col. GEORGE W., Secretary of State of Virginia, present at the presentation of the Cane of Washington to Edward Everett, III. 620.
*Municipal organization*, a conservator of republicanism, II. 493; commenced at Dorchester, one of the chief sources of New England's prosperity, III. 315; municipal system in New England, etc., value of, 297, 298.
MUNROE, ASA, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.
MUNROE, EBENEZER, wounded at the Battle of Lexington, I. 553, 561.
MUNROE, EBENEZER, Jr., wounded at the Battle of Lexington, I. 554, 561, 563.
MUNROE, EDMUND, one of Rogers's Rangers, in 1758, I. 540; of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, 561; killed at the Battle of Monmouth, 1778, 540.
MUNROE, GEORGE, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.
MUNROE, ISAAC, Jr., killed at the Battle of Lexington, I. 561.
MUNROE, JEDEDIAH, is wounded at the Battle of Lexington, immediately pursues the enemy, and is killed on the afternoon of the same day, I. 552, 553, 561, 562, 563.
MUNROE, JOHN, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.
MUNROE, JOHN, Jr., of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.
MUNROE, PHILEMON, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 561.
MUNROE, ROBERT, an ensign at the capture of Louisbourg in 1758, I. 540, 554; killed at the battle of Lexington, 1775, 554, 562.
MUNROE, TIMOTHY, wounded the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
MUNROE, Col. WILLIAM, commands a guard of eight men at the Rev. Jonas Clark's, 18th April, 1775, for the protection of Samuel Adams and John Hancock, I. 86, 549, 562; of Captain Parker's company of Lexington, 562.
MUNROE, WILLIAM, Jr., of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, 1775, present at Edward Everett's Oration, 1835, I. 562.
MURCHISON, Sir RODERICK IMPEY, Remarks of, at the Anniversary dinner of the Geological Society of London, II. 454; geological researches of, 425; investigations of, into the ornithichnites of the old red sandstone of Connecticut River, 457, 458.
MURRAY, LINDLEY, his grammar, III. 356.
*Muscles of the hand*, construction of the, a proof that man was designed for physical labor, I. 283, 292.
*Museums* of medals, coins, gems, amulets, and vases, at Florence, III. 450.
*Music*, charms of, I. 416; II. 509, 517; III. 503; an ear for, to be cultivated, II. 499; advancement in, to be anticipated, 220.
*Mussulman powers*, their contests with Christian powers, III. 53.
MUZZY, AMOS, killed at the battle of Lexington, I. 554, 562.
MUZZY, ISAAC, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 562.
*Mycene*, II. 402.
*Mystic River*, explored by Governor Winthrop, I. 215; source of, III. 277; battle of the, 323; referred to, I. 171, 173, 225, 230; II. 134, 135; III. 317. (See *Mistic River.*)
*Mysticism*, the dangers of, II. 514.
*Mystics*, of the 16th and 17th centuries, I. 611.
*Mythology of Greece*, II. 401.

N.

*Nahant,* Mr. Frederic Tudor's garden at, III. 91; referred to, 317.

*Nails,* Lord Chatham's prohibition of the manufacture of, in America, II. 84; first attempt to manufacture, in New England, 84; manufacture of, in the United States in 1830, 84; at Boston, 144; at Pittsburg, 144.

*Nantasket,* arrival of the Dorchester emigrants at, III. 310; referred to, 317.

*Nantes,* Revocation of the Edict of, how obtained, and the sanguinary consequences of it, I. 485; effect of the Revocation upon the peopling of the United States, III. 207.

*Nantucket,* Massachusetts, a piratical vessel in, 1722, II. 44; whale fishery at, 295, 296; referred to, I. 617.

*Naples,* crusade against its constitution, I. 128; mendicity in, III. 579; newspapers in, in 1835, I. 601; objects of interest in the vicinity of, II. 400; obligations of, to commerce, 305; steam-packets to, in 1839, 371.

Napoleon I., Emperor of France, the child of the French Revolution, I. 126; his empire founded on the excesses of the Reign of Terror, 517; the hero of Arcole and Lodi, III. 617; defeats the Austrians in the campaign of 1797, I. 506; at Marengo, III. 395; obtains the liberation of Lafayette, I. 506; his favors accepted by the French nobility generally, but refused by Lafayette, 507, 513, and by the young Count de Vaudreuil, 507; his exclamation respecting Lafayette's pertinacious refusal of his favors, 507; his consulship for life opposed by Lafayette, 507, 514, 520; his new nobility, 493; his embargo system, II. 594; meditates on his mighty career of conquest, III. 582; his immense army, 642; the French in his armies, I. 392; his treatment of Prussia, II. 338; his able generals, I. 658; his mighty contests, 386; his conquests, 51, 76, 434; pronounces the English a nation of shopkeepers, III. 470; his comment on popular education, 110; his eulogy of Washington in the orders of the day, 633; orders public mourning and a solemn funeral service in honor of Washington, 633, 634; his invasion of Russia, I. 616, 617; his overthrow, II. 338; causes of the ruin of his empire, I. 509; ingratitude of his flatterers in the day of adversity, 510; his desperate scheme after his defeat at Waterloo, 509; in his fall he drags down with him the honor and strength of France, 514; III. 634; his abdication urged by Lafayette, I. 510, 520; carries Frederic the Great's watch from Potsdam to St. Helena, II. 251; his capacity for labor, I. 285; the miseries produced by his ambition, II. 661; his character contrasted with that of Lafayette, I. 508; lacked an essential element of greatness, 521; evil influence of his example, II. 271; his military genius, I. 478; his military talent contrasted by a late French writer with that of Washington, III. 616; unwise in not following the patriotic example of Washington, 634. (See Mollien, Count.)

*Napoli di Romania,* II. 402.

*Narraganset country,* conflict with the Indians in, in 1675, I. 658.

*Narraganset Indians,* a powerful tribe, I. 643; the mode of life of, 640; location of, II. 114; treaty of the United Colonies with, in 1645, 125; number of, in King Philip's War, 1675, I. 646, 648; expedition against, under Governor Winslow in 1675, 657; their power broken at the battle of Petaquamscott, 657; Roger Williams's "Key" exhibits the dialect of, II. 117.

*Narrows,* the, Verazzano enters in 1524, III. 422; Hudson passes through, in 1609, 423.

*Naseby,* battle of, I. 636.

*Nashua,* or Lancaster, Massachusetts, II. 115; III. 317.

*Nashville,* Tennessee, Speech delivered at a public dinner to Edward Everett at, 2d of June, 1829, I. 190–197; hospitality of, 190, 196, 197; rapid growth of, in twenty years, 193; future prosperity of, 197.

*National character,* diversified by natural boundaries, I. 11. (See *Character, National.*)

*National Convention* of France, decrees the death of the king and queen, I. 510; apostasy of some of its members, 510.

"*National Ephemeris,*" an American scientific journal, III. 430.

*National Guards* of Paris, organized by Lafayette, I. 488–492; commended by Lafayette, 1789–91, 488; Lafayette determined not to accept the formal command of, throughout France, 492; represented at the promulgation of the French Constitution of 1790, 494; Lafayette resigns his command of, in October, 1791, 496; re-created by Lafayette in 1830, 518; the germ of the victories of Napoleon, 518; Lafayette resigns the command of, in 1830, 518.

*National Observatory,* at Washington, origin of the, III. 429; honorable position of, 429.
"*National Portrait Gallery,*" memoir of J. Q. Adams in, by Charles W. Upham, II. 555.
*National prosperity* and greatness, flourish only on the soil of justice and truth, II. 491; and education, inseparable, 624, 627, 629.
*National Road,* westward, from Cumberland, Maryland, importance of, commercially and politically, I. 202; liberal contribution to its construction and repair by the State of Massachusetts, 202; proposed extension of, 202; enters Ohio, 208.
*Nationality,* a bond of strength, II. 466; a liberal and great, the parent of great thoughts, I. 28.
*Nations,* the condition of the husbandmen an exponent of the character of, II. 185, 186; a necessary progression of, from youth to decline, an irrational chimera, 432; the true glory of, 629; progress of, not entirely dependent on man's agency, I. 218, 219.
*Nations,* law of. (See *Law of nations.*)
*Natura Deorum, De,* of Cicero, cited, II. 449.
*Natural aptitude* for any calling, not sufficient without special preparation, II. 345.
*Natural capacity,* Cicero on, II. 500.
*Natural channels,* the two kinds of, II. 147.
*Natural history,* importance of the study of, I. 307; II. 209, 211; III. 370, 379; as taught at Harvard University, II. 500; of the United States, importance of collecting materials for, 108.
*Natural philosophy,* value of the instructions of, I. 632; III. 48; obligations of, to Lord Bacon, I. 619; importance of the study of, 307, 308; II. 367; must be based on a good education, 602; not taught in American public schools about 1800, III. 74; as taught in the public schools of Massachusetts in 1848, II. 600; the literature of, 548, 549; modern discoveries in, 549; advancement of, to be expected, I. 617.
*Natural religion,* confirms the teachings of Revelation, I. 630. (See *Religion, natural.*)
*Naturalist,* topics for the, III. 550.
*Nature,* adaptation of, to the wants and comforts of man, I. 374; the book of, how to be studied, 616; connection between the laws and properties of, 272, 274; love of, as auxiliary to education, II. 517; beauties of, a moral stimulus, 517; Shakspeare on the study of, 511.
*Nature,* law of, its definition by the Roman jurists, III. 100.
*Naumkeag,* the Indian name for Salem, Massachusetts, I. 226.
*Nautical Almanac,* for 1832, corrects the errors of Taylor's Logarithms, III. 446; its own errors in its corrections, 447.
*Nauvoo,* a Mormon settlement, entertainment at, given to Joe Smith, III. 40.
*Naval stores,* trade of the colonies in, II. 94; produce of, in New England encouraged, 82.
*Navies,* expenses of maintaining, II. 229.
*Navigation,* in early times, I. 49, 152; contrast between ancient and modern, III. 312; in the middle ages, I. 248; importance of the discovery of the mariner's compass to, 272, 619, 620; II. 249; obligations of, to the arts, 240; obligations of, to mathematics, I. 626; III. 513; obligations of, to the chronometer, I. 274, 415; obligations of, to astronomy, 296, 415; II. 619, 279; III. 636; obligation of, to manufactures, 61; obligation of, to steam, I. 619; II. 61, 248, 636; dependence of, upon capital, 295; connection of, with commerce, 304; increase of, from the principle of assurance, 293; obligations of, to Bowditch's Practical Navigator, 265; remarkable instance of, from Calcutta to Boston, III. 261; further improvements in, anticipated, I. 617.
*Navigation Act* of 1650, II. 81; reënacted at the restoration, 81; Sir William Blackstone on, 81, 82; resisted by the British colonies in North America, 82; oppressive to the New England colonies, I. 165; II. 123; a standing grievance, III. 20; a chief cause of the American Revolution, II. 306, 659; repealed in 1849, 659; referred to, 53, 85, 94.
*Navigation Act,* one required by the United States at the termination of the American Revolution, I. 165.
*Navigator,* Bowditch's Practical, value of this work, I. 296.
*Navigators,* discoveries of those of Spain, Portugal, and England, I. 58.
*Navy of the United States,* the necessity for the creation of, II. 75; effect of a tonnage duty on, 76; in 1858, III. 629, 637; *dépôt* for its maps and charts, the beginning of the National Observatory at Washington, 429.
*Neapolis,* II. 403.
*Nebulæ,* resolution of, III. 430. (See *Nebular theory.*)

*Nebular theory* of Sir William Herschel, III. 460; drawn into question by late discoveries, 454; nebulæ in Orion and Andromeda, the last strong-holds of, 454.
*Needham*, Massachusetts, Revolutionary patriots of, I. 563.
NEHEMIAH, on the building of Jerusalem, II. 233.
NELSON, HORATIO, Baron, achievements of, I. 382; at the Nile, III. 395; victory at Trafalgar, I. 76.
*Neponset*, or Quincy, Massachusetts, II. 115.
*Neponset Falls*, III. 317.
*Neponset River*, united with the Charles River, II. 183.
*Neptune*, discovery of, by M. Le Verrier, II. 526, 531, 532, 632, 640; distance from the sun of, 531, 532, 640; vast orbit of, III. 454; perturbations of, 459; rectifications of the errors in its predicted elements, 430; identification of, with Lalande's missing star, 430; discovery of the satellite of, 430.
NERO, reign of, I. 153.
*Nervous system*, speculation in reference to the, II. 525.
*Netherlands*, the greater part of the kingdom redeemed from the ocean, III. 545; magnitude of the hydraulic works in, 545; the Seven United Provinces of, their struggle with Spain, 425; war of extermination in, by Philip II. of Spain, I. 151; II. 125; III. 204; wasted by Louvois, 488; principles to which they owe their emancipation, I. 608; the treaty of, with the United States, negotiated by John Adams, in 1780, II. 566, 567; King of, gives a decision on the controversy between Great Britain and the United States respecting the North-Eastern boundary, 617; General Jackson's opinion of the award of the King of, 617; the colonization of Africa in relation to, I. 340, 343; referred to, III. 300.
*Neuchâtel*, Professors Agassiz and Guyot, of, II. 631.
*Neversink Hills*, III. 423.
*New Amsterdam*, now New York, population of, in 1656, III. 426. (See *New York, City of; New York State.*)
*Newark*, New Jersey, III. 568.
*Newark Bay*, III. 423.
*New Bedford*, the whale fishery of, II. 296.
*Newburg*, New York, III. 424.
*Newbury*, Massachusetts, traditions and records at, respecting King Philip's War, and men furnished by, I. 655; referred to, 539.
*Newburyport*, Massachusetts, John Lowell the first minister of, II. 384; Judge Lowell representative of, 384; Jonathan Jackson representative of, 386; Patrick Tracy resident at, 386.
*Newcastle*, Delaware, Captain Holmes, Franklin's brother-in-law, at, in 1724, II. 37.
NEWCOMB, Mr., of Salem, Massachusetts, his miniature model of the steam engine, II. 245.
NEWCOMEN, Mr., and the steam engine, II. 636.
NEWELL, TIMOTHY, his Journal, 1775–76, cited, III. 344.
*New England.* (See, also, *America; Boston; French Wars in America; Massachusetts; United States.*)
  Agriculture in, I. 452–457; II. 393, 648, 649, 650; III. 545.
  Appearance of, to the first settlers, in 1620, II. 329.
  Arboriculture in, II. 651.
  British government of, II. 54, 82, 83, 86, 87, 94, 161, 162, 171.
  California, emigration to, from, II. 628.
  Character of the people of, II. 415.
  Charles I. names it, I. 220.
  Child, Sir Josiah, on the colonists of, in 1670, II. 82.
  Clergy of, II. 433; III. 326, 398.
  Climate of, I. 60; II. 438, 444, 470, 648–650.
  Colleges of, I. 440; III. 398.
  Colonization of, II. 306, 639–644.
  Commerce of, I. 48, 234; II. 306, 393.
  Condition of, in 1660–65, II. 123, 126; in 1670, 82; in 1675, I. 645, 664; in 1685, 668; in 1835, 668.
  Confederation in, in 1643, I. 647.
  Considerations for the Plantation of, cited, I. 227.
  Cottages increased in, by railroads, II. 650.
  Courant. (See *New England Courant*, in General Index.)
  Currency of, in early times, II. 123–129.
  Discouragements of the settlers of, III. 320–325.
  Dorchester, descendants from the settlers of, in, III. 320–325. (See *Dorchester*, in General Index.)
  Education in, I. 211, 600, 626, 633; II. 133, 313, 597, 600, 602–604, 652.
  Eliot's Biographical History of, II. 110.
  Emigration to, restricted by the British government, II. 120; from

Devonshire and Dorsetshire to, 436; to the Western States, from, I. 38, 210; II. 51, 393, 444, 491; to California, 628; to South Carolina, III. 318, 319; to Georgia, 319
Emmanuel College, Cambridge, educated many of the clergy of, II. 433.
Eras of, I. Pref. x.
Farmers of, happy condition of the, II. 187.
Farms, system of small ones in, II. 186, 187.
Fathers of, I. 178, 180.
"First Fruits" of cited, I. 75, 182, 188.
Fisheries on the coasts of, I. 49, n.
Foundation of, I. 215.
French Wars and, I. 383, 392.
Genealogical Register of. (See Historical and Genealogical Register, *post.*)
Growth, rapidity of its, III. 217.
Historical and Genealogical Register of, cited, III. 255, 328.
Hubbard's History of, II. 115.
Hutchinson's account of the settlement of, I. 69.
Indian population of, in 1620, I. 61, 639.
Indians of, II. 114–118. (See *Indians, North American,* in General Index.)
Influence of, on the public opinion of the United States, I. 350.
Influential men in, II. 419.
Knowledge widely diffused in, I. 626.
Learning imported into, by the early settlers of, III. 495.
Manufactures of, about 1640, II. 79–81, 82; in 1774, 83, 84, 85, 393.
Marshes of, III. 545.
Military defence of, neglected by the British Government, II. 161, 162, 171; character of the early colonists of, III. 328.
Militia, services of, before and during the Revolution, II. 162.
Municipal organization, one of the chief causes of the prosperity of, III. 315.
Nails, first manufactured in, II. 84.
Named by Charles the First, I. 220.
Names in, given by Capt. John Smith, II. 113.
Naval stores, produce of, encouraged in, II. 82
Party spirit in, I. 571; II. 419.
Physical features of, I. 60, 61; II. 329; III. 398, 399.
Pilgrim Fathers, importance of the colonization of New England, by the, II. 639–644.
Plymouth Company, commences the settlement of, II. 436.
Population of, in 1675, I. 645, 664; in 1820–30, II. 60; in 1830, I. 346.
Proprietorship of the soil in, I. 452–457.
Public Schools of, I. 626; II. 600, 602–604.
Puritans, seek refuge in, II. 119–122, 193, 328.
Railroads increase cottages in, II. 650; improve the agriculture of, 650.
Revolution, the, and, I. 457; II. 162.
Scenery of, III. 398, 399.
Settlement of, I. 45–72; II. 436; III. 305.
Settlers of, I. 66–68, 69; II. 118, 329, 493, 639–644; III. 205, 328, 495, 496.
Seven Years' War and, I. 383.
Slave trade in, II. 582.
Smith, Captain John, surveys, I. 220; II. 113.
Society of, in New York, II. 138; III. 233.
Soil of, I. 60, 452–457; II. 415, 649.
Statute of 1593, the cause of the settlement of, III. 305.
Students of, III. 398.
Sufferings of the first settlers of, I. 66–68.
Survey of, by Capt. John Smith, I. 220; II. 113.
Trading voyages to, before 1620, I. 234; II. 306.
Trees in. (See Arboriculture, *ante.*)
Western States, emigration to, from, I. 38, 194, 210; II. 51, 393, 444, 491.
Witchcraft in, in 1645–1720, II. 129–133.
Worthies of. (See Fathers, *ante.*)
Yeomanry of, their advantages, I. 457.
Yorktown, New England troops at the siege of, I. 479.
*New England,* "Considerations for the Plantation of," cited, I. 227.
"*New England Courant,*" the publication of, commenced 7th Aug., 1721, by James Franklin, II. 22; contributors to, 23, 26, 27; its independent tone gives great offence, 24, 26, 27, 28–30; opposes inoculation for the smallpox, 24, 26; denounced by Dr. Increase Mather, 25; its publisher committed to prison for an offensive article, 26, 27; erroneously blamed by Isaiah

Thomas, 27, 28; suppressed by authority, Jan., 1723, 29; a set of, in the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 30, n.

"*New England Farmer*," the pioneer of the agricultural journals, III. 148.

"*New England's First Fruits*," cited, I. 175, 182, 188.

*New England*, First Settlement of, an Oration delivered at Plymouth, 22d of December, 1824, I. 45–72.

"*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*," biography of Peter Chardon Brooks in, III. 255; cited, 328.

*New England Society in New York*, its high character, III. 233; Rufus Choate's Oration before, II. 138.

*Newfoundland*, shores of, reached by Sebastian Cabot, II. 436; fisheries on the Banks of, in early times, I. 49, n. (See *Whale fisheries*.)

*Newfoundland*, Whitbourne's "Discovery of," I. 49.

*New Hampshire*, a Speech at the Annual Fair of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society at Manchester, 7th October, 1853, III. 244–250.

*New Hampshire*, settlements in, in 1675, I. 645; early interior condition of, III. 247; united to Massachusetts, 247; imports corn and wheat from Virginia, 246, 247; her share in the early struggles of the Revolution, 529; vote of, on the adoption of the Constitution, II. 88; annals of, full of romance, III. 247; historical legends, industrial resources, and natural beauties of, 249; distinguished soldiers, citizens, men of letters, and divines of, 249, 250; the White Mountains of, 398; honored as the birthplace of Daniel Webster, 159; lakes of, 398; Belknap's History of, II. 110.

*New Haven*, Oration delivered at, 20th of August, 1833, before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale College in, I. 404–441.

*New Haven*, colonists of, disposed to emigrate to Ireland at the suggestion of Oliver Cromwell, II. 122; referred to, I. 323, 405.

*New Holland*, an illustration of the habits of the people of, I. 111.

*New Jersey*, Captain Hudson at, in 1609, III. 423; settlement of, 207; troops of, at Yorktown, I. 479; sends a twofold delegation to the House of Representatives of the United States in 1839, II. 584, 585; controversy of, with Delaware respecting Pea Patch Island, III. 68; marshes of, 545; referred to, I. 221; II. 85.

Newman, Francis William, his translation of Huber's work on the English Universities, II. 495, n.

Newman, Samuel P., of Bowdoin College, and subsequently Principal of the Normal School at Barre, Massachusetts, II. 358.

*New Mexico*, III. 494.

*New Medical College*, Grove Street, Boston, an Address at the Opening of, 4th November, 1846, II. 519–532.

*New Netherland*, III. 426.

*New Orleans*, trade of, II. 147; commerce of Massachusetts with, 144, 145; imports granite from Quincy, 144; Stephen Girard trades to, 301; referred to, I. 194, 346, 387; II. 156.

*Newport*, Rhode Island, letter purporting to be written at, in 1722, II. 26, 44, 45.

*New South Shetland*, II. 296.

*New South Wales*, settlement of, I. 158.

*Newspapers*, as instruments of education, I. 610; influence of, in communicating knowledge, 626, 627; in the United States in 1721, in 1771, and in 1829, II. 22; large number of, in the United States, in 1835, 601; in Naples in 1835, 601; in Constantinople in 1835, 601.

*New style*, the, long rejected by the Protestant world, III. 438.

*Newton*, or Nonantum, Massachusetts, II. 115; a Revolutionary patriot of, I. 563.

Newton, Sir Isaac, an honor to his race, I. 434; placed by general consent at the head of philosophers, 253; his aptitude for mechanical contrivances while yet a boy, III. 456; the early age at which he made some of his greatest discoveries, and the rapidity of their succession, 457; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, II. 432; nurtured in scholastic discipline, 621; a Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Mathematics, 621; his discovery of the law of gravitation and its importance, I. 253, 549, 614, 619; II. 621, 633, 634, 635, 636; III. 520, 521; how suggested to him, II. 636; his delight at the discovery, III. 452; the foundations of his theory laid by Kepler, I. 615; La Place and other astronomers resume his whole system, II. 264; III. 454; modern improvements of the calculus applied to his problems, 454; the system of the universe more fully developed by his successors than by himself, II. 634, 635; advance of knowledge since his time,

549, 600, 634, 635; prematurely despairing of any further improvement in the refracting telescope, he applies the principle of reflection, III. 453; his discovery of the nature of light, I. 620; rival pretensions of Leibnitz, 418, 419; his astronomical and other discoveries, 281, 624; II. 219, 512, 633, 634; his own estimate of the results of his investigations, I. 624; II. 219, 634; number of fixed stars counted by, I. 276; obligations of the navigator to, 296; his eminence as an astronomer, II. 361; progress of astronomical knowledge since his time, 549; cited by Gibbon, III. 428; his capacity for labor, I. 285; secret of his success in investigation, 303; his wonderful genius, 293, 324; his claims upon scholars of all ages, 120; belongs to all times and all places, II. 432, 433; referred to, I. 65, 297; II. 353; III. 464, 496, 500, 504.

Newton, Stuart, the paintings of, II. 460.

*Newtown*, Massachusetts, emigration from, in 1634, II. 156; III. 315; Harvard College established at, in 1636, I. 173.

*New world*, its beginning, III. 15.

*New York city*, population of, in 1656, III. 426; William Bradford removes to, in 1723, II. 33; Benjamin Franklin arrives at, in 1723, 33; population of, in 1723, 33; contrast of, between 1775 and 1831, 98, 99; its advocacy of a federal government, 99; evacuation of, by the Americans in 1776, I. 464; the British effect an entrance into, in 1778, 457, 473; apprehended attack of, by Washington in 1781, 478; threatened by Count d'Estaing and Lafayette in 1783, 481; first American vessel sails from, to China in 1784, III. 269; procession of manufacturers in, in 1788, II. 88; imports marble from Berkshire and granite from Quincy, 143, 144; American Institute of, 69, 72; railroad from Philadelphia to, I. 262; causes of its large trade (1835), 147; trade between, and New Orleans in 1838, 301; extremes of life in, I. 192; love of the fine arts in, II. 460; referred to, III. 568, 635.

*New York*, State of, its geographical situation, III. 67; Hudson's description of, in 1609, 423, 424; Dutch settlements in, I. 643; III. 207; in 1620, I. 221; in 1630, 232; in 1664, III. 426; population of, in 1756, 427; wars against the French in, in 1756–63, I. 392; early revolutionary services of, III. 644; travel in, in 1783, contrasted with that in 1853, 211; commerce in, in 1783, II. 85; disputes between, and Massachusetts respecting boundaries, III. 67; establishment of the boundary between, and Massachusetts in 1784, II. 385; population of, in 1787, III. 427; reply of, to the Boston circular of 1788, II. 87; petitions Congress for the imposition of duties in 1789, 89; provision for the poor in, III. 221, 222; her steam navigation, 70; her growing interest in public schools, 44; Normal Schools in, II. 339; meaning of the term University in, 495; Regents of the University of, 495, n.; agricultural school of, commended, III. 542; marshes of, 545; number of landholders in, 213; her commendable reciprocity with New Jersey, 537; internal improvements of, II. 147, 148, 149, 150, 151; her Erie Canal, III. 537. (See Clinton, De Witt.) Commercial prosperity of, in 1831, II. 96; commerce of, in 1835, 146; enthusiastic reception of J. Q. Adams in, in 1843, 586; population of, in 1856, III. 427; referred to, I. 346; III. 643; the Natural History of, II. 455, 456; J. R. Brodhead's History of, III. 207.

*New Zealand*, jurisdiction of the British government over, III. 442, 443; singular error in the proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor of, respecting this jurisdiction, 443; degraded condition of the natives of, I. 417; warlike habits of the natives of, 293; the *Deinornis* of, II. 458.

*Niagara*, suspension bridge at, a wonder of engineering skill, III. 538; referred to, I. 392, 395.

*Nicaragua* boundary controversy, III. 201.

Nichol, J. P., his "Architecture of the Heavens" cited, III. 457.

Nicholas I., Emperor of Russia, his conversation with Edward Everett in London in 1844, II. 371, n.

Nichols, B. R., one of the counsel for plaintiff in the case of the Administrators of Tuthill Hubbart *v.* P. C. Brooks, III. 283.

Nicias, his delay to embark for Sicily (fatal to the Athenian army), caused by an eclipse of the moon, 27th August, 413 B.C., III. 438.

Nickols, John, wounded on the day of the Battle of Lexington, I. 563.

*Niger*, the river, its mystery solved, and steamboats on its waters, I. 433; and the Chad, agricultural colony projected

at, III. 176; history of the expedition, 176.

Nightingale, Florence, her nursing of the wounded in the Crimea, III. 590.

*Nile*, the sources of the, III. 558; branches which form the, II. 410; ascent of the, 404, 405, 406, 407, 409, 410, 411; valley of the, 405; upper cataracts of the, III. 56, 628; great caravan to, described, II. 408; ancient civilization at the head-waters of, I. 337; powerful and prosperous nations on the banks of, their history unwritten, 427; early cultivation on the banks of, 24, 55; massive monuments on the banks of, III. 179; Nelson at, 395; referred to, I. 24, 50; III. 55.

Nimrod, wars of, III. 394.

Nimroud, buried halls of, III. 14; inscriptions on the ruins of, II. 670.

*Nineteenth of April* at Concord, Remarks 19th April, 1850, II. 653–663.

*Nineteenth century*, a most important age of the world, II. 426; excels all preceding ages in the number of its scholars, 612; mind, the controlling principle of affairs in the, 627.

*Nineveh*, excavations of, by Dr. Layard, III. 14, 394.

*Ninus*, I. 23.

*Nipmuck country*, Indians flee to, after the battle of Petaquamscot, I. 657.

*Nipmuck Indians*, mode of life of, I. 640; referred to, II. 115.

Noailles, de, distinction of the family of, I. 462; Lafayette becomes connected with it, 462; members of the family of, who perished during the Reign of Terror, 503, 505.

Noailles, Countess de, murdered during the Reign of Terror, I. 503.

Noailles, Duchess de, murdered during the Reign of Terror, I. 503.

Noailles, Marquis de, ambassador in London, visited by Lafayette in 1777, I. 465.

Noailles, Viscount de, interested in the American Revolution by Lafayette, I. 463.

*Nobility*, considered essential in Europe, I. 167; discarded by the framers of the Constitution of the United States, 167.

*Nobles*, under the feudal system, I. 625.

*Nonantum*, or Newton, Massachusetts, II. 115, 317.

*Non-Conformists* in England, persecuted by the Established Church, I. 222; III. 304, 305. (See *Puritans.*)

*Nook Hill*, III. 339, 343.

*Nootka Sound*, I. 221.

Norden, Nathaniel, a member of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1722, II. 45.

*Norfolk*, England, farmers in, I. 265; Lord Leicester's agricultural treatment of his great estates in, III. 542.

*Norfolk County Agricultural Society*, Remarks at, Sept. 26, 1849, II. 646–652.

*Normal Schools*, an Address at the opening of the Normal School at Barre, Massachusetts, 5th Sept., 1839, II. 335–362; meaning of the term, 335; so called first in France, 335, 336, 339; origin of, 336; Rev. Dr. Strietz and Professor Stowe on, 336; in Prussia, 336, 337, 338, 339; in Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Baden, and other German States, 338, 339; in Holland, 339; in England, 336, 339; in London, 339; in the United States, 339; in New York, 339; in Massachusetts, 336, 339, 340, 341, 349, 357, 358, 359; at Andover, Massachusetts, 339; at Barre, Massachusetts, 335, 341, 358, 359; at Lexington, Massachusetts, 340, 358; shortest period in which the experiment of, can be tested, 341; character and objects of, 342–362.

*Norman architecture*, II. 404.

*Normans*, the, destroy the town of Dorchester, England, III. 306; cruelty of the, to the conquered Saxons, II. 294.

*Norridgewock Indians*, Father Rasles's Vocabulary of their language of, II. 116, n., 117.

North, Lord, his opposition to the rights of the colonies, I. 75; III. 330; his remark about the tea sent to Boston, 332; his willingness to acknowledge the independence of America, II. 656; persuaded to remain in office by George III. 656; his correspondence examined by Edward Everett, 656.

*North of Europe*, the warlike tribes of, III. 558; the tribes of, invade the South-West, and central portions of Europe, I. 10, 50, 124, 153, 446; III. 492, 560; the different national characteristics of the descendants of the tribes of, in the south and west of Europe, I. 10; position of, at the commencement of the American Revolution, III. 25; degraded condition of the peasantry of, I. 422.

*North American Review*, founded by William Tudor in 1815, II. 110; edited by Jared Sparks, LL. D., II. 139; edited by J. G. Palfrey, D. D., 139; edited by Francis Bowen, 138; articles contributed to, by Edward Everett, Pref. v.; edited by him for four years, I. Pref. ix.; his remarks upon some of his contributions to, Pref. ix.; his intention to re-

publish a selection from them, Pref. v., xi.; Vol. XXXVIII. cited, II. 296; Vol. XLVI. cited, 436, n.
*Northampton*, Massachusetts, early settlers of, I. 641; in 1675, 645; loss of the citizens of, at Bloody Brook in 1675, 670; referred to, I. 385.
*Northamptonshire*, England, the native place of the ancestors of Franklin and of Washington, II. 4.
*North Carolina*, Revolutionary services of, III. 645; sends corn and rice to Boston, 646; gold mines in, 384; referred to, II. 93.
*North Church steeple*, in Boston, the alarm to the country given, 18th June, 1775, by lights in, I. 81, 82, 101, 163, 551.
*North-Eastern boundary*, dispute between Great Britain and the United States, III. 131; General Jackson on, II. 617; Lord Ashburton's mission respecting, III. 544; the dispute happily settled, II. 452; referred to, III. 371.
*Northfield*, Massachusetts, alarmed by the Indians in 1675, I. 645, 649, 650, 651; burned by the Indians, 651, 652.
*North River*, steam navigation of, II. 49.
*Northumberland*, England, slave trade in, in early times, I. 447.
NORTHUMBERLAND, Duke of, installed as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, II. 431, n.; speech by, 431, 432.
*Northumberland*, Dukes of, their domestic economy in the days of Elizabeth, II. 298, 299.
*North-western Territory* of the United States, British posts retained in, after the Revolution, III. 210; surrendered in 1795, 211; profitable trade of Boston with, 269; slavery excluded from, II. 582, 583; Tour to, by the Rev. Dr. T. M. Harris, 139. (See GRAY, Capt.)
NORTON, Rev. JOHN, minister in Boston, Massachusetts, II. 131.
*Norwalk*, Connecticut, railroad accident at, in 1853, II. 243.
*Norwich*, England, persecution of the Puritans in, I. 222.
*Nova Scotia*, the French settlers in, I. 643; military service performed by Massachusetts men in, 538; referred to, 384, 392.
*Nova Zembla*, III. 423.
*Novels*, based on fashionable life in England, II. 505.
*Novelty*, a stimulus to the attention of the multitude, II. 274; the passion for, if well directed, leads to improvement, 274.
*Nubia*, Desert of, II. 410.
*Nubia*, Upper, II. 407, 413; Lower, 410
*Nullification*, the most important question which has arisen since the adoption of the Constitution, I. 379; popularity in the North, East, and West, of Gen. Jackson's decided measures in opposition to, 379.
*Numismatics*, a curious theory in, proposed by Sir Thomas Temple, II. 128.
*Nysa*, ruins of, II. 403.

O.

OATES, JOHN, killed under Capt. Mosely, 1675, I. 670.
*Oats*, when first cultivated in Europe? III. 546; annual crop of, in Great Britain, II. 73, 467.
*Oberon*, Wieland's, translated into English by J. Q. Adams, II. 572.
*Observatory*, at Cambridge, J. Q. Adams's account of, II. 587; Edward B. Phillips's bequest to, 546, n.; at Cincinnati, corner-stone of, laid by J. Q. Adams, in 1843, 586; at Greenwich, avowed object of its foundation, III. 444; Governor Everett proposes the establishment of one in Massachusetts, II. 616, 617; Washington University, of Missouri, exhorted to found one on the meridian of St. Louis, as admirably adapted for the comparison of observations, 522; James H. Lucas, Esq., intends to found one at St. Louis, 525; at Williams College, 616.
*Occupation*, right of, I. 61; right of, as regards the colonists of New England, I. 636–643, 663, 668.
*Ocean*, the, fed from the mountains, I. 122; sublimity of, III. 86; music of the, highly enjoyed by Daniel Webster, 400; the commerce of, open to all, II. 306.
O'CONNELL, DANIEL, his statement respecting the effects of the famine in Ireland, in 1846–47, II. 536.
*Odyssey*, scene of the, II. 401; reflections on the, 221; bears constant reperusal, 504, 505.
O'FALLON, JOHN, III. 486, n.
*Office-holders*, importance of intelligence in, II. 319, 320.
*Ogeechee*, Georgia, III. 319.
OGLETHORPE, General, his settlement of Georgia, III. 208; his Life, by the Rev. Dr. T. M. Harris, II. 139.
*Ohio Canal*, II. 149, 368.
*Ohio and Erie Canal*, I. 212.
*Ohio Land Company*, formed in 1748, I. 584; III. 59.

*Ohio River*, settlements on, in 1748, I. 580, 585; settlements beyond, forbidden by the British government, in 1769, II. 51; III. 210; settlements beyond, about 1793, II. 59, 60; referred to, I. 262, 395; II. 144, 147; III. 67, 368, 643.

"*Ohio*," ship-of-war, III. 3.

*Ohio*, State of, in 1620, I. 221; in 1748, 580; in 1754, 590; settlement of, in 1788, by emigrants from Massachusetts (under Dr. Manasseh Cutler), and other New England States, and from the Middle States, 210, 212, 213, 346; II. 51; rapid increase of the population of, I. 346; population of, in 1787, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1815, 1826, 208; population of, in 1830, 346, II. 51; population of, in 1840, I. 208; rapid growth of, as compared with the growth of the British possessions in the neighborhood, 209, the disparity accounted for, 210–213; natural advantages of, 346; fertility of the soil of, III. 542, 543; agricultural machinery used in, 522, n.; Miami Canal in, I. 209, 212; internal improvements in, 212, 213, 262, 346; II. 149, 368; importance of education in, I. 346; peculiar claims of, upon the friends of education in the East, 347–353; establishment of Public Schools in, 211; Kenyon College in, 344; Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D., Bishop of the Prot. Epis. Church, in the diocese of, 344; Salem, a common name for towns in, 213, n.; Moravian Brethren, at Gnadenhütten, in, 118; Dr. Drake's account of, in his "Picture of Cincinnati," 1815, I. 206; Edward Everett's communication respecting the rapid growth of, in the "Göttingsche gelehrte Anzeigen," 1st Sept., 1817, 207; representation of, in the National Congress, in 1800, and in 1833, 349; enthusiastic reception of J. Q. Adams in, in 1843, 586; its prosperity is sure, founded on the virtue of the last generation, and sustained by the public spirit of the present, I. 214.

*Oil*, opinion of the ancients of, II. 647; of Italy, I. 297.

*Oil.* (See *United States; Whale Fisheries.*)

Olbers, H. W. M., Edward Everett's visit to, II. 527; his astronomical discoveries, 527.

*Old age*, I. 409.

*Old Bailey*, I. 116.

*Old Brighton Bridge*, taken up by the patriots, but reconstructed by Lord Percy, I. 102.

*Old Cambridge Common*, in 1807, II. 599.

*Old Colony*, copy of the original compact, charter, and laws of, prepared by order of Edward Everett, II. 327; sufferings of the fathers of, 325, 327–333; principles and institutions of the fathers of, 326, 332; penalty in, for striking wife or husband, 333; penalty in, for refusing to serve as governor, 333; united to Massachusetts, 334.

"*Old fogy*," origin of the phrase involved in obscurity, III. 113, 226; meaning of the phrase, 113, 226.

*Old Harbor*, Dorchester, III. 311.

*Old Hill* (now Jones's Hill), Dorchester, III. 295.

"*Old Ironsides*," III. 324.

"*Old Mortality*," and his self-imposed duties, II. 326.

"*Old man eloquent*," J. Q. Adams better so styled than Isocrates was, II. 582.

*Old South Church*, Boston, II. 6; III. 332.

*Old tunes*, old friends, old books, III. 383.

*Old world*, end of the, III. 15.

*Olean*, New York, II. 147.

*Oleander*, the, in Sicily, II. 401.

*Olive*, antiquity of the culture of the, II. 468, 469.

Olmstead, case of, III. 70.

*Olmütz*, Lafayette imprisoned in the castle of, I. 44, 499; barbarous treatment of Lafayette at, 500; Lafayette attempts to escape from, is unsuccessful, and treated with additional severity, 501–503.

*Olympus*, in Homer, III. 511.

Omai, Cowper's description of, III. 391; compared with Abdul Rahaman, 191.

*Oneida River*, II. 153.

*Opening of the Brattle House*, Remarks at the, 28th June, 1850, III. 36–40.

*Opening of the Railroad to Springfield*, Remarks on occasion of the, 3d October, 1839, II. 363–373.

*Optics*, modern discoveries in, II. 549.

*Orang Outang*, but little inferior to the savage, I. 414, 417.

*Orator, The*, of Cicero, cited, II. 224, n.

*Oratory*, prolixity in, discouraged by Caligula, III. 582.

*Oratory and Rhetoric*, J. Q. Adams's Lectures on, II. 574.

*Orbits* of the heavenly luminaries permanent, II. 423.

*Order*, necessity of, in human actions, II. 347.

*Orders in Council*, and the Berlin and Milan decrees, III. 140.

*Ordinance* of 1787 respecting slavery, II.

582, 583; Northwest Territory organized under the effects of, III. 211; effects of, on the growth of the North-Western States, I. 213. (See DANE, NATHAN.)

*Oregon*, controversy between England and the United States respecting the boundary of, III. 270.

*Oriental Archipelago*, III. 55.

*Oriental*, history, confusion in, from the want of settled eras, III. 438; languages, importance of, to the diplomatic service of the United States, III. 57; life vividly depicted in Xenophon's Cyropædia, II. 505.

*Original Contract*, examination of the doctrine of, I. 112–114.

*Orion*, its great nebula yields to the telescope at Cambridge, Massachusetts, III. 454; the bands of, II. 219; belt of, 361; III. 566; referred to, 462.

*Orkneys*, Scotsmen in the, II. 374; referred to, I. 606.

*Orlando Furioso*. (See ARIOSTO, LUDOVICO.)

*Orleans*, France, *fêtes* in the city of, in honor of Lafayette in 1779, I. 475.

ORME, Colonel ROBERT, his account of Braddock's defeat, in which he was wounded, I. 597, 598.

ORME, Colonel, his narrow escape 19th April, 1775, I. 85, 550.

*Ornithichnites* of the old red sandstone of Connecticut River, II. 458.

*Orreries* constructed in Philadelphia and Boston, III. 428.

*Orthography*, importance of, II. 360.

*Osage orange* (Maclura), suggested for fencing, in the Western States, III. 549.

OSEPH, ABEL, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

OSGOOD, DAVID, D. D., his long ministry at Medford, II. 136.

"*Ossemens Fossiles*," by Cuvier, cited, II. 210.

*Ossian*, the Poems of, formerly a favorite in continental Europe, I. 31.

*Ostrich*, discovered in New Zealand, II. 458.

OTHO, declared king of Greece, in 1833, I. 430; II. 113; supposed adjuration of the Martyrs of old to, I. 431.

OTIS, HARRISON GRAY, a graduate of Harvard University, II. 169; designated to preside at the Harvard Centennial Anniversary, 8th of Sept., 1836, 169.

OTIS, JAMES, a graduate of Harvard University, II. 177; aspires to the Chief-Justiceship, I. 532; Thomas Hutchinson raised to the office instead of, 1760, 532; his celebrated argument against the Writs of Assistance, as characterized by John Adams, 389; II. 177, 384; effects of this argument, I. 388, 389; his patriotic character and services, learning, genius, and purity of purpose, 108, 388, 567; III. 230; his opinion of Blackstone's Commentaries, I. 612; Tudor's Life of, II. 110.

*Ottagaumies*. (See *Fox tribe*.)

*Ottoman Empire*, remarks on the, 4th of Nov., 1850, at a dinner given to Emin Bey, in Boston, III. 51–57; capture of Constantinople by, 299; probable dissolution of (1828), I. 169; its waning strength (1833), 432; surrounded and threatened by Russia, 432, 433; unrivalled physical advantages of, and the improvements to which they point, III. 55, 627, 628; till lately, hostile to improvement, I. 431; diversity of language and race among the subjects of the, III. 628; prevalence of law in, 628.

*Otsego Lake*, II. 147.

OTWAY, THOMAS, supposed to have been choked by a morsel of bread, I. 27.

OUDINOT, General C. N., the bulletins of, II. 643.

*Overland trade to the East* abandoned on the discovery of America, III. 202.

*Ovid*, a favorite with J. Q. Adams, II. 589.

OWEN, JOHN, D. D., his works read by Benjamin Franklin, when a boy, III. 608.

OWEN, RICHARD, on the *Deinornis* of New Zealand, II. 458; his remarks on some animals within the tropics, 469.

*Ox*, importance of the, to man, III. 553, 558; antiquity of the domestication of, I. 468, 469; in the days of Elizabeth, II. 298.

*Oxford University*, a credit to England, II. 628; small beginnings of, 174; early scholastic teachings, 315; great men produced by, 431, 432; some of the New England settlers educated at, 493, 626; attachment of some of the New England settlers to, 493.

P.

*Pacific Ocean*, first achievements of the commercial marine of the United States in, III. 269, 270; whale fisheries in, I. 297; II. 290; American aid to the Islands of the, I. 348; missions at the Islands of the, III. 586; American institutions transferred to the, II. 463;

rising republics of the, III. 414; referred to, I. 221, 264, 603; II. 278, 316, 643.

*Pactolus*, waters of the, II. 404; the new, 628.

*Paganism* of Greece and Rome, II. 514, 516.

*Pagans*, number of, in 1833, I. 422.

PAIGE, Mrs. J. W., Webster's letter to, descriptive of "Morning," III. 402.

PAINE, THOMAS, his "Rights of Man" answered by J. Q. Adams, II. 570.

*Painter*, qualities requisite to constitute a great, I. 298.

*Painting*, advantages of, over poetry and eloquence, II. 459, 460; speaks a universal language, 459, 460; beauty of its creations, III. 503; drawing, and coloring in connection with the eye and hand, I. 298.

*Palace of Justice*, in France, dignity of the, III. 69.

*Paleontological researches*, II. 426.

*Paleontology*, the wonders of, II. 209, 210; zealous cultivation of, in the present age, I. 63.

*Palermo*, II. 400.

*Palestine*, limited territory of, II. 668; Robinson's "Biblical Researches" in, 423; associations connected with, 423.

PALEY, WILLIAM, his "Natural Theology" referred to, II. 528.

PALFREY, JOHN G., LL.D., edits the North American Review, II. 139; his "Historical Discourses," and "Lectures on Jewish Antiquities," 139; his Account of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 107, n.

*Palisades*, the, passed by Hudson, in 1609, III. 423.

*Palm tree*, in Sicily, II. 400.

*Palmetto tree*, in Sicily, II. 401.

*Palos de Moguer*, Columbus begs his bread at the convent in the vicinity of, I. 155; Columbus sails from, II. 640.

*Pantheon*, the gods of the, II. 514.

*Pantheon*, of Paris, I. 519.

*Papal power*, its injurious effect on the interests of Christianity, I. 57.

*Paper*, importance of the manufacture of, I. 300.

*Paper Currency*, Franklin's tract on, II. 40.

PAPILLON, Captain PETER, commands the "Flying Horse" against a piratical vessel, II. 44.

*Papyrus*, how estimated by Pliny, I. 300.

PARACELSUS, his alchemy, III. 388.

*Paraguay*, missions to, III. 241.

*Parental affection*, laboring for the benefit of children, I. 285, 411, 412; II. 521. (See *Children; Parents.*)

*Parents*, their intercourse with their children, II. 34, 55; regard which should be paid to their wishes by their children, 562; their deep interest in the improvement of their children, 516; influence in directing the studies of children, 562; must assist the teachers of their children, 602; III. 78, 79. (See *Children; Parental affection.*)

*Paris*, its influence on the rest of France, I. 96, 457, 629; III. 557; Franklin leaves, in 1785, for Havre, II. 34; peace preserved in, by Lafayette, in 1789–91, I. 488; ideas of liberty in, II. 644; combination among the journeymen printers of, I. 256, 257; allied monarchs at, in 1815, II. 576; gorgeous cathedrals of, III. 586; mendicity in, 579; degradation of the large mass of the population of, I. 423; extremes of life in, 92, 423, 424; its longitude ascertained in 1855, III. 430; the gypsum quarries near, II. 210; referred to, 370.

PARKER, Mrs., of Virginia, II. 93.

PARKER, EBENEZER, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, in 1775, present at Edward Everett's Oration, in 1835, I. 562.

PARKER, Chief Justice ISAAC, his elaborate opinion in the case of the Administrators of Tuthill Hubbart *v.* Peter C. Brooks, III. 284, 585.

PARKER, Captain JOHN, commands the militia at Lexington, 9th April, 1775, his firmness and courage, I. 86, 91, 527, n., 551, 552, 553, 557, 561, 562; eight of the twelve survivors of his company present at Edward Everett's Oration on the anniversary at Lexington, 19th (20th) April, 1835, 527, 561, 562.

PARKER, JONAS, a neighbor of the Rev. Jonas Clark, I. 556; his determined courage, 556; killed at the battle of Lexington, 554, 562.

PARKER, JONATHAN, fought on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

PARKER, THADDEUS, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.

PARKHURST, JOHN, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.

PARKMAN, GEORGE, M. D., meeting at his house, at which the proposition to erect the Harvard Monument originated, I. 185; furnishes the ground for the New Medical College, II. 520, 531; manner in which his remains were identified after his murder, 530.

*Parliament of England*, antiquity of, II. 315; origin of, I. 118; freedom of, II.

52; a great step in the progress of popular rights, I. 118; Speech from the throne, in 1721, to the, II. 82; character of the questions between and the British colonies and, I. 141; laws passed in, affecting the United States, II. 53; law of 1750, of, disgraceful, 83; Act of 1774, respecting Junius, etc., in America, I. 533; the American Revolution defended in, II. 655.

*Parnassus*, I. 431.

Parsons, Captain, at Concord, I. 89.

Parsons, Theophilus, LL.D., Chief Justice of Massachusetts, his great reputation as a jurist, II. 569; patriotic services of, 387; referred to, III. 115.

*Parthenon*, the friezes of, exhibited the masterpieces of Phidias, II. 460; referred to, 509.

Partridge, George, III. 486, n.

*Party spirit*, to some extent necessary in all free States, I. 570, 571; no exhibitions of, under despotic governments, 570; history of, 571–573; evils of the excesses of, 172, 377, 571; II. 317, 387, 420, 642; III. 225; Washington deprecates the excesses of, I. 146, 378, 570; II. 591, 592; Thomas Jefferson on, 591; General Jackson on, 591; excesses of, to be attributed chiefly to popular ignorance, I. 572; patriotism the best corrective of the excesses of, 573. (See *United States.*)

Pascal, Blaise, a favorite with J. Q. Adams, II. 589; borrowed from, for the inscription on William Stoughton's monument, III. 324; referred to, 496.

Paskievich, Prince I. F., the bulletins of, II. 643.

Passaconaway, Sachem of the Pennacooks, esteemed a wizard, III. 246.

*Passage*, in Spain, Lafayette lands at, in 1777, I. 466.

*Passions*, their office, II. 517; III. 516; in education, II. 517.

*Passports*, the system of, a restraint upon personal liberty, II. 192.

*Passy*, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and John Quincy Adams reside at, II. 563; Lafayette visits Franklin at, I. 466.

*Past*, reverence for the, may be carried to extremes, III. 225, 226; to be duly honored, not blindly worshipped, 226, 227.

*Patagonia*, I. 70.

*Patent Office*, agricultural reports of the, III. 549.

*Patents*, often claimed from ignorance of true scientific principles, I. 255.

*Patmos*, Christianity and letters illustrate it, I. 428; referred to, II. 404.

*Patras*, II. 402.

*Patriotism*, ancestral recollections an important part of, II. 111; considered as a bond of political society, 75; encouraged by celebrations of historical epochs, I. 381; cannot be subdued by hostile invasion, 95; to be zealously cultivated, 358; to be commended and encouraged, 659; III. 35; essential to true greatness, I. 521; its connection with commerce, II. 311; more preached than practised, 271; Washington a true exemplar of, 271; the great corrective of party spirit, I. 573; decline of, in America, and growth of Disunion sentiments, Pref. xi.

*Patron*, misuse of the term, II. 428.

*Patronage*, value of? I. 304; influence of, upon the interests of letters, 14. (See *Literature.*)

Paulus Æmilius, an agriculturist, III. 560.

*Pauperism*, always exists, III. 572–575; intemperance, the fruitful cause of, I. 369–372, 375; connection of, with crime, 399; II. 204; extent of, in European countries, III. 180, 214, 221; in England, 223; in London, Goldsmith's reference to, 208; in the United States, 222; paupers sent to the United States by foreign countries, 105, 223; efforts in the United States for the prevention of the evils attendant upon, I. 399. (See *Charitable Institutions; Massachusetts; Mendicity; United States.*)

*Paupers.* (See *Pauperism.*)

*Pawtucket Indians*, their location, II. 114; epidemic among, in 1612–13, 115.

Payson, Phillips, D.D., of Chelsea, I. 102.

Peabody, George, Speech at a dinner given in his honor by the citizens of the old town of Danvers, 9th Oct., 1856, III. 466–476.

Peabody, George, his honorable position in London, III. 466; his efforts to maintain a kindly feeling between the citizens of Great Britain and those of the United States, 466; forbidding aspects of the times at the commencement of his career, 471; he protects and revives the prostrate credit of American securities, 471; his hospitality and other good offices to his travelling countrymen, 471; his entertainments to the Americans and English, 472; international benefits thus produced, 472; Sir Henry Holland's testimony to their happy tendency, 472; his seasonable

aid in furnishing the American department of the Great London Exhibition of 1851, 473; international banquet given by him to the chairman of the Royal Commission and others, 474; founds an institution at Danvers, 474; 475, 476; his interest in education, 476; compared to Pope's "Man of Ross," 476; one of the promoters of the Atlantic Telegraph, 510.

PEABODY, Rev. OLIVER W. B., his Memoir of the Rev. Dr. William O. B. Peabody, II. 139.

PEABODY, Rev. WILLIAM O. B., D. D., anecdote of the stormy petrel by, II. 372; his excellent Report on the Ornithology of Massachusetts, 372; Memoir of, by the Rev. Oliver W. B. Peabody, 139.

*Peace principles*, diffusion of, and the cessation of wars, natural consequences of the republican system, I. 123–127; III. 413; growing sentiment in favor of, 31; the beneficent arts of, contrasted with the glories of war, II. 439, 443; III. 533; agriculture first of the arts of, 443; general prevalence of, in 1842, II. 452.

*Peace* of 1783 between Great Britain and the United States, I. 381; the effect of, upon foreign importations into the United States, II. 85.

*Peace* of 1815, subsidence of party spirit in the United States in consequence of, II. 420.

*Peace Congress,* how to be consummated, III. 413.

*Peace* Convention of 1849, at Paris, III. 32; of 1850, at Frankfort on the Main, 32.

*Peach.* (See *Cherry.*)

*Peage*, Indian currency, II. 124, 125; frauds in, complained of, by President Dunster, 125.

*Pears*, when first cultivated in Europe, III. 546.

*Peasant*, life of the, I. 293.

*Peasantry*, the condition of, elevated by kings, and by the Church of Rome, I. 449; under the feudal system, 625; of the north of Europe, of Spain, Portugal, and parts of Austria, degraded condition of the, 422; of France, Holland, Germany, and Great Britain, 423; of England, 450, 451, 452, 455; of Russia, 448, 449.

PECK, WILLIAM DANDRIDGE, botanical lectures of, in Boston in 1813, II. 380, n.

PEEL, Sir ROBERT, his remark respecting the importance of London, II. 451.

PEIRCE, BENJAMIN, his description of the fluid ring of Saturn, III. 514; his testimony to the eminent success of the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, 380.

PEIRCE, CYRUS, Principal of the Normal School at Lexington, Massachusetts, II. 358.

*Peloponnesian War*, Pericles bewails the Athenians who fall in, II. 176.

*Penal code*, amelioration of the, in England, and in other places, II. 198.

PENDLETON, EDMUND, in conjunction with Wythe and Jefferson, revises the laws of Virginia, I. 142.

*Penitentiary*, meaning of the term, II. 198; system of the United States commended, I. 399.

*Penitentiaries* of the United States visited by M. de Tocqueville, II. 157.

PENN, WILLIAM, Admiral, buried in St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol, II. 436.

PENN, WILLIAM, resides at Bristol in his youth, and conceives the plan of his colony, II. 436; lands on the banks of the Delaware in 1682, III. 489; principles upon which he founded his colony, III. 242; presents philosophical instruments to the province of Pennsylvania, I. 254.

*Pennacooks*, an Indian tribe, III. 246.

*Pennsylvania*, State of, geographical situation of, III. 67; first conception of the colonizing of, II. 436; settled by William Penn in 1682, III. 207, 489; colonized by Quakers, I. 159; philosophical instruments presented to the province of, by William Penn and Peter Collinson, 254; Sir Wm. Keith, governor of, in 1777, etc., II. 33; western part of, in 1748, I. 585; Franklin, Speaker of the Assembly of, II. 41; Franklin, agent of, in England, 41; Franklin, President of the Supreme Executive Council of, 1786–87–88, 42; Franklin's Proposal relating to the Education of the Youth in, 621, n.; her treaty with the Indians, 4th July, 1774, III. 642; early Revolutionary services of, 644; troops of, at the siege of Yorktown, I. 479; her vote on the adoption of the Constitution, 13th Dec., 1787, II. 88, n.; disputes with Virginia and Connecticut respecting her boundaries, III. 67, 70; dispute with New Jersey respecting Pea Patch Island, 68; school fund of, II. 614; population of, in 1848, 615; manufacture of iron in, 389, 393; internal improvements of, 368, 369; trade of, 147, 148; referred to, I. 221, 379, 392; II. 93; III. 643.

*Pennsylvania Gazette*, purchased by Franklin from Keimer, II. 40.
*Penobscot River*, III. 635.
*Pens*, invention of, for writing, I. 300.
*People*, meaning of the term, I. 121; III. 344, 345; Burke's comments on the term, 120; the rightful source of power, never admitted before the American Revolution, I. 117; II. 314; Charles the First's opinion respecting the political rights of, 314; declaration of Massachusetts respecting the political rights of, 314; contemptuous opinion of, expressed by the Pharisees, I. 605; if ignorant, powerless in their efforts for liberty, 607.
PEPPERELL, Sir WILLIAM, I. 74.
*Pequot Indians*, location of the, II. 114; war with, in Connecticut, I. 640; III. 322; mode of life of, 640; an invading race, 640; destruction of, in 1636–37, 640, 643, 646; services of the militia in the war with, II. 162.
*Perception*, office of, I. 293; a subject of culture, II. 506, 517, 525; of the beauties of, nature and art can be quickened, 499.
PERCY, Lord, sent by General Gage with reënforcements to Col. Smith, 19th April, I. 92, 557, 558; Brigadier-General at Boston, I. 81; his passage of the Old Brighton Bridge, 102; his attempt against Dorchester Heights, III. 343.
PERCY, Major, arrival of, in London, with the news of the Battle of Waterloo, III. 140.
*Père la Chaise*, I. 519.
PERICLES, and his age, I. 276, 420, 431; literature of his age compared with that of the Alexandrian age, 25; his funeral oration over the Athenians, II. 176.
*Periodical literature*, importance of, II. 550; wide diffusion of, in Europe and the United States, 428; of Great Britain largely read in the United States, 428.
PERKINS, JACOB, contracts with Lowell, Moody, and Jackson, to supply machinery for the cotton manufacture, I. 390.
PERKINS, Col. THOMAS HANDASYD, of Boston, exerts his influence with Boissy d'Anglas to aid G. W. Lafayette's escape from France, I. 504; Lafayette's letter of acknowledgment to, for his kindness to his son, 504, n.; an early promoter and officer of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, III. 4; his letter to John C. Warren, M. D., offering a donation of one thousand dollars towards a monument to General Warren, 527; remark of John Quincy Adams on his character, 372; his eminent position, 375.
"*Perpetual motion*," inconsistent with the law of gravity, I. 256.
PERRY, Commodore OLIVER HAZARD, patriotic services of, I. 96.
*Persecution*, in the sixteenth century, II. 488; of the Puritans in England, III. 304, 305; in Old Dorchester, England, 307; of the Quakers, opposed in New Dorchester, New England, 327. (See *Inquisition; Puritans.*)
*Persepolis*, inscriptions on the ruins of, II. 670.
PERSEUS. (See DANAË.)
*Perseverance*, an indispensable element of success in life, I. 304.
*Persia*, ancient greatness of, III. 558; agriculture an honored pursuit in, 559; anecdotes from Xenophon relative to Cyrus, the Younger, and Lysander, 559; sinks beneath the sword of Alexander, 559; bribes of, disdained by Epaminondas, I. 608; hordes of, invade Greece, III. 492; the cherry brought from, 546; government of, unfavorable to the development of industry, II. 76; despotism of, I. 13; the Shah of, with respect to intelligence, III. 495; condition of the inhabitants, in 1833, I. 422; need of a representative government in, 426; need of a pure and spiritual religion in, 426; contrasted with Christendom, II. 671; and Turkey, compared with England and the United States, III. 136; referred to, II. 404. (See *Persians.*)
*Persian Gulf*, II. 404; III. 55.
*Persians*, the error of the, at Marathon, II. 165. (See *Persia.*)
*Peru*, not benefited by the discoveries of silver and gold, II. 311, 628; Spanish adventurers in, I. 60, 162; large towns in, found by the Spaniards, 639; condition of the natives of, at the time of the Spanish Conquest, III. 234; cruelties of the conquerors of, I. 61; resists the Spanish rule, 481; Prescott's History of the Conquest of, II. 139; commerce of, with the United States, 290.
*Peruvian bark*, the indigenous growth of America, III. 546.
*Petaquamscot*, battle of, 19th Dec., 1675, I. 657.
PETERS, HUGH, emigrates to New England, in 1635, II. 119; Upham's Life of, 140.
PETERS, RICHARD, Law Reports of, III. 70.

*Petition*, the right of, defended by J. Q. Adams, II. 583, 584.
*Petition to the King*, Aug., 1775, loyal tone of the, I. 566.
*Pettifogger*, the, and the upright counsellor contrasted, III. 470.
PETRARCH, estimation of, among his countrymen, I. 428; obligations of to Florence, 26.
*Petrifactions*, enormous specimens of, II. 209.
*Phalanx*, the Grecian, III. 15.
*Pharisees*, their contemptuous opinion of the people, I. 605.
*Pharaohs*, obscurity which shrouds their history, II. 405, 416, 417, 418; Champollion ascertains the names and titles of a number of, 405, 416.
*Pharsalia*, battle of, I. 360; influence of the battle of, III. 231; Cæsar's loss at, 10; in 1818, 626.
PHELPS, OLIVER. (See GORHAM, Judge NATHANIEL.)
PHIDIAS, his art speaks a universal language, II. 460.
*Philadelphia*, Remarks on occasion of Reception at, 5th April, 1856, III. 412–416.
*Philadelphia*, printing first introduced into, II. 33; Bradford and Keith prosecuted in, 33; Franklin arrives at, in 1723, 34–36; Franklin returns to, in 1726, 40; returns to, in 1785, 42; Franklin appointed postmaster of, in 1737, 40; city watch, fire company, American Philosophical Society and University of Pennsylvania, established in, by Franklin, 41; foundations of a Public library at, laid by Franklin, II. 40; III. 607, 609, 610; now one of the most considerable in the country, 607; Dr. Franklin, a citizen of, is appointed postmaster-general of America, and there projects a Union of the Colonies in 1754, II. 41; Continental Congress at, in 1774, I. 386, 533; III. 24, 29, 296, 319, 334, 644. (See *Continental Congress.*) Declaration of Independence at, 4th July, 1776, 644; enjoined to guard Independence Hall as the apple of her eye, 644; Independence Hall, a revered place, 413, 416, 644; the "Empress of China"—vessel, partly owned in, in 1784, 269; meeting at, of the Convention of May, 1787, to form a Constitution for the United States, I. 166; procession of manufacturers in, in 1788, II. 88; "The Portfolio" commenced at, in 1801, 572; Dr. Stuber of, writes a Continuation of Franklin's Life, 3; astronomical science in, III. 428; real estate in, II. 614; extremes of life in, I. 192; marble quarries in the vicinity of, II. 143; imports marble from Berkshire and Sheffield, and granite from Quincy, Massachusetts, II. 143, 240; connected with the city of New York by railroad, I. 262; "Friends" of, petition Congress for the abolition of slavery in the United States, in 1831, II. 583; Stephen Girard bequeathes a large property to, for a college for orphans, 1832, 240, 301; National Temperance Convention held at, in 1833, and its gratifying array of statistics, I. 369; system of prison discipline of, Mr. Crawford on, about 1837, II. 202; Edward Everett's Reply to a Complimentary Address by R. T. Conrad, at Independence Hall, in, 5th April, 1856, 412–416; kindly associations of Boston and, III. 415. (See FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN; *Pennsylvania.*)
*Philadelphia*, in Asia, II. 404.
*Philæ*, on the Nile, II. 409.
*Philanthropist*, in the modern acceptation of the term, unknown to classical history, III. 587.
*Philanthropy*, as auxiliary to education, II. 517; Prison Discipline, considered as a branch of, 196–205; future prospects of, 230.
PHILIP, King, Sachem of Pokanoket. (See King PHILIP.)
PHILIP, the Fair, of France, aims a blow at the supremacy of the Papal power, I. 57.
PHILIP II., of Spain, his cruelties in the Netherlands the fruits of his haughty and cheerless bigotry, I. 125, 151; his attempted invasion of England, 125; suspected of the murder of his son, III. 303.
*Philippi*, fatal result of the battle of, II. 272; despair of Brutus at its result, and his suicide, I. 272; locality of, not now to be ascertained, 360.
*Philippine Islands*, cotton seed of the, II. 93.
*Philip's War*, I. 654.
*Phillips Exeter Academy*, founded by John Phillips, in 1781, II. 284; notices of its founder, and of its history, 281–287; distinguished men, students of, 285; number of pupils educated at, 1781–1838, 284, 285; Dr. Benjamin Abbot, principal, 1783–1838, retires from, 281–287.
PHILLIPS family, III. 325.
PHILLIPS, EDWARD B., his munificent bequest to the observatory of Harvard College, II. 546, n.

Phillips, John, founds Phillips Academy, at Exeter, II. 284; his portrait, 284. (See *Phillips Exeter Academy.*)
Phillips, General William, his military operations in Virginia, 1781, I. 178.
Philo, the Athenian, one of Cicero's masters, I. 425.
*Philology*, importance of the consultation of the principal guides in, II. 548; necessity of, in poetry, I. 298.
*Philosopher*, character of the, before the invention of printing, I. 247.
*Philosopher's stone*, attempt to discover the, I. 257.
*Philosophical* or scientific apparatus unknown in the American Public Schools about 1800, III. 74.
*Philosophy*, the highest office of, II. 414; of Greece, and other ancient countries, I. 424; gradually leavens the popular mind, 613; obligations of industry to, II. 619; advancement in, to be anticipated, 220; of history, its office, I. 10.
*Philosophy*, intellectual, as taught at Harvard University, II. 500, 507; German works on, 549. (See *Mental Philosophy.*)
*Philosophy*, moral, study of, II. 500, 510, 511; difficulties of, 673; German works on, 549.
*Philosophy*, natural, to be intelligently studied, II. 507; obligations of, to trade, I. 294, 297.
Phinney, Elias, his History of the Battle of Lexington, Boston, 1825, cited, I. 101, 562.
*Phipps's Farm*, I. 84.
Phipps, Sir William, Governor of Massachusetts, III. 323; petition by citizens of Boston for his continuance in office, I. 533.
Phipps, Spencer, a member of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1722, II. 45.
Phocion, unpopularity of, I. 24; referred to, 431.
*Phœnicia*, colonies of, I. 46; commerce of, described by the prophet Ezekiel, II. 305; III. 492; opposes the march of Alexander, 305; invented letters, but knew not how to use them, I. 418, 426; II. 305; the only literary record extant of the language of, 670.
*Physical education*, too much neglected in our colleges, II. 497, 498, 506; and intellectual faculties, the necessary connection of, I. 298–300.
*Physicians*, essential to a state of civilized society, I. 301; natural aptitude for the profession will not render unnecessary special preparation for the duties of, II. 345; advantages of Greek and Latin to, 504, 505, 621; importance of the services of, 522; III. 539; claims of, to public respect and confidence, II. 522, 528; opportunities of, to promote virtue and piety in their patients, 538; influence of, upon the young, 529; as peacemakers, 443; contrast between, and quacks, III. 470; elevation of the standard of, in the United States, II. 519; many of, in the United States, students of natural science, 527.
*Physiology*, human, in connection with the external world, III. 437; study of, must be based on a good education, II. 602; discoveries in, to be anticipated, 525; importance of Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, 525; speculation in, with reference to the nervous system, 525; compared with astronomy as a candidate for popular favor, III. 433.
*Pickaway county* in Ohio, mowing and reaping machines in, III. 552.
Picking, Lieutenant, his bravery in King Philip's War, I. 654.
Pickering, John, his eloquent Eulogy on Dr. Bowditch, II. 263; his Greek Lexicon, 139; his edition of J. Edwards's Observations on the Language of the Muhhekaneew Indians cited, 257; his illustrations of the works of Eliot, Edwards, Cotton, and Rasles, and his other productions, 118, 139; Daniel A. White's Memoir of, read before the American Academy, II. 140.
Pickering, Octavius, his claim to certain lands, III. 440.
Pickman, Benjamin, of Boston, a member of the committee of the Massachusetts legislature on lotteries in 1821, III. 279, n.
*Pictured Rocks*, II. 368.
*Pictures*, no part of furniture in the middle ages, II. 229.
*Piedmont*, crusade against the constitution of, I. 128.
Pierce, Benjamin, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
Pierce, Major Benjamin, his services in the American Revolution, III. 249.
Pierce, John, D. D., his donation to the Massachusetts Historical Society, II. 140.
Pierce, Lewis, III. 324.
Pierce, Robert, one of the earliest emigrants to Dorchester, Massachusetts, III. 324.
Pierce, Solomon, wounded at the battle of Lexington, I. 562.
*Pigeon Cove*, II. 144.

*Pigs*, improvements of the breeds of, II. 438, 444, 648.
*Pike*, the Roman, III. 15.
PIKE, NICHOLAS, his Arithmetic almost exclusively used in American public schools, about 1800, III. 73.
*Pilgrim Fathers*, Remarks at Plymouth, Massachusetts, 22d December., 1845, II. 484–492.
*Pilgrims*, the Departure of the, Remarks at Plymouth, 17th September, 1849, II. 639–645.
*Pilgrim Fathers*, Speech on, at the Plymouth Festival, 1st of August, 1853, III. 232–243.
*Pilgrim Fathers*. (See also, *Plymouth Festival; Plymouth, Oration at; Plymouth, Remarks at; Plymouth Beach; Plymouth Company; Plymouth, New England; Plymouth Rock.*)
  Achievements, noble character of their, I. 46.
  Adversity, a benefit to, I. 66; III. 238.
  Ancestry of, I. 63, 66.
  Austerity of, considered, I. 240; II. 333, 491.
  Bohemia, the Queen of, supposed to favor their opinions, II. 643, 644.
  Cambridge, University of, England, many of them educated at, II. 493, 626.
  Character of, I. 63–66, 245; II. 158, 490, 491, 492; III. 241.
  Chronicles of, by Dr. Alex. Young, II. 140.
  Church of England venerated by, I. 233; III. 305; persecuted them, and drove them into banishment, 233.
  Delft Haven, their departure from, III. 234, 239.
  Departure of, from Plymouth, England, II. 436, 639.
  Descendants of, their duties, I. 42; their numbers in the United States, II. 491.
  Difficulties of their enterprise, II. 156, 157, 160, 161.
  Disinterestedness and self-denial of, I. 59, 233.
  Education, their interest in, I. 173, 313, 633; II. 494, 597, 623, 626.
  England, the liberties of, preserved by, III. 242.
  Enterprise, importance of their. (See Labors, *post.*)
  Enthusiasm and self-denial of, I. 233, 234, 235.
  Faith. (See Religious zeal, *post.*)
  Germany, the Thirty Years' War in, compared with the enterprise of the, II. 641, 644.
  History and works of, I. 234–238; III. 305–327.
  Ideas, the two great, which inspired the, III. 239.
  Indians, their conflicts with, I. 237; treatment of, by, 238, 239; hostility of, to the, III. 335. (See *Indians of North America; New England*, in General Index.)
  Influence of the character of the. (See Labors, *post.*)
  Injustice to the memory of, III. 240.
  Insignificance of, an advantage to, I. 66; II. 330, 637, 640, 641, 642, 643.
  Intellectual condition of England at the time of the emigration of the, II. 641.
  Intolerance of, the charge considered, I. 239, 240; II. 491; III. 327.
  Knowledge, love of, carried by them to America, II. 492.
  Labors of, the important results of, I. 233; II. 158, 362, 425, 482, 490, 639–644; III. 240.
  Landing of, at Plymouth, in 1620, I. 215, 221; III. 594, 636.
  Law, their regard for, III. 242.
  Leyden, their hardships at, II. 484, 485; their first movements at, 642.
  Liberty, carried by them to America, II. 489, 492; III. 239, 240, 242; religious, obligations of, to, 240; services of, to. (See Labors, *ante.*)
  "Mayflower," The, mortality during the voyage of, II. 640. (See Voyage, *post.*)
  Memory of. (See Veneration, *post.*)
  Morals, their regard for, III. 242.
  Obscurity of. (See Insignificance, *ante.*)
  Origin of the religious principles of, I. 57.
  Persecution of, an advantage to them, I. 66.
  Plymouth, England, their departure from, II. 436, 639.
  Principles, the influence of their, I. 71.
  Religious liberty, obligations of, to, III. 240.
  Religious zeal of, I. 56, 234, 235, 245; II. 157, 158; III. 239, 240, 241, 242, 305.
  Republican government founded by, II. 329, 492, 640; III. 242.
  Settlement of, in New England, I. 66–68.
  Sincerity of, I. 59, 234.
  Story of, known throughout the world, II. 642.

Success of, owing to their conscientious motives, I. 234, 243; compared with the failures of Henry IV., Gustavus Adolphus, and Oliver Cromwell, II. 64.
Sufferings of, after their landing, I. 45, 46, 47, 60, 67, 195, 244; II. 65, 155, 160, 161, 258, 325, 327–333, 433, 484, 639; III. 313, 335, 594, 595.
Tolerance of, I. 240, 241.
Veneration and gratitude with which their memory should be regarded, I. 72, 204, 216, 234, 245, 573, 660; II. 158, 159, 160, 184, 325, 454, 484, 490, 491; III. 240.
Voyage of, to New England, I. 66–68; damages of, II. 644. (See Mayflower, *ante.*)
Works and history of, I. 234–238.

Pindar, compared with Callimachus, I. 25.

*Pindus*, heights of, I. 37; II. 402.

*Pine tree*, coinage of New England, explanation of, given to Charles II., by Sir Thomas Temple, II. 128.

*Pirates* of the West Indies, II. 126.

*Pisa*, obligations of, to commerce, II. 305.

*Piscataqua River*, III. 246, 248.

Pitcairn, Major, commands the light-infantry in the expedition to Concord, 18th June, 1775, I. 86, 551; pursues, and is pursued by, William Tidd, 554; shot by Salem, a colored patriot, III. 529.

Pitkin, Timothy, his Political and Civil History of the United States, cited, II. 83.

Pitt, William, the elder. (See *Chatham, Earl of.*)

Pitt, William, the vigor of his administration, I. 594; his great speech in favor of the abolition of the slave-trade, I. 331, 343.

*Pittsburg*, Pennsylvania, built on the site of Fort Duquesne, I. 194, 262, 589; II. 147, 156.

Pizarro, his lust for power, and thirst for gold, I. 637; his cruelty to the natives, 61, 637.

*Plagiarism*, often unjustly charged, I. 420.

*Plains of Abraham*, blood of Massachusetts men shed on the, I. 85, 541.

*Plane*, the carpenter's, importance of the invention, II. 247.

*Planetary phases*, III. 453.

*Planets*, curious theory entertained respecting, by Kepler, I. 615; motions of, 575, 576; are they inhabited? III. 462; between Mars and Jupiter, discovered, II. 526; discovery of, 526, 531, 632, 633, 640; new, discovered between 1729 and 1856, 549; III. 459. (See *Astronomy.*)

*Plantagenets*, victories of the, III. 336; their sepulchres, I. 127.

*Plating and gilding*, electrical process of, III. 456.

Plato, MSS. of, in the middle ages, I. 428; despotism of, III. 505; obligations of Cicero to, I. 25; his remark (quoted by Cicero,) That all the liberal arts have a common bond and relationship, III. 455; attractions of his philosophy to his contemporary disciples, I. 24; on education, II. 348; his Atlantis, I. 41; singular happiness of the circumstances attending his death, 135; his claims upon modern scholars, III. 119; revival of interest in his works, 300; to be studied through life, II. 504–505.

*Pleiades*, the, III. 458.

Pliny, his estimate of the value of the papyrus, I. 300.

*Plough*, the, lies at the basis of all civilization, II. 279, 468; the antiquity of, 468, 469; as described by Virgil now to be seen in the south of Europe, 469; improvement in, 650; the improved American, III. 351; the hill-side plough invented by President Jefferson, 562; subsoil ploughing, II. 438.

Plum, John, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

*Plumule*, instinct of the, III. 548.

*Plutarch*, MSS. of, in the middle ages, I. 428; his Lives, read abundantly, and to great advantage, by Benjamin Franklin, II. 15; III. 608; his Lives referred to, 256, 297.

*Plymouth*, England, I. 219; II. 436. (See *Pilgrim Fathers; Plymouth; New England.*)

*Plymouth Festival*, Speech at the, 1st Aug., 1853, in commemoration of the embarkation of the Pilgrims, III. 232–243.

*Plymouth*, Oration delivered at, 22d of Dec., 1824, I. 45–72.

*Plymouth*, Remarks at, 17th Sept., 1849, II. 639–645.

*Plymouth*, New England, why so named, II. 436; its real foundation the statute of 1593, III. 305; compact of government made by the settlers of, on board the Mayflower, I 16; occupied by the Narragansetts and Pokanokets, 644; settlement of the Pilgrims at, Pref. x., 38, 39, 58, 205, 215, 221, 232, 244, 640;

III. 21, 205, 310, 425, 426, 635, 645; the settlement of New England commenced under the auspices of the colony of, II. 436; horrors of the first winter spent by the settlers at, III. 168; licentious adventurers who followed in the train of the first colonists of, I. 638; the settlers of, regarded by the crown with an unfavorable eye, II. 118; growth of the colony of, I. 338; the principles and institutions of the fathers of, II. 332; freedom in church and state, and popular education, favorite objects of, 332, 333; the memory of the Mothers of, to be regarded with veneration and gratitude, 325; settlers at, alarmed by the Indians, 114; treatment of the Indians by the colonists of, I. 663; treaty with the Indians at, 238; alarmed by the approach of King Philip, in 1675, 649; conflicts of, with the Indians during King Philip's War, 657, 665; liberality of, to Harvard College, 405; anniversary of the settlement of, II. 169; annual festival at, suggestion that the day of its celebration be occasionally changed from winter to summer, III. 232.

*Plymouth Beach*, preservation of, effected by lotteries, III. 279, 280; repair of, decreed by Congress, I. 570.

*Plymouth Company*, patent of, dated 10th April, 1606, for territory in America, I. 219, 220; grants a patent to the Pilgrim Fathers, 221; old patent of the, revoked, and a new one granted, 221; territory embraced by it, 221; unprofitable, and surrendered to the crown, 223; important results of, to the cause of freedom, 233.

*Plymouth Rock*, as it appeared to the Pilgrim Fathers, II. 328, 329, 436; in 1620 and 1820, 112; the foundation stone of American liberty laid on, I. 547; the corner-stone of New England, II. 640; principles of, 326; veneration with which it should be regarded, 454. (See *Pilgrim Fathers.*)

PLYMPTON, JONATHAN, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

*Pneumatics*, modern discoveries in, II. 549.

*Po*, the river, III. 581.

POCAHONTAS saves the life of Captain John Smith, III. 222.

*Pocasset*, King Philip surrounded at, in 1675, I. 649.

*Pocomtakook.* (See *Pokomtacook.*)

*Pocomtuck Indians*, imaginary address of the chief of, to a friendly settler on Mount Hope, I. 661–663.

*Poet*, qualities necessary to constitute a great, II. 298; high vocation and enduring fame of a, III. 503.

*Poetry*, the infancy of science deemed by some to be the most congenial to, II. 215; this opinion disputed, 215, 216; the character of, dependent on the age, etc., 215, 220, 221; truth the great inspirer of, 216, 218; descriptions and specimens of, 216–224; effect of the sublime discoveries of modern astronomy on, 217, 218, 219; the ancient theory of the material universe still gives a character to the traditionary language of, 217; prolific elements of, 217; advancement in, to be anticipated, 220; absence of spiritual illumination in, 220, 221; characteristics of that of Homer, Hesiod, Virgil, Dante, Tasso, Shakspeare, and Milton, 213–224; of Greece and other ancient countries, 424; epic, of Greece commenced with Homer, 21; of Scotland, II. 377; dependence of, on philology, I. 298; advantages of, over painting and sculpture, II. 460; Dryden on, 460; its power, its beauty, its sublimity, and its triumphs, 509; III. 503.

*Poictiers*, victory of, III. 336.

*Pokanoket Indians*, the location of the, II. 114; epidemic among the, in 1612–13, 115; a powerful tribe, I. 644; enter into peaceful relations with the colonists, 644. (See *Massasoit.*)

*Pokomtacook*, or Deerfield, Massachusetts, Indians at, II. 115; III. 317.

*Poland*, her gallant chevaliers, I. 396; her lament for Lafayette, 523; contrasted with the United States, 401.

*Poles*, human life extinguished at the, III. 437.

*Political abuses*, not often remedied by political instrumentalities, II. 642.

*Political control* and military power, the masters of the ancient world, III. 15; political employment, inordinately valued in America, 555.

*Political life*, its annoyances and trials as compared with the calm satisfactions of literary pursuits, III. 502, 503; political organization of a people the most important temporal concern, I. 111–113; force the great agent of, before the American Revolution, 112.

*Political parties*, the ephemeral character of, I. 287; not choice in the qualifications of membership, 288.

*Political power*, progress of, in England and other States of Europe in the 16th century, I. 155.

*Political privileges*, value of, I 123; nat-

urally coveted by all nations, 168, 169.
*Political reform,* the principle of modern, I. 604.
*Political revolutions* attract the interest of mankind, I. 409; seldom remedy political abuses, II. 642.
*Political science,* I. 111–130. (See BURKE, EDMUND.)
*Political society,* exists by the law of nature, I. 122; how maintained, II. 75.
*Political system,* necessary cohesion of the parts of the, I. 122.
*Political economy,* the great problem of, II. 74; one of the first principles of, 52; Malthus's famous position considered, I. 36; III. 220, 572–575; should not overstep its province, 575; Smith's Wealth of Nations quoted on capital, II. 58, 59, 74; J. S. Mill's Principles of, referred to, III. 470, n.; usury laws, a question of, 274; with reference to manufactures, II. 77; of nature, I. 122; as taught at Harvard University, II. 500. (See also, *Capital; Credit; Manufactures.*)
*Political philosophy,* its three great divisions, III. 296, 297, 298. (See *Political; Politics.*)
*Politics,* of the world, revolutionized by the magnetic needle, I. 619; degree of attention to which they are entitled, 572; in connection with proprietorship of the soil, 455; general interest in, in popular governments, II. 314, 316; general attention paid to, in the United States, 314, 396; should not be intruded on celebrations of general interest, 445.
POLLY, WILLIAM, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
POLYBIUS, cited, I. 132.
*Polynesia,* condition of the inhabitants of, I. 422; referred to, II. 397; III. 547.
*Pomology,* in connection with the discoveries of modern chemistry, III. 548; derivation of various fruits, 546. (See *Agriculture.*)
POMPEY, defeated by Cæsar, I. 360.
POMROY, Brigadier-General SETH, a veteran in the French war, and a soldier of the Revolution, I. 392, 393; III. 17; his letter to his wife from Louisbourg, 1745, I. 393, 402, 403; his narrow escape at Charlestown Neck, in 1775, 394; his services at Bunker Hill, III. 17.
PONTIAC, his capacity, III. 494; projects an Indian confederacy, 643.
*Pontoosuc,* valley of the, II. 370.
POOLE, WILLIAM, his character and epitaph, III. 324.
*Poor,* their intellectual, moral, and religious character must be elevated, III. 109; provision for, III. 570. (See *Charitable Institutions and Charity; Pauperism; United States.*)
POOR, Brigadier-General ENOCH, services of, during the American Revolution, III. 249.
*Poor Richard's Almanac,* published by Franklin, II. 40.
*Pope,* the supremacy of the, generally acknowledged by Christian governments at the commencement of the Reformation, I. 604, 605.
POPE, ALEXANDER III., his bull for the emancipation of slaves, I. 449.
POPE, ALEXANDER VI., his grant to Ferdinand, king of Spain, of heathen lands discovered by Columbus III. 202.
POPE, LEO X., born at the Villa Careggi, his early preferments, III. 302; two main objects of his reign, 302, 303.
POPE, NICHOLAS V., his grant of sovereignty and conquest over heathen nations, made to the Portuguese, III. 201, 202.
POPE, ALEXANDER, his eulogy of the "Man of Ross," III. 475; his eulogy of Sir Isaac Newton, II. 633, 634; his opinion of the importance of the study of human nature, quoted, I. 151; a favorite with J. Q. Adams, II. 589.
POPE, CHARLES A., III. 486, n.
*Popular education,* importance of, II. 206–234; advantages of, III. 109; duty of, lies on moral and political foundations, II. 623–625; how affected by the speculations of philosophy, I. 613; diffusion of, in the United States, 327; and collegiate, compared, II. 608, 609, 618, 619, 622–626. (See *Popular and Superior Education.*)
*Popular and Superior Education,* An Address before the Adelphic Union Society of Williams College, on Commencement Day, 16th Aug., 1837, II. 206–234.
*Popular errors,* with difficulty renounced even by great minds, I. 614, 615, 621, 622.
*Popular governments,* the cause of, rapidly gaining ground in the world, I. 128; in ancient Greece and Rome, 152; in England, 128; on the continent of Europe, 128; best promote national industry, II. 75; general interest in politics in, 314; excesses of party spirit, the worst enemy of, I. 146, 378.
*Popular ignorance,* deplorable effects of, III. 110; Napoleon's comment on, 110. (See *Education; Ignorance, evils of.*)

*Popular institutions*, their fate in Europe sealed by the establishment of standing armies, I. 154; a great model of, presented by the United States of North America, I. 340.
*Popular rights*, their proper use popular improvement, I. 268–270. (See *Popular governments.*)
*Popular taste*, its instability, II. 381.
*Population*, increase of, not necessarily a good, I. 358; of the globe, in 1833, 422; of the globe, in 1857, III. 540; of Asia, in 1824, I. 35; of Europe, in 1824, 35. (See *France; Great Britain; Massachusetts; United States.*)
*Population*, Malthus's Essay on the Principles of, cited, III. 572. (See *Malthus; Political Economy.*)
*Population*, New Ideas on, by Alexander H. Everett, II. 139.
Porter, Aaron, first minister of Medford, II. 136.
Porter, Asahel, of Woburn, killed at the Battle of Lexington, I. 555, 563.
*Portfolio*, The, (commenced at Philadelphia, 1801,) J. Q. Adams's Letters from Silesia published in, II. 572.
*Porto Bello*, captured by Admiral Vernon, in 1739, I. 578; New England and New York troops at the capture of, 392.
*Portsmouth*, England, naval establishment at, visited by Lafayette, in 1777, I. 466; steam-packets from, in 1839, II. 371.
*Portsmouth*, New Hampshire, procession of manufacturers in, in 1788, II. 88.
*Portugal*, the king of, applied to by Columbus, I. 156; not benefited by the silver and gold of Mexico and Peru, II. 628; despotism of, I. 63; settlements of, in America, 63, 219; its despotic government in America, in the 15th and 16th centuries, 63, 203; degraded condition of the peasantry of, 422; efforts of, for constitutional liberty, 168; mission to, contemplated by the United States, II. 572. (See *Portuguese.*)
*Portuguese*, their early navigators and discoveries, I. 58; discoveries of, upon the coast of Africa, and in the Atlantic, III. 196; plea on which they justified their conquests, 201. (See *Portugal.*)
*Posterity*, owes a duty to the memory of departed virtue, II. 112; regard for, an element of civil society, 121.
*Postmaster* of Philadelphia, Franklin appointed in 1737, II. 40; Deputy Postmaster of America, Franklin appointed in 1753, 41.
*Potassium*, discovered by Sir H. Davy, I. 305; its qualities, 305.
*Potato*, indigenous to America, II. 475, 649; III. 546; importance of, 540; history of the culture of, II. 469; rot in, importance of a preventive of, 550; effect of, on social affairs, I. 274; extensive consumption of, in Ireland, II. 534.
*Potsdam*, Primary Normal School of, II. 336, 338; Napoleon carries Frederic the Great's watch from, to St. Helena, II. 251.
Potter, Paul, his animals, III. 567.
*Poughkeepsie*, New York, III. 424.
*Poultry*, importance of, to man, III. 553; of Great Britain, II. 73.
*Poverty*, connection of, with crime and ignorance, I. 330; the horrors of extreme, III. 601; increase of, in the United States, from the prodigious immigration, III. 104, 105. (See *Charitable Institutions and Charity; Mendicity; Pauperism; United States.*)
Powell, Prof. Baden, his Essays on the Spirit of the Inductive Philosophy, etc., referred to, III. 463.
*Power*, too generally abused by its possessors, II. 271; "Knowledge is power," the axiom considered, I. 309; moral connection of, with physical power, II. 239–241; wisdom and goodness of the Creator, 528.
*Power*, balance of, III. 24.
*Power loom*, requires skill in handling, II. 344; introduction of, into the United States, 389, 390. (See Cartwright, Edmund, D. D.; Jackson, Patrick T.; Lowell, Francis C.; Moody, Paul.)
Powers, Hiram, in Italy, II. 461; "Greek Slave" of, exhibited at the great London Exhibition of 1851, III. 473.
Po-we-sheek (Strawberry), an Indian chief, speech of, in Boston, in reply to Governor Everett, Oct. 30, 1837, II. 260.
Pownall, Thomas, Governor of Massachusetts, his requisition on Massachusetts for military service, in 1758 and 1759, I. 538.
*Practical duties of life*, connection of the, with learning, I. 408.
*Practical Men*, on the Importance of Scientific Knowledge to, and on the Encouragements to its Pursuit, the substance of addresses before several institutions for scientific improvement, I. 246–282.
*Practical men*, advantages possessed by,

compared with the ignorance of the middle ages, I. 248.
*Practical Navigator*, Dr. Bowditch's, value of the work, I. 415.
*Practice*, the rule of, abolished in recent school arithmetics, II. 353.
*Prague*, battle of, II. 643, 644; referred to, 209.
*Pragmatic Sanction*, wars to enforce the, I. 127.
*Prairies*, Western, in the United States, vastness of the extent of the, I. 205; III. 511, 534, 549; the herds of buffaloes which cover them, 494; variety of flowers on them, II. 401.
PRATT, Chief Justice BENJAMIN, an instance of a self-educated man, I. 249.
*Prayer*, importance of, II. 516; a spirit of, to be encouraged, 358; elevating power of, I. 618.
PREBLE, JONATHAN, his son and daughter-in-law killed by the Indians, I. 539; his memorial to the colonial secretary, 539.
*Precept*, necessity of example as an enforcement of, II. 515.
*Preceptor*, American. (See *American Preceptor.*)
*Preparation* necessary in every calling, II. 344.
PRESCOTT, ABEL, wounded on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
PRESCOTT, OLIVER, M. D., alarms Concord with the news of the projected expedition of the British to that place, 19th April, 1775, I. 549.
PRESCOTT, SAMUEL, M. D., his Revolutionary services, I. 83, 88; alarms the inhabitants along the road from Lexington to Concord, 88.
PRESCOTT, Col. WILLIAM, a veteran of the French war, and a soldier in the Revolution, I. 358, 392; III. 17, 616; at the battle of Bunker Hill, I. 98, 357; II. 166; III. 6, 9, 12, 17, 18, 19, 28; Col. Willard's response to Gen. Gage's question, "Will Col. Prescott fight," 18; his letter to John Adams giving an account of the battle of Bunker Hill, 5.
PRESCOTT, WILLIAM HICKLING, at college, II. 624; his literary productions, 139; by his admirable historical works has achieved the highest reputation for himself, and reflected the greatest honor upon his country, III. 5; his historical works in England, II. 429, 464; III. 179; his graphic account of the first voyage of Columbus, 198; an account of the battle of Bunker Hill from his pen, desired, 5.
*Present age*, at once very skeptical, and very credulous, III. 239.
*Presentation* of the cane of Washington to Edward Everett, at Richmond, Virginia, 23d Feb., 1858, III. 620–623.
*President* of the United States, the Constitution provides for an elective, in opposition to the general sentiment of Europe, I. 167; how chosen, 119.
*President* of the United States, vetoes bill to pay claims for French spoliations, III. 268.
*Press*, public influence of the, III. 34, 47; power of the, in Great Britain, I. 437; degradation of the, in France about 1789, 629; importance of the freedom of the, II. 429; the freedom of the, not restrained by opposition, 27; freedom of the, not understood in New England in 1721, 24, 26, 45, 46; developed in New England, 27; freedom of the, in America, 463; freedom of the, abused by anonymous libellous communications, I. 290; partisan evils of, I. 572; difference between an enlightened and truthful, and a malicious and unprincipled, III. 470, 471.
*Pretender*, the, some of his adherents (1715) settle in the North American colonies, III. 208. (See CHARLES EDWARD.)
*Priam*, in Homer, III. 511.
PRICHARD, JAMES C., M. D., on the ancient Celtic language, III. 219, n.
*Priesthood* of the ancient Egyptians, II. 416, 417; under the feudal system, I. 625.
*Priests*, the teachers in the universities and schools at the commencement of the Reformation, I. 604.
PRIESTLEY, Rev. JOSEPH, LL. D., investigations of, into the composition of water, II. 636; rival pretensions of Lavoisier and, I. 420.
*Primary* Normal School of Potsdam, II. 336, n.
*Primary schools*, II. 211. (See *Public schools.*)
PRIME (*alias* PRIAM), the stage-driver, III. 245.
*Primogeniture*, law of, an evil, II. 302.
PRINCE, a negro wounded at the battle of Lexington, I. 562.
PRINCE, Rev. THOMAS, his Chronology of New England edited by Nathan Hale, II. 110, 114; III. 309; on Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, II. 643, 644.
*Princes*, wars often made for the convenience of, II. 416.
*Princeton*, New Jersey, General Mercer wounded at, I. 397.

*Princeton College*, New Jersey, Rev. Samuel Davies President of, I. 593.
*Principia* of Sir Isaac Newton, progress of astronomical science since the publication of, II. 549; Bowditch studies Latin in order to read it, 621, 622.
*Principle* of the American Constitutions, an Oration delivered at Cambridge, Mass. 4th July, 1826, I. 103–130.
*Principles*, the value of sound, II. 513.
*Printers* of Paris, combine not to work, and break up the power presses, I. 256.
*Print-coloring*, connection of chemistry with, II. 548.
*Printing*, art of, effects of the want of it, in ancient Greece and Rome, I. 152, 611; faint rudiments of the principle of it among the ancients, 252; passage of Cicero which nearly approaches a description of, 252; supposed to have been known to the Chinese, 272; unknown in the middle ages, II. 297; discovery of, its important agency as an ally of civilization and promoter of knowledge, freedom, etc., I. 28, 32, 56, 58, 154, 247, 271, 275, 279, 300, 359, 426, 428, 433, 437, 601, 610, 619, 627; II. 70, 193, 249; III. 16, 200, 228, 301, 302, 449, 452, 509; importance of, as a means of circulating the Bible, II. 666; its history the summary of modern civilization, 249; its future triumphs, 249; improvements in the appliances of, 253, 254; trades, arts, and sciences connected with, I. 299; invention of letters, materials for writing, papyrus, paper, books, type, engraving on metal, stereotyping, and the power press, 300; power press destroyed by the printers of Paris, II. 256.
*Printing Press*. (See *Printing*.)
*Prison Discipline*, Improvement in, Remarks at the Annual Meeting of the Prison Discipline Society, 30th May, 1837, II. 196–205; importance of the subject, 196–205; condition of prisons in former times, 197, 198, 200; the efforts of Howard in behalf of prison reform, 198; amelioration of the penal code in England, 198; the establishment of penitentiaries an important step in, 198, 199; regard now paid to the physical and moral well-being of the prisoner, 199–205; important influence of the Prison Discipline Society of Boston on the cause of prison reform, 201; prison discipline in the United States, I. 399, 400; prisons in the United States principally tenanted by the victims of intemperance, 369; Massachusetts' State Prison at Charlestown, II. 197, 200; prison at Wethersfield, 199; commissions from European governments to visit the prisons of the United States, 201, 202; Mr. Wm. Crawford's report on the penitentiaries of the United States objected to, 202; Philadelphia system of, 202; Gloucester and Glasgow system of, 202; Ghent system of, 202; Delaware system of, 203, 204; the greater part of prisoners the children of friendless ignorance and early destitution, 204.
*Prisons and Prisoners*. (See *Prison Discipline*.)
*Private judgment*, right of, in religion, II. 488; contended for, by the Puritans, 488.
*Private life*, the pleasures and duties of, not to be despised, II. 646; virtues of, a proper subject of public honors, III. 134, 135; instances of virtue, enterprise, and benevolence in, should not be allowed to perish, 255.
*Private war*, one of the chief scourges of the middle ages, III. 15.
*Professional men* have as little leisure for reading as business men have, II. 321.
*Professions*, learned, preparation for the, II. 499–518.
*Profits*, speculative, can never long exist, II. 649; of agriculture, 649.
*Progress*, law of human, error concerning it, II. 432; law of, traces of it, where discoverable, I. 11; spirit of, its influence on academic education, III. 504; a proper estimate of what really constitutes, 119, 120, 383, 384; excesses of the spirit of, 227; wide extent of, 227.
*Progress of Agriculture*, Remarks at the Public Festival of the Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden Agricultural Society, held at Northampton, Massachusetts, 7th Oct., 1852, III. 144–157.
*Progress and Stability*, Remarks at the Municipal Dinner, in Faneuil Hall, on 4th July, 1853, III. 224–231.
*Progressive element*, to be tempered by the conservative element, III. 119, 120, 383, 384.
*Projectiles*, a practical demonstration of the laws which regulate the course of, II. 603.
*Property*, the basis of civilization, II. 291, 292; necessity for the legal protection of, 291, 292; error concerning, 292; protection of, essential to a state of civilized society, I. 301; the want of security of, in former times, fatal to commercial prosperity, II. 305; insecurity of, in Europe, III. 215; dogma

of the Red Republicans of France, respecting, II. 643; division of, 301; hereditary transmission of, 521.
*Proportion*, as an element of beauty, II. 517.
*Proprietorship*, individual, the corner-stone of civilized life, II. 64.
*Proprietorship of the soil*, its economical, political, and moral aspects, I. 452–457.
*Prospect Hill*, near Lexington, the British at, 19th April, 1775, I. 550.
*Prosperity*, virtuous principle the surest guarantee of, II. 310; the dangers of, 514.
*Protection*, to home industry, considered, II. 75, 106; to manufactures in the United States, 316; to American manufactures, opinion on, 392–393; to domestic industry, the chief cause of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, 88, 96; constitutional objections unheard of, until recently, 393; to manufactures, J. Q. Adams an advocate of it, 580; of the cotton manufacture, urged by F. C. Lowell, and supported by William Lowndes and John C. Calhoun, in 1816, II. 393.
*Protestant*, Saxon countries, persecution in, in the 16th century, II. 488; cause, in France, Sweden, England, and New England, 641; in Germany, 641–644; faith, importance of, 360; liberty, the beneficial results of the struggle for, 628, 629.
*Protestantism*, early history of, III. 17; divisions of, into hostile sects, its constant scourge, 304; carried to New England, II. 493; of Anglo-Saxon States, occupies the northern part of America, III. 17.
*Protestants* in England, persecution of, in the reign of Queen Mary, II. 5; in France, the persecution of, I. 485, 486; in France, efforts of Lafayette and Malesherbes, in behalf of, 482.
*Providence* rules in the affairs of men, I. 607, 621; II. 42, 359, 366, 367, 413, 443, 444, 491, 641, 666–671; always has fitting instruments ready for great events, I. 388; the goodness and wisdom of, 18, 19, 374, 469; III. 99; the wisdom and goodness of, compared with the charities of man, 584; daily supplies the wants of the human family, III. 388; evidences of the care of, in the settlement of New England, I. 173; II. 329, 330, 331, 332, 641; Franklin acknowledges the superintendence of, 42. (See *God; Pilgrim Fathers; United States;* WASHINGTON, GEORGE.)
*Providence*, Rhode Island, attacked during King Philip's War, I. 657; referred to, III. 568.
*Provident Institution* for Savings in Boston, John Lowell a promoter of the, II. 420.
*Provincetown harbor*, arrival of the Mayflower at, II. 329, 331, 644.
*Provincial Congress* of Massachusetts, meets at Salem, October, 1774, I. 79, 533; III. 334; representative from Lexington to, I. 536; resolves to oppose the British forces, 534; the Address of, Dec. 4, 1774, 106, 107; its orders cheerfully obeyed by the people, 535; adjourns from Concord, 15th April, 1775, to meet at Cambridge, 10th May, 103, 547; the determined course of Samuel Adams and John Hancock in, compromises their safety, 542; the Journals of, II. 139.
*Provisions*, American salted, exported to Great Britain, II. 445, 446.
*Prussia*, M. Cousin on public instruction in, II. 336; Rev. J. J. Hecker's school at Berlin, 336, 337, 338; education in, 316, 336–338, 339; under Frederic the Great, 336, 337; its weakness and its strength, 337, 338; political reformation in, how retarded, I. 518; Lafayette imprisoned in Magdeburg, by the government of, 499; her wars with France during the Revolution, etc., 76; II. 337; her army defeated on the heights of Valmy, I. 499; and at Jena, II. 337; J. Q. Adams appointed minister to, 572; sends commissioners to examine the prisons of the United States, 201; Copernicus dies at Frauenberg, in East Prussia, in 1543, 622.
*Ptolemy*, the theory of, II. 635; and the Pythagorean theory, III. 449; his long sway in the science of astronomy, I. 622; Tycho Brahe attempts to restore the absurdities of his system, 623; parts of his system retained by Copernicus, 615; the influence of the system on the muse of Milton, II. 219.
*Public buildings*, remarks on, II. 236, 237.
*Public documents*, importance of, II. 317.
*Public Faith*, John Q. Adams's college Oration on, II. 569.
*Public institutions*, how endowed in Europe, II. 307, 308; in England, in former days, 315; obligations of, to commerce, 307, 520, 521.
*Public lands* of the United States, sale of, before the Revolution, III. 439; extent and cheapness of, I. 260; III. 213; the disposal of, II. 317; revenue from,

applied to the promotion of education, 607, 608; office of, at Washington, admirable arrangement of, III. 444; uncertainty of the boundaries of, before the establishment of the survey, 440.

*Public Library*, of Boston, Dedication of the, a Speech, 1st Jan., 1858, III. 603–614; visited by Mehemmed Pasha, in 1858, 628.

*Public libraries*, importance of, III. 605–614; Franklin's high estimation of, evinced both by precept and example, 607, 609, 610.

*Public officers*, importance of intelligence in, II. 319, 320.

*Public opinion* of the civilized world in favor of the advance of liberty, I. 168; born in America, 168; its mighty influence, and eventual triumph over oppression, 168; indomitable character of, in England, in favor of liberty, II. 628; love of liberty in England, 628, 629; the real government of the United States, I. 350; influence of New England in forming, 350; enlightened moral, essential to the prosperity of the United States, 267, 268.

*Public Schools* of Boston, an Address 23d Aug., 1837, II. 235–237.

*Public Schools* of Boston, Remarks in Faneuil Hall, at the Annual Festival of the 23d July, 1855, III. 355–360.

*Public schools* in the United States, their character and influence, I. 11, 96, 314, 315, 327, 400, 600, 602; III. 629; in New England, I. 600, 626, 633; II. 133, 597–604; III. 315, 379; in Massachusetts, II. 48, 332, 333, 609; III. 42–44, 73, 76, 356–358, 359; of Massachusetts in 1800, contrasted with those of 1854, 73, 76; of Massachusetts, Horace Mann's eminent services to, II. 618, 652; and Edward Everett's connection with, 618, 619; III. 356–358; of Boston, Massachusetts, II. 2, 8, 10, 11, 235–237; III. 355–360, 604, 605; of Boston, Franklin educated in, II. 2, 8, and bequeathes silver medals to, 10, 11; of Cambridge, Massachusetts, 597–604; III. 41–50, 72–81; of Cambridge, the Scientific School at, founded by Abbott Lawrence, 379, 380; of Dorchester, Massachusetts, II. 619; of New York, III. 44; of Connecticut, II. 613; III. 44; of Ohio, I. 211; the inestimable benefit of, I. 313; II. 211, 618; III. 45; importance of, as compared with colleges, II. 360, 361; should partake of the spirit of improvement, 346, 347; require the combination of many powerful influences for their proper development, III. 76; should be well provided with literary apparatus, especially with libraries, II. 226, 321; necessity of strict discipline and good management in, III. 48; the principles of religion and morals to be taught in, II. 357, 358; education in, must be considered as only the commencement of learning, 605, 606; pupils in, their privileges and their duties, III. 80; training for active usefulness in, 80, 81; vacations in, should be enjoyed by the pupils, 49, 50, 129; school committees of, their qualifications, II. 227; III. 78; Convention respecting, 10th Oct., 1838, II. 313, n. (See *Education; Massachusetts; Normal Schools; Teachers; United States.*)

*Public service*, its disgusts and its rewards, II. 595, 596.

*Public spirit* to be encouraged, III. 35; evidences of, in American merchants, II. 307, 520, 521; and liberality, advantage of the example of, I. 176, 181.

"*Publicola*," Essays by J. Q. Adams, II. 570.

Pugatschef, General, and his success, I. 603.

*Pulkova*, great refracting telescope at, III. 461; equatorial, 438.

*Pulpit*, difference in the character and spirit of its ministrations, III. 470.

*Pulse*, growth of, in Great Britain, II. 73.

*Pump*, principle of, discovered by Torricelli, I. 296.

*Punctuality*, one of the most important of duties, II. 251, 252.

*Punkapog*, or Stoughton, Massachusetts, II. 115; number of Praying Indians at, in 1674, III. 318.

*Pupils* in the Public Schools of Boston, advice to, III. 359. (See *Teachers.*)

*Puritans*, their rise in England, I. 57; III. 304; persecutions to which they were subjected, I. 158, 159, 221, 222, 227, 233, 240, 531, 637; II. 6, 80, 119, 193, 328, 329, 485, 487, 488; III. 304, 305, 335; they fly to Holland, II. 487; III. 305; their sufferings at Leyden, II. 484, 485; driven to New England, as a place of refuge, I. 159; II. 119; III. 305, 487; obligations of the cause of liberty to, I. 537, 545; III. 488; their stern adherence to the principles of civil and religious liberty, I. 545; II. 486, 487, 488, 489; obligations of England and America to, I. 545; the great battle for freedom of conscience, won by the agency of, II. 488; Catholic emancipation in Great Britain traceable to, 488; their alleged austerity

and intolerance, considered, 559; III. 327; errors respecting the character of, II. 486; Shakspeare on, 486; Bacon on, 486; Hume on, 488; Hallam on, 488; learning of the, 487; their great writers read by Benjamin Franklin when a boy, III. 608; in New England. (See *Pilgrim Fathers.*)

*Purley*, The Diversions of, cited. II. 508, n.

"*Pursuit of Knowledge* under Difficulties," cited, II. 248. (See *Self-taught men.*)

*Pursuits of life*, must be specially prepared for, II. 344; importance of a liberal education and preparation for, 499–518, 619–622, 625; men inclined to exaggerate the importance of their own, III. 538, 539; each of the great pursuits of life indispensable to the prosperity of all the rest, III. 539; their variety an advantage to the community, II. 75, 289, 290; honorable, if honest, 646; variety of, leads to estrangements, I. 600.

Pusey, Philip, on agriculture in Great Britain, II. 467.

Putnam family, III. 325.

Putnam, David, of Marietta, his opinion of General Washington, as a surveyor, III. 440.

Putnam, Henry, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

Putnam, Major-General Israel, a veteran in the French war, and a soldier of the Revolution, I. 392; his life saved, in 1755, by the interference of an Indian warrior, 393; leaves his plough to hasten to the battle field, 457, 469; his letter from Cambridge, Massachusetts, 17th June, 1775, II. 166; at Bunker Hill, III. 7, 9, 12; his Revolutionary services, I. 357, 358; III. 28, 339, 340, 529, 616.

Putnam, Nathan, wounded on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

Putnam, Perley, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

Putnam, Judge Samuel, LL. D., his testimony to the collegiate standing, excellent principles, and social virtues of J. Q. Adams, II. 569, 594; high rank of, at college, 569.

Pym, John, disposed to emigrate to New England, in 1635, II. 120.

Pynchon, Major John, commands forces during King Philip's War, I. 649.

Pynchon, William, the most prominent of the founders of Western Massachusetts, III. 323; one of the first settlers of Springfield, Massachusetts, II. 154; his "Meritorious Price of Christ's Redemption" burned on Boston Common, 154; on the rights of the Indians, I. 238.

*Pyramids of Egypt*, and their hieroglyphics, I. 55; Dr. Young and M. Champollion's investigations respecting, 55, n.; their uncouth, original majesty, I. 25; the teachings of, II. 417; no permanent memorials, 394; of little value to the eye of taste, and of no benefit to man, I. 23; referred to, 337, 427; II. 405; cubical contents of the larger, 413; the principal of, its antiquity, III. 558; and solidity, I. 355.

Pythagoras, supposed to have had some conception of the elements of the Copernican system, I. 294; his theory of the apparent motion of the heavenly bodies about the earth, III. 449; referred to, I. 418; III. 520.

Q.

*Quack*, the, and the intelligent physician contrasted, III. 470.

*Quacks*, evils arising from, II. 523, 524.

*Quadrant*, effects of the invention of, II. 249; III. 446.

*Quahog*, furnishes *peage*, II. 124, 125.

*Quaker meeting*, in Philadelphia, attended by Franklin, in 1723, II. 36.

*Quakers*, persecution of, in New England, II. 132, 183; statute of 1658 against the, in Massachusetts, III. 327; the first colonists of Pennsylvania, I. 159.

*Quebec*, capture of, by the British, in 1759, II. 559; forces raised by Massachusetts, in 1759, for the reduction of, I. 538, 540; capture of, in 1759, shared by the New England militia, 555; II. 162; effects on the British colonies of the fall of, in 1759, I. 387; mortification of France at the loss of, soothed at Yorktown, 480; expedition against, in 1775, a failure, III. 337; emigration to, from Great Britain, in 1831, I. 340; British garrison at, in 1836, II. 161; referred to, I. 90, 392, 393, 395. (See Wolfe, Major-General James.)

*Quincy*, or Neponset, Massachusetts, II. 115; granite of, exported to New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, 144.

Quincy, Josiah, Jr., died 1775, a graduate of Harvard University, II. 177; letter to, 21st Nov., 1754, from General Warren, III. 535; his memorable letter from London, in Dec., 1754, I.

541 ; II. 178 ; his patriotic services, I. 108, 139 ; III. 535 ; Memoir of, by Josiah Quincy, II. 139.

QUINCY, JOSIAH, late President of Harvard University, and Mayor of Boston, a son of Josiah Quincy, Jr., his Memoir of Josiah Quincy, Jr., and History of Harvard University, II. 139; his Journals and Life of Major Samuel Shaw, first American Consul at Canton, 139; III. 269; present at the meeting held upon the occasion of the death of Dr. Bowditch, 20th of March, 1838, II. 265; referred to, 177; III. 417.

QUINCY, JOSIAH, Jr., Mayor of Boston, chairman of a meeting for relief of the Irish and Scotch, 17th of Feb., 1847, 533, n.

QUINCY, THOMAS, a member of the General Court of Massachusetts, in 1722, II. 45.

QUINCYS, the revolutionary services of the, I. 76.

QUINTILIAN, a favorite with J. Q. Adams, II. 589.

*Quirinal*, the, I. 559.

R.

*Race*, the mystic nature of, III. 226.

*Races of men*, II. 466.

RACINE, JOHN, dies of a broken heart, I. 26; referred to, 29; III. 496.

RADETZKY DE RADETZ, Marshal, the bulletins of, II. 643.

*Radicle*, its instinct, III. 548.

RAHAMAN, ABDUL, III. 186–194.

RAIKES, ROBERT, his agency in the establishment of Sunday schools, I. 314, 315, n.

*Railroad*, the Western, a Speech in Faneuil Hall, Boston, 7th Oct., 1835, II. 142–153.

*Railroad*, the Western, opening of to Springfield, a Speech at Springfield, Massachusetts, 3d Oct., 1839, II. 363–373.

*Railroads*, a triumph of the art of Man, II. 365; difficult to prescribe limits to the extension of, 366; argument between Capt. Basil Hall and Edward Everett on, 366; one over the Upper Alps contemplated, 366; danger of excess in, III. 273; dangers of, arising from careless engineers, 243; construction of, I. 121, 249; obligations of, to science, I. 626; the usefulness of, 270, 358, 619; II. 142–153, 240, 248, 295, 304, 310, 363–373; III. 82–87, 228, 242, 427, 534, 537, 538, 569; lengthen men's lives, II. 650; compared with rivers, 364; importance of, to agriculture, 650; have developed the agricultural resources of Massachusetts, III. 152; obligations of manufactories to, II. 61; Mr. Abbott Lawrence's early interest in, III. 368; a chief cause of the prosperity of New England, 369, 376; in New England in 1835, I. 668; connected with Boston in 1830, 262; in 1838 and in 1850, II. 310; of New York, III. 427, 538; in the West, 549; in Turkey, anticipated, 628; in the United States in 1858, 629.

*Railroads*, Beneficial Influence of, Remarks at the Railroad Jubilee in Boston, 19th of Sept., 1851, III. 82–87.

*Rake*. (See *Horse Rake; Agriculture.*)

RALEIGH, SIR WALTER, his spirit of chivalry and adventure, II. 320; his patent for discoveries in North America, I. 219; his expedition to Virginia, 159; his misconception of the character of James the First, 159.

RALPH, JAMES, the historian, borrows money from his friend Franklin, II. 40.

RALPH, RICHARD. (See SPRAGUE, RALPH.)

RAMSDELL, ABEDNEGO, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

RANDOLPH, PEYTON, succeeded by John Hancock as President of the Continental Congress, I. 544.

*Rank, hereditary*, inferior in dignity to learning, I. 407.

RANLETT, SETH A., III. 486, n.

RAPHAEL, combination of advantages possessed by, I. 298; the creations of, speak a universal language, II. 460; his masterpieces at Florence, III. 450; referred to, 302, n.

RAPIN, PAUL DE, his History of England cited, II. 643.

RASLES, FATHER, his Vocabulary of the Norridgewock Indians, II. 116, n.; 117, 118, 139.

RATHBONE, JOHN F., of Albany, presents to the Dudley Observatory Schentz's Calculating Machine, III. 447, n.

RAUDOT, M., his pamphlet "De la Décadence de la France," II. 660.

*Rayas* in Turkey, position of, II. 294.

RAYMOND, JOHN, killed at the battle of Lexington, I. 562.

RAYNAL, ABBÉ, his opinion of the Anglo-American race, III. 179.

READ, Miss, afterwards the wife of Benjamin Franklin, her first sight of him, wandering in the street in Philadelphia, II. 36; Franklin becomes an inmate of her father's house, 37.

*Reading*, the key of knowledge, I. 319; importance of correct, II. 350, 353, 354; as taught in New England about 1808, 597; love of, 395, 396, 413; advantages of a taste for, 504, 505, 545–550; III. 46; inestimable value of, in moral education, I. 303; an antidote to sorrow and sickness, 309; plea of want of time for, considered and refuted, 319–320, II. 321–323; leisure for, enjoyed as much by business men as by professional, I. 320, 321, 323; the winter evenings a delightful season for, 321; II. 311, 320, 360; clubs for, as instruments of education, I. 610.
*Reading*, Massachusetts, minute men of, at the battle of Concord, I. 91, 557.
*Reaper*, the American, III. 551; use of, in the Western States, 552, n.
*Reason*, universal influence of, II. 482; its mysterious powers and faculties a noble object of study, III. 515; importance of the proper cultivation of, II. 276; the inheritance of the whole human race, I. 303; the great distinction of man, 304, 317; chief difference between and instinct, II. 506; awakened by the passions, 517.
*Reception* of the Sauks and Foxes at Boston, Massachusetts, 30th Oct., 1837, Remarks on occasion of the, II. 256–261.
*Reception* at Hereford, England, 9th Sept., 1843, Remarks on occasion of the, II. 471–473.
*Reception* at Philadelphia, 5th April, 1856, Remarks on occasion of the, III. 412–416.
*Recollections* of Turkey, 25th May, 1858, III. 624–630.
*Red Sea*, II. 406, 410, 411, 412; II. 55, 564.
*Red top*, crop of, in the United States, III. 389.
*Redan*, the, III. 590.
REED, ASHAEL, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
REED, GEORGE, wounded on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
REED, HAMMOND, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.
REED, General JOSEPH, at Bunker Hill, III. 7.
REED, JOSHUA, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.
REED, JOSIAH, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, 1775, living in 1835, I. 562.
REED, NATHAN, of Capt. Parker's company at Lexington, I. 562.
REED, ROBERT, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.
REED, THADDEUS, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.
REED, WILLIAM, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.
REED, WILLIAM B., of Philadelphia, his caution to Edward Everett, relative to Benjamin Franklin, III. 415.
*Reflecting telescope*, III. 434. (See ROSSE, Earl of; *Telescope.*)
*Reflection*, the office of, I. 293; in most persons never developed in any considerable degree, II. 506, n.
*Reflector*. (See ROSSE, Earl of; *Telescope.*)
*Reform*, temperance, in the United States, I. 440.
*Reformation*, the religious, magnitude and results of, I. 604; III. 16; in reality the movement of the age towards civil and religious liberty, 303; one of the most powerful instruments of civilization, I. 56; its effects on the history of liberty, 154; progress of, 155; furthered by translations of the Scriptures, 30; opposed by Henry the Eighth, III. 303; Gallican, its foundation laid by Philip the Fair, I. 57. (See LUTHER, MARTIN; *Reformers.*)
*Reformer*, the, his spirit long perpetuated by codes and institutions, I. 11.
*Reformers*, their miscarriages should not excite contempt, II. 644; English, who were driven into banishment by Queen Mary, their dissensions on the continent, III. 304.
*Refracting telescope*. (See *Telescope.*)
REGNAULT-WARIN, his memoirs of Lafayette and the Constitutional Assembly, referred to, I. 459.
*Rehoboth*, Massachusetts, attacked during King Philip's War, I. 657.
REID, THOMAS, the Scotsman, II. 377.
*Reign of Terror* in France, established 10th August, 1792, I. 498; Chateaubriand driven from France by, II. 465; reconciled France to the reign of Napoleon, I. 517. (See *French Revolution;* LAFAYETTE.)
*Reindeer*, importance of the, to man, III. 553.
*Religion*, the noblest object of man's pursuit, II. 312; of ancient Egypt, 416; natural, principles of, as taught in American colleges, 500, 515; natural, Galen and Paley on, 528; analogy of natural and revealed, 414, 415, 417; evidences of the Christian, 114, 138; Christian, its spread in India, I. 434, 437; in Africa, 435; in the Sandwich Islands, 436; essential to a state of civilized society, 301; a pure and spiritual, as a

means of civilization, 426; the great and solid foundation of a prosperous state, II. 618; knowledge the faithful ally of natural and revealed, 630; men of learning generally the advocates of revealed, 630; fanaticism a dangerous foe to, 630; inseparable from knowledge and morals, 631; controversies on, II. 415; controversies concerning, an obstacle to public education in France, England, etc., 515; right of private judgment in, 488; freedom in, the basis of civil liberty, 641; obligations of, to commerce, 307, 311, 312; influence of physicians on the cause of, 528; connection of education with, 211, 324; importance of education in the principles of, II. 236, 348, 357, 513–518; should be a source of light, of social improvement, and happiness, 416; sometimes an instrument of degrading subjection, 416; public worship a branch of, 324; influence of, among the Pilgrim Fathers, 157, 158; influence of, in the United States, 158. (See *Religions.*)

*Religions* of the world in 1833, I. 422.

*Religious*, belief, inestimable value of, I. 306; faith, of the New England fathers contrasted with that of the present age, III. 327; faith, its triumphs, 239, 240, 241, 242; hopes, their value, I. 123; feeling, excited by visits to holy places, II. 448, 449; enthusiasm, natural to tender and ardent minds, I. 235; character, considered in connection with University Education, II. 513–518; education, its importance in a free government, I. 572; principle, the importance of inculcating, 408; responsibility, to be properly estimated, 308; meditation and its uses, 618.

"*Remainder biscuits*," two, of 1630, preserved by Lewis Pierce of Dorchester, III. 325; exhibited by Edward Everett in Dorchester, 1855, 325.

*Remembrance* of posterity, desired by all, I. 179, 180.

*Representation*, popular, springs out of the feudal system in England, I. 118.

*Representation* in Parliament denied to the British colonies, II. 52.

*Representation*, ratio of, in the Congress of the United States, I. 349.

*Representative government*, origin of, III. 468; as a means of civilization, I. 426; needed in ancient times, 426; effects of the want of, in Greece and Rome, 152; in continental Europe, 12, 128; in Great Britain, 12; II. 429, 628; the English parliament, an instance of, I. 118; in England, the chief cause of its prosperity, II. 52; in France, I. 510; with the Pilgrim Fathers, II. 492; extension of, in America, 463; how regarded in the United States, I. 269; II. 429; a necessary result of the small-farm system, 186. (See *Republican Government; Republics.*)

*Representative republic*, M. de Chateaubriand on, I. 162. (See *Republican government; Republics.*)

*Republic*, Importance of Education in a, Remarks at Taunton, Massachusetts, 10th Oct., 1838, II. 313–324.

*Republic, representative*, M. de Chateaubriand on, I. 162.

*Republican government* in ancient times, influence of, on letters, I. 625; in ancient Rome, 153, 154; ancient Greece, I. 572; in modern Italy, 572; in England, its failure, *temp.* Charles the First, I. 242; its success in America, 243; in France, the people not fitted for, 518; the foundations of, laid by the Pilgrim Fathers, II. 329, 332, 425, 641; III. 242; its peaceable establishment in each of the British colonies which took part in the Revolution, 25, 27; in the United States, fruits of, 399, 400; in Mexico, I. 70; importance of, II. 364; the true system, 158, 159; must extend, III. 238; obligations of, to commerce, 164; influence of, upon commercial enterprise, II. 311; favorable to letters, I. 627; favorable to intellectual progress, 12–42; elevating influence of, on individual character, 19; blessings of, I. 122–130; social improvement springing from, 127; unfavorable to wars, 126; referred to, III. 228, 413.

*Republican liberty*, inspires the genius of Cicero, I. 25.

"*Republicans*," Thomas Jefferson on, II. 591; III. 638.

*Republics*, of Greece, I. 151; of Rome, 151, 153, 154; that they are "ambitious," a remark devoid of meaning, 124; "ungrateful," 157; treatment of Columbus by Spain, instance of the gratitude of monarchies, 155.

*Respect*, habits and qualities which command, II. 513.

*Restoration* of Charles the Second, II. 376.

*Restoration*, political, moral, and religious, two of the elementary conditions of, III. 301; third condition of, 302.

"*Retiring from business*," often brighter in anticipation than in experience, II. 606; a rational mode of, 650.

*Retribution,* often overtakes the guilty, I. 410.
*Revel,* J. Q. Adams at, in 1814, II. 574.
*Revelation.* (See *Bible.*)
*Revenue,* no power to raise, under the Articles of Confederation, 1777–81, I. 165; laws of 1789, II. 95; system considered, 75–106.
REVERE, Colonel PAUL, his patriotic services, I. 81, 82, 86; arranges to have two lanterns in the North Church steeple in case the British should embark in their boats to cross into the country, 81, 101, 163, 548; alarms the country, 18th April, 1775, 86, 549, 550, 551; captured by the British at Lincoln, 83, 549; escapes at Lexington, 84, 549; repairs to Mr. Clark's house, and persuades Hancock and Adams to withdraw, 550.
*Reverence,* for sacred things, to be inculcated, II. 513; for the past, III. 383.
*Reviews,* literary, value of, II. 550; as instruments of education, I. 610. (See *Periodical literature.*)
*Revival* of letters, III. 468.
*Revolution,* The Seven Years' War, the School of the, an Oration delivered at Worcester, Massachusetts, 4th July, 1833, I. 377–403; a most momentous event in human affairs, 381; patriots of, educated in military affairs by the Seven Years' War, 383, 391, 392, 393–397; patriots of, educated in civil affairs by the long contest kept up with the crown, 384; grandeur and interest of the Revolution, 395; the romantic incidents and characters of the, 396.
*Revolution,* The First Battles of, an Oration delivered at Concord, 19th of April, 1825, I. Pref. vi., 73–102; consequences of submission to the tyranny of Great Britain, 75; historical reminiscences of this character not calculated to keep up a hostile sentiment towards England, 75; Revolution hurried on by the stamp duty, 75; duty of retracing the picture of "the time that tried men's souls," 76, 78; exalted patriotism of the Revolutionary worthies, 77; they are to be our teachers rather than the patriots of Greece and Rome, 77; news of the first hostile movements of the British soldiers, how disseminated in the vicinity of Boston, 80–83; character of the attack of the British, 84, 85; flight of the British from Concord, 90–93; loss of the British during the fight, 93; absence of military discipline and command among the Americans, 94; moral greatness of American resistance to oppression, 94, 95; absence of large cities an advantage to the Revolutionary patriots, 96; early movements of the American patriots, 103; causes which produced the Revolution, 105–107; respective qualifications of the parties in the oratorical contest respecting the rights of America, 107, 108; wisdom and excellence of the addresses, petitions, debates, etc., of the Revolutionary patriots, 108.
*Revolutionary patriots,* American, their appreciation of their high vocation, I. 559; their first principles, 608; spirit by which they were animated, 235; exalted character of their labors, 36, 77, 104, 528; III. 61; wisdom and deliberation of, 228; their sufferings and their sacrifices, I. 131–189; II. 269; their energy, perseverance, and triumph, I. 325; their interest in education, II. 626; the four corner-stones on which they reared the republic, III. 228; old age to which some of them attained, and pensions granted to, I. pref. x.; alive in 1824, 43; in 1825, 71, 99, 101, 102, 108, 132, 357; present at the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument, 17th June, 1825, 357; in 1826, 43; in 1833, 398; in 1835, 526, 554, 526, 527, 562, 563; in 1838, II. 270, 271; in 1850, 653–654; their enduring monuments, III. 534; veneration with which their memory should be regarded, I. 38, 39, 76, 78, 98, 99, 104, 109, 164, 205, 216, 356, 358, 381, 382, 397, 398, 401, 526–528, 547, 574; II. 188, 207, 269, 271, 272, 653, 654; III. 34, 632, 635; advantages of the remembrance of their virtues, I. 574.
*Revolutionary war* in America, the greatest work recorded in the annals of constitutional liberty, II. 384; the most important era in human history, I. 42, 74; a mighty epoch in human affairs, 529; its true causes not understood by many of the statesmen of the day, 531–533; mystery of, explained, 457; the way prepared for by the French Wars, I. 377–403, 584, 585, 756; the true date of, II. 387; the philosophy of, announced by Samuel Adams at college, I. 545; a defence of English liberty, II. 489; anticipated by John Adams, II. 559, 560; the minds of the people well prepared for, by a knowledge of the privileges of liberty, I. 535; Huskisson's opinion as to the real causes of, II. 83; first efforts for, 83, 84; immediate causes by which it was brought about, I. 533–545; the Navigation Act of 1650, one of the

chief causes of, II. 82, 659; engaged in with reluctance by the patriots, I. 565; might have been averted by compromise as late as the day before the battle of Lexington, 566; connection of, with commercial relations, II. 306; not based on economical considerations, 75; extreme depression of the British colonies at its commencement, III. 238; the unpromising prospects of the Americans, II. 283; disparity of the belligerent parties, I. 439; scenes at the commencement of, III. 296; how first made known to Lafayette, I. 463; evacuation of New York by the Americans, loss of Fort Washington, and the disasters of 1776, 464, 465; alliance with France secured by Lafayette, the great turning point in the fortunes of, 475; favored in England by the friends of constitutional liberty, II. 655–659; sufferings of the American army in Valley Forge in the winter of 1777–78, I. 515; the success of, to be ascribed to the union of the colonies, II. 662; success of, a triumph to the cause of liberty, 642; the events of, never to be forgotten by Americans, 654, 655; a war of self-defence, 658; depressed condition of the industry and commerce of the country after, 86; III. 595; completed by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, I. 167. (See *American Revolution; Congress, Continental; Declaration of Independence; United States.*)

*Revolution* in England, in 1688, a triumph of the cause of liberty, II. 642; Burke's opinion of the compact then made, I. 59; referred to, II. 489.

*Revolution* in France, in 1789. (See *French Revolution.*)

*Revolution* in France, in 1848, II. 586, 598, 599.

*Revolutions*, the third great division of political philosophy, III. 297; how effected, I. 410; generally unsuccessful, II. 642, 643, 644; in Europe, between 1620 and 1850, II. 643; in Europe, in 1848, II. 586, 598, 599, 644.

*Revolver*, the sharp logic of the, III. 347.

Reynolds, Sir Joshua, Burke's compliment to, on his Discourse before the Royal Academy, 10th Dec., 1790, III. 638, 639.

*Rhetoric*, as anciently taught, II. 501.

*Rhetoric* and Belles Lettres, Dr. Blair's Lectures on, II. 19.

*Rhetoric* and Oratory, J. Q. Adams's Lectures on, II. 574.

Rhett, Mr. of South Carolina, moves that J. Q. Adams act as chairman of the House of Representatives, in 1839, II. 585.

*Rhine*, the, a wall between nations, II. 662; receives the ashes of Huss, I. 621; free cities of the, receive the English exiles, 57; referred to, II. 370, 586; III. 300, 381. (See *Grape.*)

*Rhode Island*, situation of, III. 67; her controversy with Massachusetts respecting their boundaries, 68; occupied by the Narragansets and Pokanokets, I. 644; treatment of the Indians by the colonists of, 663; conflicts of, with the Indians during King Philip's War, in 1675, 657, 665; efforts of, to suppress piracy, in 1722, II. 26, 43; her share in the early struggles of the Revolution, III. 529; fixed on as the theatre of military operations, I. 473, 476; French forces removed from, to Virginia, in 1781, 479; Rev. John Callender's Sermon on the history of, 1738, published 1739, I. 648; Collections of the Historical Society of, II. 116, n.; referred to, 85; cotton manufactures in, in 1789, 91.

*Rhode Island Historical Society*, Collections of, II. 116, n.

*Rhodes*, the island of, III. 55; destination of, I. 170; referred to, 425; II. 404.

*Rhone*, the river, II. 668; III. 581, 582.

*Rice*, recent culture of, in the United States, III. 549; importance of, 540; effect on social affairs of, I. 274; export of, in 1830, II. 73; the price of, in 1824, and in 1830, 101; depression of, in 1831, 97.

Rice, Alexander Hamilton, Mayor of Boston, his official career honorable to himself and acceptable to his fellow-citizens, III. 612.

*Rich*, the sons of the, in the United States are not always sent to college, II. 624.

*Rich* and poor, no such permanent division, III. 574.

Richardson, Moses, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

Richardson, Samuel, releases Dr. Johnson from arrest for debt, I. 27.

Richelieu, Cardinal, convokes the Assembly of Notables in 1626, I. 486; his hostility to Corneille, 26.

Richmann, Prof. G. W., killed whilst repeating Franklin's experiments in 1753, I. 254.

*Richmond*, Virginia, dedication of Crawford's statue of Washington at, III. 615; presentation of the cane of Washington to Edward Everett at, 620; referred to, III. 568.

"*Rights* of Man," by Thomas Paine, answered by J. Q. Adams, II. 570.
RITTENHOUSE, DAVID, his collimating telescope, III. 428.
*Rivers*, supplied by the vapors, I. 435; their value, 121; compared with railroads, II. 364, 365; Brindley's opinion of the design of, 364; often the boundary of languages, literature, institutions, and character, I. 11, 51.
RIVES, WILLIAM C., present at the presentation of the cane of Washington to Edward Everett, III. 620.
ROBBINS, JOHN, wounded at the battle of Lexington, I. 562.
ROBBINS, THOMAS, of Captain Parker's company in Lexington, I. 562.
ROBERTS, Capt. JOSIAH, visits the Pacific Ocean, III. 270.
ROBERTSON, Rev. Mr., American Missionary, at Syra, II. 408.
ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, D.D., the Scottish historian, I. 337, 377; his account of Columbus's first voyage, III. 198.
ROBESPIERRE, influence of, during the Reign of Terror, I. 499; downfall of, 503.
ROBINSON family of New England, III. 326.
ROBINSON, EDWARD, D. D., Remarks on occasion of the award of the Royal Geographical Society's gold medal to, 23d May, 1842, II. 422, 423; his Biblical Researches, 423.
ROBINSON, JOHN, father of the Independents, I. 57; how driven from England, II. 487; his church, at Amsterdam, III. 425; removes to Leyden with his flock, in 1609, 425; his church at Leyden the chief of the Independent churches, I. 57; at Delft Haven, 1620, II. 328, 362; his church removes to New England, I. 159, 220, 221; his truly apostolical character, II. 485, 486; his spirit and temper far in advance of his age, 487; eloquence of his reputed Farewell Address, 487; his "Apologia" cited, I. 58, n.; letter of William Brewster and, to Sir Edwyn Sandys, III. 241; his death and burial, II. 485; his influence on the destinies of the world, 362; and his little flock, their precious memory, III. 305, 306.
ROBINSON, Col. JOHN, representative of Dorchester, instructions given him, in 1765, relative to the Stamp Act, III. 331.
ROBINSON, Col. JOSEPH, of Captain Parker's company of Lexington, I. 56, 89.
ROBINSON, Captain LEMUEL, representative for Dorchester, Massachusetts, in the Provincial Congress, 1774, III. 333.
ROCHAMBEAU, Count de, brings an army to the relief of America, through the interest of Lafayette, I. 477, 479; he marches to Yorktown, in 1781, 479; appointed to the command of a French army, in 1792, 497.
ROCHESTER, Earl of, I. 67.
*Rock County*, Illinois, agricultural machinery used in, III. 552, n.
*Rocks*, transition, II. 454.
*Rocky Mountains*, emigration to, I. 38; referred to, 221; II. 259; III. 316.
*Rocroi*, Condé on the night before the battle of, III. 393.
ROGERS, Major ROBERT, a veteran of the Seven Years' War, and a soldier of the Revolution, I. 394; his famous corps of Rangers, 539, 540; his "great fight," 13th March, 1758, 539; hostility of the Indians to, 539; his Revolutionary services, III. 616.
ROGERS, SAMUEL, anecdote of Burke and Sir Joshua Reynolds, recited by him to Edward Everett, III. 638.
ROLLIN, CHARLES, his Ancient History read by Mrs. Abigail Adams, and by J. Q. Adams when a boy, II. 561.
*Romance*, its creations surpassed by the mysteries of our daily life, II. 274.
ROMANZOFF, Chancellor of the Russian Empire, II. 575.
*Rome*.
Adams, J. Q., his acquaintance with the literature of, II. 589.
Æqui and Volsci, driven from the gates of, by Cincinnatus, III. 563.
Africa exports grain to, I. 170; II. 292.
Agriculture in, I. 445, 446; III. 560. (See *Agriculture*, in General Index.)
Ambition of, III. 558; opposed by Carthage, II. 305.
Amphitheatre, Roman, at Dorchester, the largest in England, III. 306.
Anarchy in, I. 15.
Ancient race of, extinct, I. 149.
Annals of, their preservation, I. 50.
Arches, triumphal, in, I. 134, 593.
Architecture of, II. 189, 404.
Armies of, how supplied, II. 292.
Arts in, I. 25, 28; II. 460.
Asiatic States, their relations with, II. 452.
Augustan age, literature of, I. 55; II. 215.
Authors of. (See Literature, *post*.)
Benevolent institutions for the poor

and unfortunate unknown in, III. 386.
Cæsar, Julius, encroaches on the liberties of, I. 153.
Cannæ, defeat of the Roman consuls at, I. 360.
Carthage opposes the ambition of, II. 305.
Cathedrals of, III. 586.
Christianity contrasted with the idolatry of, II. 666.
Cicero, and his age, I. 25, 276; quoted on, II. 452.
Cincinnatus saves, from the Sabines, I. 446; from the Æqui and Volsci, III. 563.
Civilization of, I. 10; extended, III. 179; perished, 560.
Civil wars in, I. 457.
Colonies of, I. 46; II. 425, 463.
Conquests of, compared with some of the acquisitions of the United States, II. 213; extension of, III. 582.
Consuls of, defeated at Cannæ, I. 360.
Decline of, I. 428, 625.
Deification of emperors of, I. 604.
Despotism in, I. 25, 153; II. 213, 452, 662.
Dominion of, compared with intellectual supremacy, II. 377.
Editions of the great authors of, II. 548.
Education in rhetoric and oratory in, II. 574.
Egypt, compared with, II. 415.
Eloquence of, not unequalled, II. 655.
Emperors of, their influence on literature, I. 22; deified, 604.
Empire of, a vast prison-house, I. 159; II. 192.
England, Roman antiquities in, III. 306.
Etruscan confederacy prevents the ascendency of, III. 545.
Fall of, I. 625; an advantage to civilization, 425; II. 452; III. 492.
Flavian house, influence of the princes of the, I. 25.
Fleets of, I. 279.
Food of the early inhabitants of, II. 469.
Funeral pageants of, II. 154.
Germans at war with, I. 647.
Gibbon's Decline and Fall of, II. 464.
Grain, imported from Africa into, I. 170; II. 292; from Sicily and Turkey, II. 292.
Greece, obligations of, to, III. 174.
Greek culture, effect of, on, I. 10.
Greek, use of, by Roman authors, II. 463.
Heroes of, I. 134, 593; II. 112, 170, 213; their teachings, III. 15, 560.
History of, studied by Franklin in his youth, II. 15.
Honor, temple erected to, in, II. 236.
Idolatry of, contrasted with Christianity, II. 666.
Illustrious citizens, the images of, preserved in, I. 132. (See Heroes, *ante.*)
Influence of, slowly developed, II. 48.
Invasion of, by the northern tribes, I. 446; III. 216, 218.
Julius Cæsar. (See Cæsar, Julius, *ante.*)
July the Fourth, unrivalled in the annals of, III. 644.
King, the name and office of, how understood by the Roman people, I. 152, 153.
Law, civil, extended by the colonies of, II. 463.
Legion of, III. 558, 560; its terrors, 492.
Liberty in, I. 12, 25, 33, 152, 153; II. 283, 669.
Literature of, I. 22, 25, 55, 611; II. 215, 463, 504, 548, 589.
Military rule in. (See Despotism, *ante.*)
Monarch, name and office of, how understood by the Romans, I. 153.
New style introduced in, III. 438.
Northern tribes, invasion by. (See Invasion, *ante.*)
Offenders, no escape for, in, I. 159; II. 192.
Oratory, as taught in, II. 574.
Origin of, III. 297.
Paganism in, II. 514, 516.
Patriots of, I. 76, 77, 94, 152.
Poets of, I. 611.
Politics in, I. 56.
Printing-press needed in, I. 610.
Religion in, I. 56, 426; II. 666.
Representative government needed in, I. 426.
Republic of, I. 151, 153, 154, 608.
Rhetoric, as taught in, II. 574.
Sabines attack, I. 445.
Scholars of, I. 152.
Senate of, I. 153.
Sicily exports grain to, II. 292.
Spiritual religion needed in, I. 426.
Spinning-wheel unknown in, II. 247.
St. Peter's church at, I. 235; II. 240.
Titus, his triumphal arch at, I. 134.
Translation of the masterpieces of, II. 669.
Triumphal celebrations in, I. 134, 512, 593.

Turkey exports grain to, II. 292.
Tyranny, how understood by the people of, I. 153, 154.
Virtue, temple to, in, II. 236.
Volsci. (See Æqui, *ante.*)
Washington unrivalled in, III. 633.
Wars of, principles which prompted them, III. 200.

*Rome*, Church of. (See *Church of Rome; Columbus; Galileo; Inquisition.*)

*Root culture* of England, II. 648; of New England, 648.

*Roots*, esculent, culture of, II. 244; antiquity of the culture of, 469.

ROPER, BENJAMIN, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

ROPES, GEORGE, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

ROSA, SALVATOR, landscapes of, III. 566.

ROSCOE, WILLIAM, his life of Lorenzo de' Medici, 299, n., 302, n.

ROSEMBERG, Count, procures the Marchioness de Lafayette an interview with Francis II., Emperor of Germany, I. 504.

"*Ross*, the man of," immortalized by Pope, II. 471.

ROSSE, Earl of, his contributions to the cause of astronomical science, III. 452; his gigantic reflector, 430, 461; teachings of his telescope, 409.

ROSSITER, EDWARD, an early settler of Dorchester, Massachusetts, III. 321.

ROSWELL, Sir HENRY, his connection with the early history of New England, I. 223.

ROTHSCHILD, MAYER ANSELM, his rise from poverty to opulence, II. 293.

ROTHSCHILD, NATHAN MAYER, Baron, his large capital, II. 293.

ROTHSCHILDS, their scheme to obtain early intelligence of the result of the battle of Waterloo, III. 138–140.

*Round Hill*, Edward Everett visits Messrs. Cogswell and Bancroft at, III. 146.

*Rouse's Point*, fortress at, III. 442.

ROUSSEAU, JEAN JACQUES, his doctrine of the Social Contract, I. 122.

ROWLANDSON, REV. JOSEPH, first minister of Lancaster, Massachusetts, goes to Boston to solicit defence, Feb. 1676, I. 665; his house burned and his wife and children carried into captivity, 665, 666.

ROWLANDSON, Mrs. JOSEPH, of Lancaster, Massachusetts, her house attacked and herself and children carried into captivity by the Indians in 1676, I. 665, 666; her sufferings, 665, 666; sees King Philip while she is a prisoner, 652.

*Roxbury*, Massachusetts, tax paid by, in 1633; in 1775, II. 309; alarmed by the approach of the British, June 19th, 1775, I. 551; her Revolutionary patriots, 563; referred to, 81, 92, 93; III. 314, 323, 332, 337, 339.

*Royal Academy of Art*, Reynolds's Discourses before, 10th Dec., 1790, III. 638, 639.

*Royal Academy of Art*, Remarks at the anniversary dinner of, 6th of May, 1843, II. 459–461; the cosmopolitan character of the influences of the, 459–461.

*Royal Agricultural Society*, Remarks at the meeting of, at Bristol, 14th July, 1842, II. 435–441; eminent usefulness of the Society, 440, 441.

*Royal Agricultural Society*, Remarks at the public dinner of the, at Derby, 13th July, 1843, II. 466–470.

*Royal Agricultural Society*, interest excited by the meetings of, II. 648; Speech made by Daniel Webster at the meeting of, at Oxford, III. 404.

*Royal Geographical Society* present their gold medal to Dr. Edward Robinson, 23d May, 1842, II. 422, 423.

*Royal Literary Fund*, Remarks at the anniversary dinner of the corporation of, 10th May, 1843, II. 462–465; cosmopolitan character of, — Americans and Europeans thus aided by, 464, 465; the Vicomte de Chateaubriand acknowledges his obligations to, 464, 465.

*Royal Society of London*, Franklin elected a member of, II. 41.

*Royal State Paper Office*, its valuable collection of documents, connected with early American history, III. 68.

*Rudbeckia* of America, II. 401.

RUGGLES, TIMOTHY, served in the French War, 1756, I. 540.

*Rule of Three*, abolished in recent schoolbooks, II. 353.

RUMFORD, Count, an instance of a self-taught man, I. 305; his humble origin and his later distinction, 322; II. 428; the first patron of Sir Humphry Davy, 428; selects Sir H. Davy to fill the chair of chemistry in the Royal Institution, London, I. 305, 322.

*Runnymede*, the American, I. Pref. x.; the Puritans the political heirs and representatives of the barons of, II. 486.

RUPERT, Prince, his cavalry attack the house, and carry off the library, of the Rev. John White, of Dorchester, III. 307.

*Rural scenery*, the charms of, I. 37, 362, 631, 661; II. 56, 155, 206, 401, 403, 405, 436, 440, 471, 472, 499, 517; III. 86, 145, 146, 249, 295, 313, 383, 387, 398, 405, 518, 519, 566, 567, 581; opened to the public by means of railroad travelling, 86.
RUSH, RICHARD, Daniel Webster's note to, on convivial intercourse as defined by Cicero, III. 395.
*Rushes* for floors, in 1481, II. 299.
RUSHWORTH, JOHN, his Historical Collections cited, II. 120.
RUSSELL, JAMES, cedes a lot to King Solomon's lodge of Masons, which it cedes to the Bunker Hill Monument Association, III. 527.
RUSSELL, JASON, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
RUSSELL, Rev. JOHN, of Hadley, conceals Goffe and Whalley in his house for many years, I. 650.
RUSSELL, Lord JOHN, his speech on the causes of the American Revolution, 8th Feb., 1850, II. 659; his opinion of the policy of the British ministry in causing the American Revolution, III. 18.
RUSSELL, JONATHAN, commissioner for America, at Ghent, II. 575, 586.
RUSSELL, JOSEPH, of Boston, uses his influence with Boissy d'Anglas, to aid G. W. Lafayette's escape from France, I. 504; conveys G. W. Lafayette to Havre, and ships him to Boston, 504.
RUSSELL, SAMUEL, III. 486, n.
RUSSELL, SETH, missing on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
*Russia*, her place in the European family, II. 643; her rapid advances in civilization, I. 432; prospects of the increase of her empire, and of civilization thereby, 432; Francis Dana minister to, in 1781, II. 566; Clarke's travels in, about 1799, I. 449; J. Q. Adams minister to, in 1809, II. 574; education in, in 1835, I. 601; commerce of, with the United States in 1838, II. 290; railroads in, in 1839, 371, n.; condition of her nomadic tribes, I. 422; condition of the serfs in, 448, 449; political reformation in, how retarded, 518; subjection of the Tartars to, 499; and the Ottoman Porte, 433.
RUTLAND, Duke of, President of the Agricultural Society of Waltham, entertains Edward Everett, in Sept., 1842, II. 442; his remarks at the public dinner of the Agricultural Society of Waltham, 443, 444, 445, 446.
*Rye*, when first cultivated in Europe? III. 546; importance of, 540; growth of, in Great Britain, II. 73.
RYMER, THOMAS, his "Fœdera" cited, II. 120.
*Ryswic*, peace of, I. 125.

## S.

*Sabbath* morning, sacred calm of, I. 401; bell, tranquillizing influence of, 456; attendance at public worship on the, II. 324. (See *Sunday*.)
SABINE, Colonel (now Major-General) EDWARD, his circular respecting magnetic and meteorological phenomena, II. 480.
*Sabines* attack Rome, and are defeated by Cincinnatus, I. 445, 446, 608.
*Sacramento River*, gold in, II. 627, 628; III. 385.
*Sacred things*, reverence for, to be inculcated, II. 513.
*Saddle Mountain*, Massachusetts, II. 226.
*Saddles*, manufacture of, in the United States, II. 85.
*Sadducee*, philosophy of the, III. 240.
*Safety lamp*, invented by Sir H. Davy, I. 305; value of, 271, 305.
*Saffron Walden Agricultural Society*, Remarks at the public dinner at, 13th Oct., 1843, II. 474–478.
SAGAMORE, JOHN, Indian chief, near Salem, I. 224.
*Sailor*, the sufferings and the perils of the, III. 576.
ST. ANDREW, day dedicated to, II. 374.
*St. Anne*, the mad-house of, the home of Tasso, II. 213.
SAINTE AULAIRE, Count de, his History of the Fronde, II. 454; his Speech at the anniversary dinner of the Geological Society of London, 457.
*St. Bartholomew's Eve*, the massacre of, II. 132.
ST. CHRYSOSTOM, at the revival of letters, III. 300.
ST. CLAIR, Sir JOHN, wounded at Braddock's Defeat, I. 598.
*St. Cloud*, Napoleon at, I. 508.
*St. Croix River*, difficulty of identifying, III. 441; referred to, I. 385.
*St. George*, the banner of, in America, in 1755, II. 234.
*St. Helena*, Frederick the Great's watch carried by Napoleon to, II. 251.
*St. Jean de Luz*, Lafayette's narrow escape at, I. 467.
*St. John*, parish of, in Georgia, III. 319.
*St. John's*, Newfoundland, connected

with Valentia, Ireland, by the Atlantic telegraph, III. 510.
*St. Lawrence, River*, waters which flow into the, III. 441; French colonies at the mouth of, in early times, I. 584; referred to, 384, 392, 396, 541; II. 51, 164, 233, 369; III. 204, 248, 327, 328, 489.
St. Louis, of France, Bourdaloue's eulogy on, III. 632.
*St. Louis*, Missouri, Address delivered at, on academical education, at the inauguration of Washington University, 22d of April, 1857, III. 486–523.
*St. Louis*, its meridian admirably adapted for an observatory, III. 522; its rapid growth, 491; one of the chief *foci* of the Great Western world, 491, 522; compared by Judge Bates to the spider's web, 522; culture of the grape and the manufacture of wine in the neighborhood of, 548; referred to, 635.
Saintonge, M., at the siege of Yorktown, I. 479.
*St. Paul's*, London, monument of the architect of, II. 307.
St. Peter, on the water, II. 372.
*St. Peter's Church* at Rome, completion of, III. 303; the grandeur of the dome of, I. 235; II. 220.
*St. Petersburg*, J. Q. Adams minister to, in 1809–14, II. 574; commerce of, with the United States, 290; railroad from, to Moscow, 371, n.; degradation of the large mass of the population of, I. 423; extremes of life in, 423; love of the fine arts in, II. 460.
St. Simon, Marquis de, at the siege of Yorktown, I. 479.
*St. Sophia's*, Constantinople, dome of, II. 672.
*St. Stephen's*, debates on American affairs at, I. 396.
St. Vincent de Paul, founds the institution of the Sisters of Charity, III. 590.
*Sakara*, pyramid of, II. 405.
*Salamis*, the battle of, its important results, III. 15; referred to, 492; in 1818, III. 626.
Salem, the colored patriot of Bunker Hill, shoots Major Pitcairn, III. 529.
*Salem*, Massachusetts, settled by Gov. John Endecott, in September, 1628, I. 170, 171, 215, 224, 226, 230, 232; III. 308, 310; the chief men among the settlers of, II. 183; mortality of the early settlers of, 230; first church in Massachusetts in, III. 316; tax paid by, in 1633, 314; loss of her men at the battle of Bloody Brook, in 1675, I. 670; witchcraft in, II. 129, 132; last cases of the great tragedy at, connected with witchcraft, in 1692, 132; attempt to seize the cannon in, in 1774, I. 79; Provincial Congress meets at, Oct. 5, 1774, III. 333; Revolutionary patriots of, I. 563; commercial enterprise of, immediately after the Revolutionary war, 263; III. 261; citizens of, visit Lynn, II. 133; Speech at the celebration of the second Centennial Anniversary of the settlement of, 18th Sept., 1828, I. 212, n.; East Indian Museum at, III. 270; referred to, 368.
*Salem*, Indiana, I. 213, n.
*Salem*, Kentucky, I. 213, n.
*Salem Register*, notices in, of J. Q. Adams, II. 555.
*Salem*, Ohio, a common name for towns in that State, I. 213, n.
*Salt*, of the United States, I. 265.
Saltonstall, Leverett, mayor of Salem, his Remarks at the Festival at Exeter, II. 280.
Saltonstall, Sir Richard, I. 223.
Salvator Rosa. (See Rosa, Salvator.)
*Salzburg*, oppressed Protestants of, come to America, III. 208.
*Samaritan version* of the Bible, II. 667.
*Samos*, II. 404.
*San Domingo*, immigration caused by the convulsions in, III. 215.
*San Francisco*, number of Massachusetts men in, in 1852, III. 151; exports to, from the Northern States, III. 385.
*San Salvador*, solicits a union with the United States, I. 70.
Sanderson, Elijah, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562; watches the British forces, June 18th, 1775, I. 86, 549; dies at an advanced age, 86.
Sanderson, Samuel, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.
*Sandstone*, formations of, II. 426; paleontological researches in, 209.
*Sandusky Bay*, II. 149, 368.
*Sandwich Islands*, commerce of Boston with, immediately after the Revolution, I. 263; success of American missions in, 436; III. 241.
*Sandy Hook*, Captain Henry Hudson anchors at, III. 423; importance of this event, 423; referred to, II. 144.
Sandys, Sir Edwyn, John Robinson and William Brewster's letter to, III. 241.
*Santa Croce*, at Florence, the burial-place of Galileo Galilei, III. 450.
*Saone*, the, III. 582.
*Sap*, circulation of, III. 548.

Sappho, II. 401.
Saracenic architecture, II. 404.
*Saratoga*, battle of, I. 109; III. 249, 530; heroes of the battle of, I. 43.
*Sardis*, Lysander visits Cyrus the Younger at, III. 559; picturesque site of, II. 404.
Sarrans, B. le Jeune, his "La Fayette et la Révolution de 1830," etc., noticed, I. 459.
Sassacus, number of his warriors and their destruction, I. 640, 643.
*Satellites* discovered between 1729 and 1856, III. 459. (See *Astronomy; Jupiter; Uranus.*)
*Saturn*, a satellite of, discovered by Huygens in 1656, III. 459; discovery of the eighth satellite of, the innermost of its rings, and the non-solid character of its rings, I. 632; III. 430, 453; its fluid ring described by Bond and by Pierce, 514.
*Saugus*, tax paid by, in 1633, III. 314.
*Sauk tribe* of Indians a part of the Delawares? II. 256, 257; Edwards on, 256, 257; delegation of, at Washington, District of Columbia, and Boston, Massachusetts, in 1837, 256–261.
*Sauks and Foxes*, Reception of a delegation of the, at the Hall of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, 30th Oct. 1837, II. 56–261.
Sausamon, secretary to King Philip, betrays his hostile design to the colonists, and is murdered by order of his chief, I. 647.
Savage, James, his edition of Winthrop's Journal, I. 82, 230, n.; 238, n.; 65, n., 81, 110; his researches into the history of the Pilgrim Fathers in connection with the University of Cambridge, II. 493; examines the register of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, I. 183, 184.
Savage, Major Thomas, his bravery in King Philip's War, I. 654.
*Savages* in some respects superior to civilized man, II. 242, 243, 279, 280, 498; III. 494; poetry and eloquence of, 509; habits of, I. 414, 415, 416; contrasted with the educated child of civilized life, 417; II. 241–244. (See *Indians of North America.*)
*Savannah River*, I. 385; III. 635.
Savery, Mr., and the steam-engine, II. 636.
*Savin Hill*, III. 311.
*Saw*, importance of the invention of, II. 247.
Sawyer, Ezekiel, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
*Saxon* kings, Dorchester a stronghold of, III. 306; language, the great instrument of the Reformation, I. 606; language, monuments of, II. 669.
*Saxons*, reduced to slavery by their Norman conquerors, II. 294.
*Saxony*, normal schools in, II. 339.
Say, Lord, his proposition to the principal men of Massachusetts, I. 162.
*Scala Nova*, II. 403.
Scammell, Colonel Alexander, his services during the American Revolution, III. 249; wounded at Saratoga, 1777, and mortally wounded at Yorktown, 1781, I. 397.
*Scandinavia*, barbarism of ancient, I. 337.
*Scandinavian races*, the literature of, but little known abroad, I. 29.
Schentz, Messrs. George and Edward, their calculating machine presented to the Dudley Observatory, III. 447, n.
Schiller, Friedrich, I. 29.
*Schodac*, visited by Hudson in 1609, III. 424.
Schoeffer, Peter, connection of, with early printing, III. 301.
*Scholar*, the pure and calm satisfactions of his life, III. 502.
*Scholars*, diseases to which they are peculiarly subject, II. 498.
*Scholarship* of modern and ancient days contrasted, I. 610–627.
*School-books* about 1800 very inferior to those now used, II. 348, 353; III. 73.
*School-boy days*, recalled, II. 286, 287.
*School Festivals* more intellectual in their attractions than formerly, III. 355.
*School-houses*, importance of the proper construction of, II. 609; in America, the cheerless character of, about 1800, III. 76.
*School libraries*, and several modern appliances of learning, unknown in public schools in 1800, III. 74, 357. (See *Libraries; Public Library of Boston; Public Schools.*)
*Schoolmen* of the middle ages, the system of education of the, II. 501, 507; authority of the books of, at the commencement of the Reformation, I. 604; the power of the, broken, 606.
*Schools of Boston*, Remarks on the day of the Examination of, 23d Aug., 1837, II. 235–237.
*Schools* of Medicine, Theology, and Law at Cambridge, Massachusetts, II. 496.
*Schools, Normal*, an Address at the opening of the Normal School at Barre,

Massachusetts, 5th Sept., 1839, II. 335–362.
*Schools, Public.* (See *Public Schools.*)
*Science,* the history of, I. 272; the final object of, II. 426; the glory of, 511; infancy of, deemed by some to be congenial with poetry, 215; natural, of the middle ages, alchemy a great part of, 247; present opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of, compared with the ignorance of the middle ages, 248; number and excellence of popular treatises and works of reference at present, 248; physical progress in, II. 545; modern obligations of, to Lord Bacon's philosophy, I. 619; discoveries in, of modern days, II. 549; lasting reputation of him who contributes to its discovery or diffusion, III. 370; influence of great discoveries in, not always known to the discoverers, I, 621, 622; obligations of, to commerce, 295; dependence of, on manual labor, 294–297; practical uses of, in modern days, 626; importance of the aid of, to agriculture, III. 541–554; the domain of, constantly enlarging, II. 634; young men exhorted to the pursuit of, 634; pleasures connected with the pursuits of, III. 502; the difficulties of, no reason for the neglect of the study of, 673; general diffusion of knowledge favorable to the growth of, I. 602, 609–627; the pursuits of, promote international intercourse, II. 481; not extensively cultivated in America before 1800, III. 428; in the United States since 1800, II. 423, 428; community of, 426, 428; exact and applied, special objects of instruction at the Washington University of Missouri, III. 506; connection of the branches of, II. 526; and art, connection of the different branches of, I. 298–300; and the connection of both with moral principle, 300–302, 303.
*Sciences,* exact, the value of the study of, II. 513; natural, logical sequences of thought, III. 518; the various parts of, closely interwoven, 455; studied by physicians in the United States, II. 527; further discoveries in, anticipated, I. 617.
*Scientific Knowledge,* the Importance of, to Practical Men, and on the Encouragements to the pursuit of, I. 246–282; ease with which it may now be acquired, compared with the ignorance of the middle ages, 248; still not sufficiently cultivated, 248, 249; considerations calculated to induce practical men to improve their minds, 256–282. (See, also, *Education.*)
*Scientific* apparatus, importance of good, II. 544–546; for public schools, 609, 611; in the public schools of Massachusetts, 600; in Harvard University, 501, 544–546; education, importance of, III. 370, 379; importance of, felt by Abbott Lawrence, and his effectual advancement of, 369, 370, 380; progress, importance to, of the discovery of great facts, 448; theory, connection of, with practical results, an eminent instance of, 197.
*Scientific School* at Cambridge, founded by Abbott Lawrence (the first of the kind in the United States), III. 369, 379, 380; connection of Professor Agassiz with, 370, 380; the great success of, according to the testimony of Professor Peirce, 380.
*Scio,* the island of, III. 55.
*Scioto River,* II. 149.
*Scipio Africanus,* his partiality for Xenophon's Cyropædia, II. 505; a high-priest, I. 56; an agriculturist, III. 560.
Scipios, the sepulchre of the, II. 170.
*Scituate,* Massachusetts, attacked by the Indians during King Philip's war, I. 657.
*Sclavonian races,* the literature of the, but little known abroad, I. 29.
*Scone,* ruins of, II. 377.
*Scotch,* meeting for the relief of, II. 533.
*Scotland,* ancient barbarism of, I. 337; the glory of her monarchs, compared with that of her illustrious sons, II. 377; the sons of, celebrate St. Andrew's Day, all over the globe, 374, 375; political condition of, in 1657, 376; union of, with England, 376; the crown of, in Holyrood house, 376; the long line of the illustrious sons of, 377; the professed mendicant of, as represented by Sir Walter Scott in Andrew Gammels, 583, and Edie Ochiltree, 592; Edward Everett's visit to, 377.
*Scotland,* Church of, establishment of the, I. 57.
Scott, Sir Michael, the magician, buried under the chancel of Melrose Abbey, II. 377; the wonders related in his "Mensa Philosophica," exceeded by the practical necromancy of the chemist, III. 48.
Scott, Sir Walter, the modern magician, I. 337; II. 377; intellectual eminence of, 378; the great genius of the age, I. 362; quotation from his Lay of the Last Minstrel, 362; III. 156; interest of his Waverley novels, 247; his An-

tiquary cited, 583; reference to his character of Old Mortality, II. 326; his description of a serf, quoted, I. 447; popularity of his Marmion, II. 504, 505; on planting trees, 652; his remarks on an incident of Lafayette's history, in 1789, I. 489; his error respecting the liberation of Lafayette, 506, n.; his edition of the Somers Tracts, III. 346; encouragement afforded by his publications to various branches of industry, I. 302; moral value of his works, 302, 303; advantages of the perusal of his works, II. 323; popularity of his works in America, 429; accompanies Edward Everett to Melrose Abbey, 377, 378.

SCOTT, Lieut.-General WINFIELD, the second American who has ever held that title, III. 617; his military services, 532; present at the presentation of the cane of Washington to Edward Everett, at Richmond, Virginia, 23d Feb., 1858, III. 620

*Scots' Charitable Society* of Boston, Remarks at the 183d anniversary of, 30th Nov., 1839, II. 374–378; foundation of, 376.

*Scotsmen*, some of them early settlers in America, II. 315; make excellent citizens of the United States, 376; characteristics of, 376.

*Scriptures*, the Reformation furthered by translations of, I. 30. (See *Bible.*)

*Sculptors*, American, who have acquired distinction abroad, II. 461. (See CRAWFORD, THOMAS; GREENOUGH, HORATIO; POWERS, HIRAM.)

*Sculpture*, one of the noblest efforts of genius and taste, III. 619; beauty of the creations of, 503, 619; of Greece, and other ancient countries, I. 424; advantages of, over poetry and eloquence, II. 459, 460; speaks a universal language, 459, 460.

*Scythian cavalry*, invade Rome, III. 217; referred to, I. 37.

*Sea*, Daniel Webster's love for the, III. 401; its natural history a favorite subject of his meditations, 401; Byron's description of the sea commended by Webster, 401; night at, description of, III. 445.

*Sea beach*, a favorite resort of Daniel Webster, III. 400; his drive with Edward Everett on, 401.

*Seal rings*, known to the ancients, I. 252.

*Search*, the right of, exerted by Portugal and Spain in the 15th and 16th centuries, III. 202.

SEARS, Rev. BARNAS, his remarks at the exhibition of the Cambridge High School, III. 73.

SEAVER, ELIJAH, missing on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

*Secretary of State* of the United States, his office one of great labor, II. 577; duties of, faithfully performed by J. Q. Adams, 577; frequently has succeeded to the presidency of the United States, 578.

*Securities*, American. (See PEABODY, GEORGE.)

*Sedan*, Lafayette's head quarters at, in 1792, I. 498.

SEDGWICK, Rev. ADAM, Woodwardian Professor of Geology in the University of Cambridge, his eloquent lectures, II. 425, 426.

SÉGUR, Count de, interested in the American Revolution by Lafayette, I. 463.

*Seine*, the river, I. 493.

SELDEN, JOHN, wrote the most valuable of his pieces while a prisoner in the Tower of London, I. 26.

*Selectmen of Cambridge*, in 1648, fined a pint of sack for want of punctuality, III. 38.

*Self-education*, the most important of all instruction, I. 318, 420; II. 349; its difficulties, 347.

*Self-taught men*, II. 499, 500, 552; great disadvantage under which they necessarily labor, 505; their energy, industry, and zeal, worthy of all admiration, III. 499; their difficulties considered, 499, 500; they are the best friends of academic education, 500; the term "self-taught" subject to great misconception, 500; only "self-taught" in their first stages of progress, 500; the great authors their guides and teachers, 500; instances of, I. 249, 317, 318, 319, 321–324, 407; II. 212–215, 264, 428, 620; to a great extent all men of learning are, I. 420.

*Selinus* and *Agrigentum*, the majestic ruins of, II. 400.

*Senate*, the Roman, I. 153.

*Senate*, United States, constitution of the, I. 119; J. Q. Adams's election to, II. 573; question of the North-Eastern boundary referred to, 617.

SENECA, his dreams of the golden age, I. 41; his prediction, in his "Medea," of the discovery of a new continent, II. 175.

*Senegal River*, II. 410.

SENNACHERIB, his wars, III. 394.

*Sennaar*, capital of, II. 410.

*Sensation*, mystery of, II. 601.

*Sense*, the proper gratification of, II. 517; and spirit, effect of lifting the veil between them, 220.

*Senses*, proper development of the, II. 498.
*Sensibility* to great and noble actions, I. 361–363.
*Senter Harbor*, beauty of, III. 249.
*September Seventeenth*, a memorable day in the annals of America, II. 639, n.
*September Eighteenth*, fall of the "Flower of Essex" on the, I. 634.
*Septuagint* version of the Bible, II. 667.
*Sepulchres* of Greece, designated by cypress groves, II. 402.
*Serfs*, their degraded condition, I. 456; in England, described by Sir W. Scott, I. 445; their numbers and condition, according to Dr. Lingard, 447; in Russia, II. 448, 449.
*Service, public*, its disgusts and its rewards, II. 595, 596.
SESOSTRIS and his line, what does the world owe them? I. 23; II. 417, 418.
SETON, ELIZA, III. 242.
*Settlement*, right of, I. 217, 218; of the unoccupied territory of the United States, a question of great responsibility, 218.
*Settlement* of Barnstable, Remarks at the anniversary of the, 3d Sept., 1839, II. 325–334.
*Settlement* of Dedham, Remarks at the anniversary of the, 21st Sept., 1836, II. 180–184.
*Settlement* of Massachusetts, an Address before the Charlestown Lyceum, 28th June, 1830, I. 215–245.
*Settlement* of Springfield, Remarks at the anniversary of the, 25th May, 1836, II. 154–159.
*Seven sleepers* of Ephesus, II. 48.
*Seven Years' War*, the school of the Revolution, an Oration delivered at Worcester, 4th July, 1833, I. 377–403; its heroes and their achievements, 383; educates the Americans in military discipline, 383, 391, 392, 393–396; extends to Europe in 1756, 386; II. 337.
*Seven Years' War*, in America, I. 126, 162, 461, 532, II. 337, 559; its origin, III. 60; sufferings of the people of New England during, III. 595; Baron Dieskau's services in, II. 251; prepares the colonists for the Revolution, I. 377–403, 538; brilliant achievements of the Americans in, 110; veterans of, who distinguished themselves in the Revolution, I. 85, 90, 109, 393–396, 534, 538, 539, 540, 554, 564; III. 17, 338, 340; contrasted with the Revolutionary War, I. 110; its reproach to France done away by the victory of Yorktown, 480.
*Seventeenth century*, some of the bright names in science and letters, which adorn its annals, III. 496.
*Seventeen Hundred and Sixty-nine*, a critical year in English politics, III. 560.
*Seventeenth of June*, at Charlestown, Remarks on the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, 1836, II. 164–168.
SÉVIGNÉ, Madame de, her Letters referred to, III. 304.
SEWALL, Mr., of Massachusetts, in the National Congress, 1791, II. 93.
SEWALL, HENRY, of Rowley, Richard Cromwell's letter in behalf of, II. 117.
SEWALL SAMUEL, a member of the General Court of Massachusetts, in 1722, II. 45; marries Miss Hull, and receives her portion, £30,000, in New England shillings, II. 128.
SHACKSPEER, UZACABOY, killed at Northampton in 1675, I. 670.
SHAFTESBURY, ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, third earl of, his writings read by Franklin when a youth, II. 20.
SHAKSPEARE, an honor to his race, I. 434; his intellectual empire, 31; the greatest of the great men who form the glory of English literature, II. 213; defects of his early education, I. 319; II. 213, 214; a subaltern actor, I. 26; inequalities of his muse, II. 214; citation from, 216; the astronomical imagery of, 217; his wonderful genius, I. 292, 319; found his best patronage in popular favor, 26; his "Seven Ages" cited, 418; on retribution, cited, 410; on the study of nature, cited, II. 511; his use of a watch, 252; his jeers at the Puritans, 486; enthusiasm of the scholar for, I. 65; his claims upon students of all ages, III. 120; advantages of the perusal of, II. 323; his works in America, 429, 463; J. Q. Adams an ardent student of, 589; referred to, I. 29; III. 46, 496.
*Sharon*, Massachusetts, III. 315.
SHARP, Lieutenant, slain by the Indians in 1676, I. 74.
SHARPE, Governor, Col. Orme's letter to, describing Braddock's defeat, I. 597, 598.
SHATTUCK, LEMUEL, his History of Concord and his Statistics of Boston, II. 139.
SHAW, Rev. Mr., of Haverhill, J. Q. Adams resides with, in 1785–86, II. 568.
SHAW, ROBERT G., the Boston merchant, a nephew of Major Samuel Shaw, III. 269, n.

SHAW, Major SAMUEL, first American consul to Canton, his services during the Revolutionary War, III. 269; services at Canton, 269; his Journals and Life, by President Josiah Quincy, II. 139; III. 269.
*Shawmut* (Living Fountains), Indian name of Boston Peninsula, I. 231.
*Shawshine*, the river, III. 317.
SHAYS, Captain DANIEL, his insurrection in 1787, II. 386; Judge Minot's History of the Insurrection of, II. 110.
SHEE, Sir MARTIN ARCHER, President of the Royal Academy of Art, II. 459.
*Sheep*, importance of the, to man, III. 553, 558; antiquity of the domestication of, II. 468; increase of, encouraged by the Continental Congress, 84; improvement of the breeds of, 466; improvement of the fleeces of, 438, 444; of Great Britain, 73.
*Sheffield*, Massachusetts, incorporation of, II. 230; the marble quarries of, 240.
SHELBURNE, Earl of, denies all participation in the imposition of the stamp duty, I. 75.
*Shells*, used as a currency by the North American Indians, and by the Africans, II. 124, 125.
*Shelter*, its importance in agriculture, III. 90–92.
SHENSTONE, WILLIAM, his appreciation of the comforts of an inn, III. 39.
*Shepherd*, value of the dog as an ally of the, II. 468.
SHEPHERD, THOMAS, arrives at Dorchester, III. 316.
SHERMAN, ROGER, of a Dorchester family, III. 325; on the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence, I. 568; III. 644; his earlier and later days, I. 644, 645; advocates a tax on tobacco, in Congress, in 1789, II. 91; his opinion of tobacco, 91.
*Ship at sea*, a majestic spectacle, I. 415; an evidence of a state of high civilization, 415; the various arts which must combine to its equipment, 415–417.
*Shipbuilding*, importance of, II. 240; adjuncts of, I. 296; in New England in early times, II. 134, 136.
*Shipmasters* of New England, their courage, energy, and nautical skill, III. 269, 270.
*Ship money*, an illegal imposition, II. 489.
*Ships*, construction of, an eminent instance of the power of reason, I. 310.
*Shipwrights*, of Charleston, South Carolina, their petition to Congress, in 1789, for the imposition of a duty, II. 89.
SHIRLEY, Secretary, killed at Braddock's Defeat, I. 598.
SHIRLEY, WILLIAM, Governor of Massachusetts, plans an expedition against Louisbourg in 1745, III. 329.
*Short-horned cattle*, II. 466.
*Shreckhorn*, "the Peak of Terror," ascended by Agassiz, III. 581.
SHURTLEFF, Dr. NATHANIEL B., of the Committee present at the annual Festival of the Boston Public Schools, 23d July, 1855, III. 355, 358; his edition of the Records of the Massachusetts and Plymouth Colonies, 311, n., 358.
SHUTE, SAMUEL, Governor of Massachusetts, receives news of a piratical vessel at Block Island, II. 43–46.
*Siberia*, gold in the mountains of, II. 627; paleontological researches in the ice of, II. 209.
*Sicilian Vespers*, the massacre of the, II. 132.
*Sicily*, ancient and modern, condition of, II. 292; ancient civilization of, I. 424; wonderful remains of ancient art in, II. 400; the victim of military despotism, II. 662; obligations of, to commerce, 305; steam packets to, in 1839, 371; feelings of the traveller in visiting, 401; hardships of travel in, 400; climate and Flora of, 400, 401.
*Sickness*, an opportunity of moral and religious improvement, II. 528; value of reading as a source of relief in, I. 309.
*Sidereal astronomy*, vastness of the conceptions opened by the study of, III. 461; analysis of the progressive views of Sir Wm. Herschel, in his Sidereal System, by F. G. W. Struve, 455, n.; to be chiefly cultivated at the Dudley Observatory, III. 454.
*Sidereal Messenger, The*, an American astronomical Journal, III. 430.
*Sidereal year*, the variations of, II. 251.
*Sierra Leone*, success of the colony of, in suppressing the slave-trade, I. 334, 336, 433, 435; partial failure of, how accounted for, 339.
*Sight*, proper development of, II. 498; as connected with inferior typography, II. 505.
*Silesia*, Letters descriptive of a Tour in, by J. Q. Adams, translated into French and German, II. 572.
*Silk*, culture of, introduced from the East in the reign of Justinian, III. 546; as an article of clothing, I. 416; importance of the manufacture of, 444;

manufacture of, in the United States, II. 70.

SILLIMAN, BENJAMIN, Sen., LL.D., the Nestor of American science, his American Journal of Science and Arts, III. 430; his eminence as a geologist, II. 383; delivers the first Lowell Lecture, 2d Jan., 1840, 383.

*Silurian System*, by Sir R. I. Murchison, II. 425, 426.

*Silver*, mines of, in Peru, II. 311; plate, in the sixteenth century, 299.

SIMONDS, EBENEZER, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, 1775, present at Edward Everett's Oration, in 1835, I. 562.

SIMONDS, Ensign JOSEPH, of Capt. Parker's company, carries the flag of Massachusetts Bay in the battle of Lexington, I. 555, 562.

SIMONDS, JOSHUA, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.

SIMONDS, JOSIAH, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.

*Sipylus*, the mountain, II. 404.

*Sirius*, I. 275; III. 409, 461.

SISMONDI, J. C. L. S. de, his "Nouveaux Principes d'Economie," cited,—on tenancy at the halves in France, I. 450; on the English system of farm tenancy, 452.

*Sisters of Charity*, unknown to antiquity, III. 587; founded by St. Vincent de Paul, 590; account of the origin of, 590, 591; self-denying labors of, on battle fields, for more than a century and a half past, 590.

*Six Nations* (Indians), treaty with at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 4th July, 1774, III. 642; Mr. Choate's remark concerning, 642; a sketch of their history, 643.

*Sixteen Hundred and Eighty-Two*, an eventful year in the annals of America, III. 489.

*Sixteen Hundred and Nine*, a memorable year in the annals of America and of the world, III. 424, 425, 449, n.

*Skeletons*, enormous specimens of petrified, II. 209.

*Skipton Castle*, furniture of, in olden times, II. 299.

*Slanderer*, dangerous character of a, I. 290.

SLATER, SAMUEL, agency of, in the establishment of the cotton manufacture in America, II. 388.

*Slave*, instance of the fidelity of a, III. 184.

*Slave-trade* of the Anglo-Saxons, I. 447; II. 294; on the coasts of Great Britain, about A. D. 1000, III. 581.

*Slave-Trade*, African, history of, III. 171, 172; increase of, in the days of Elizabeth, 171; England stipulates with Spain to supply the Spanish colonies with slaves, II. 582; horrors and atrocities of, I. 331, 333, 341; III. 171, 182, 193; early and later efforts for its abolition in the colony of Virginia, the United States, England, and the Continent of Europe, I. 330, 331; III. 172; denounced as a capital felony by England and the United States, II. 582; Brazil persists in the prosecution of the, I. 332; made illegal by every Christian government, and several of the Mohammedan powers, 333–336; III. 172; still persisted in, I. 333–336; right of search, 333; number of slaves taken from Africa annually, 333, 339; difficulty of guarding the coast of Africa, 334; difficulties attending the pursuit and capture of slavers, 335; case of the Amistad, 1842, II. 591; the establishment of colonies the only effectual remedy for, III. 172; success of the colonies of Sierra Leone and Liberia in their efforts for the suppression of, I. 334; III. 173. (See *Africa; Liberia; Sierra Leone.*)

*Slavery*, definition of, I. 122; effect of, upon human labor, II. 52; in ancient Greece, I. 77, 426, 445; in ancient Rome, 446; in Europe, in the twelfth century, 449; among the Anglo-Saxons, 447; II. 294; in North America, I. 448; agitation of, in the House of Representatives of the United States, II. 581–584, 594, 595; J. Q. Adams on, 581–584; petition of the "Friends" of Philadelphia, for the abolition of, in the District of Columbia, 583.

*Slaves*, in Greece, I. 426; in Greece, occupied in manufactures and mechanics, 445; in Rome, employed on the estates of the great landholders, 446.

*Slaves*, degradation of, I. 456; bull of Pope Alexander III., in the twelfth century, for their emancipation, 449; efforts for the benefit of, by Lafayette and the Marshal de Castries, 483; in the Southern States, their position towards the United States, II. 167.

*Sleep*, time consumed in, by civilized man, II. 242.

SLOANE, Mr., purchases and occupies the Villa Careggi, III. 299.

*Sluggard*, the garden of the, II. 342.

SMALL, Dr. ROBERT, his Account of the Astronomical Discoveries of Kepler, 1804, I. 615.

*Smallpox*, not known to the ancients, I.

582; supposed to have been brought from Asia to Europe by the Crusaders, 582; ravages of, among soldiers, before 1750, 582; in Iceland, in 1707, II. 524; in Europe and Asia, 524; importance of vaccination in, 524, 632; effects of Jenner's discovery on, I. 582; services of Lady M. W. Montagu in England, and of Dr. Z. Boylston in Massachusetts, in the introduction of inoculation, 583; controversy respecting inoculation for, in New England, in 1721, III. 24, 25, 26; inoculation for the prevention of, how regarded, I. 580; George Washington is attacked in Barbadoes, by the, 583; ravages of, in the first campaign of the Revolutionary War, 583; ravages of the, in the British army, in 1775, 583.

Smeade, William, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

Smith, Mr., of South Carolina, in the National Congress, 1791, II. 93.

Smith, Colonel, commands the expedition to Concord, April 19th, 1775, I. 85, 550; his retreat from Concord to Boston, 90–93, 557, 558; II. 165; wounded, I. 91.

Smith, Abraham, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.

Smith, Adam, "the great teacher of political economy," a Scotsman, I. 337; II. 377; his Wealth of Nations cited, I. 449; on the employment of capital in commerce and manufactures, II. 58, 62, 74.

Smith, David, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.

Smith, Ebenezer, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.

Smith, Elbridge, Principal of the Cambridge High School, II. 600, 601, 604; tact of, in government, III. 75, 80.

Smith, James, of Deanston, his pamphlet on Draining, II. 438, 439.

Smith, James, of Saint Louis, III. 486, n.

Smith, Jeremiah, Governor of New Hampshire, III. 249.

Smith, Joe, the Mormon, his pretensions to inspiration, I. 630; his character according to an admirer, III. 40.

Smith, Captain John, captive to a Turkish lady, II. 113, 114; settles Virginia in 1607, I. 218; his life saved by Pocahontas, III. 222; his account of his voyage to America in 1614, his survey of the country and map of the coast, I. 49, n., 60, 220; II. 113, 114, 116; III. 311, 423; his glowing description of the attractions of America, I. 220; George S. Hillard's Life of, II. 139.

Smith, Jonathan, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.

Smith, Joseph, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.

Smith, General Persifer, present at the Dedication of Crawford's Washington, III. 616; present at the Presentation of the Cane of Washington to Edward Everett, 620.

Smith, Phineas, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.

Smith, Samuel, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.

Smith, Thaddeus, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.

Smith, Sergeant Thomas, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

Smith, William, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.

*Smithfield*, the fires of, II. 132, 488.

Smollett, Tobias, his History of England read through by J. Q. Adams in his tenth year, II. 562.

*Smyrna*, II. 403, 404.

Smyth, Admiral W. H., his "Celestial Cycle" cited, III. 459.

Snow, Caleb H., M. D., his History of Boston, II. 6, 139.

*Social distinctions*, II. 157.

*Social duty*, discharge of, the best proof of respectability, I. 303.

*Social economy*, regard for ancestry as an element of, I. 121; benefited by kindly offices between different classes, II. 477; has no such division as that of the rich and the poor, III. 574, 575; connection of truth with, II. 417; obligations of, to commerce, II. 310; obligations of, to religion, 416; importance of public education as a branch of, III. 498.

*Social effects* of railroad communication, III. 86.

*Social improvement*, diffusion of knowledge favorable to, I. 602–609; social, intellectual, and spiritual improvement — liberty, science, and virtue, — the three greatest interests of mankind, I. 602.

*Social life*, importance of courtesy in, I. 202.

*Social progress*, evidences of, II. 63, 64.

*Social sentiments*, value of, I. 123.

*Social sympathies*, their value, I. 121.

*Social system*, artificial structure of, as exhibited in life of cities, I. 423; agriculture lies at the basis of the, II. 647; III. 560.

*Societies*, self-created for benevolent and

other purposes, the objections alleged against, considered, I. 367.

*Society*, emerging from the ruins of the dark ages, III. 16; its fourfold division under the feudal system, I. 625; the face of, revolutionized by the magnetic needle, 619; corrupt state of, in France, in 1789, 628; inequalities of condition the great scourge of, 426; the happiest state of, that where town and country act and react upon each other to mutual advantage, III. 555.

*Society* for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in Boston, Lecture delivered before, 17th of Nov., 1829, II. 1–46.

SOCRATES, Xenophon's Memorabilia of, studied by Franklin when a youth, II. 21; his method of reasoning adopted by Franklin with success, 21; referred to, I. 431.

*Soil*, proprietorship in, its economical, political, and moral aspects, I. 452–457; its tenure, cultivation, and produce, the primary interests of the community, III. 560; importance of the knowledge of the composition and improvement of, I. 248; modes of enriching, II. 444. (See *Agriculture.*)

*Soldier*, a fortunate one, the first king, I. 117.

SOLOMON, II. 189; complains of the number of books in his day, I. 611; his supposed knowledge of the circulation of the blood, 621.

SOLON, a martyr of liberty, I. 431.

SOLYMAN the Magnificent, his divine right as good and no better than that of Henry VIII. and Charles V., I. 604.

SOMERS, Lord, his collection of Tracts cited, I. 31; III. 346, n.

SOMERSET, the Earl of, II. 330.

SOMERVILLE, MARY, her contributions to science, II. 638.

*Somerville*, Massachusetts, III. 339.

*Sophists* of ancient Greece, I. 426; learned quacks, 611.

SOPHOCLES compared with Lycophron, I. 25.

*Sorcery*, reflections on, II. 133. (See *Witchcraft.*)

*Sorrow*, value of reading as an antidote to, I. 309.

*Soul*, the, even while confined to the body, surpasses in dignity the noblest objects in the material universe, III. 462.

*South America*, the Spaniards tempted by the gold of, II. 175; despotism of the Spanish settlements in, I. 161; republics of, evils arising from their want of a comprehensive nationality, III. 31; influenced by the republicanism of the government of the United States, I. 128; their contest with Spain, 128; causes of its long continuance, 128; independence of, recognized by the United States, II. 577; their capacity for self-government doubted by J. Q. Adams, 577; needed a Washington, III. 634; their lament for Lafayette, I. 523. (See *Spanish colonies in South America*).

*South Boston*, originally called Mattapan, III. 311.

*South Carolina*, a constitution for, by John Locke, in 1669, III. 19; emigration to, from Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1695, 319; first attempts to raise cotton in, in 1784, II. 92; Mr. Smith, representative of, in the National Congress in 1791, 93; her prosperity in 1830, 191.

*South Deerfield*, Address at, on the Battle of Bloody Brook, 30 Sept., 1835, I. 634–670.

*South Downs*, sheep of, II. 466.

*South of Europe*, degeneracy of, at the time of its invasion by the barbarous tribes of the North, III. 15.

*South Orange*, Massachusetts, II. 146.

SOUTH, ROBERT, D. D., citation from his Sermons, III. 572.

*South Shore*, whale fishery from, II. 295.

SOUTHCOAT, Captain THOMAS, his connection with the early history of Massachusetts, I. 223; explores Charles River, III. 310.

*Southern Cross*, II. 480.

*Southern United States*, characteristics of, III. 646; advocate a tariff on cotton goods in 1816, II. 393; opposition to a tariff in, 96; deeply interested in the preservation of the union, I, 380.

SOUTHWICK, GEORGE, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.

*Sowākeen*, on the Red Sea, II. 410, 411.

*Spain*, ancient civilization of, I. 424; disposed for maritime adventure, 157; discoveries of her navigators, 58, 60; her treatment of Columbus, an instance of the gratitude of monarchies, 157; her conquests in the New World, III. 237; not benefited by the silver and gold of Mexico and Peru, II. 628; despotic government of, in America, in the 15th and 16th centuries, III. 202, 203; not the quarter from which a great political reform could go forth to the world discovered by her agency, I. 157; the Inquisition of, II. 488; ruinous consequences of the Inquisition in, III. 204; despotism of, I. 63; and

the Seven Years' War, 386; contest of, with the Seven United Provinces, III. 425. (See PHILIP the Second.) Her wars with England, I. 76; attempted invasion of England by, 125; efforts of, for constitutional liberty, 168; crusade against its constitution, 128; needed a Washington, III. 634; colonial empire of, at the commencement of the American Revolution, 25; her aid to the American colonies in the Revolutionary struggle, I. 475, 481; her colonies in America, an argument against such assistance, 476; revolt of Tupac-Amaru against, 476; troubles of, with Peru, in 1783, 480; long continuance of the contest of, with the South American Republics, 128. (See *Spanish colonies in South America.*) Services of Lafayette to the United States, in 1783–87, at the court of, 483; Arthur Lee, appointed resident minister at the court of, II. 564; lament of, for Lafayette, I. 523; boundaries between, and the United States, III. 441; commerce of, with the United States, II. 290; spoliations of, on American commerce, 577; cedes Florida to the United States in 1819, 577; exiles of, in the United States, in 1824, I. 512; as contrasted with the United States, 401; character of the people of, 10; degraded condition of the peasantry of, 168; referred to, 37, 70, 321.

*Spanish colonies* in South America, cruelties of Pizarro and Cortés in, I. 162, 637, 640; III. 16; despotism which prevailed in, I. 161; their ignorance of political rights, and the grievous results of this ignorance, 161; assert and maintain their independence, 169; III. 125; not fitted for self-government, II. 577; referred to, I. 63, 219; II. 175. (See *South America.*)

*Spanish language*, as taught at Harvard University, II. 500, 501, 507.

*Spanish literature*, George Ticknor's History of, II. 140.

*Spanish Main*, I. 392; III. 328.

SPARKS, JARED, LL. D., late editor of the North American Review, II. 139; late President of Harvard College, 605, 606; his accurate and philosophical research, III. 5; his talents, literary attainments, and excellent historical works, II. 111, 606; his "Library of American Biography," 138, 139; III. 316, n.; his Life of Ledyard, II. 139; his edition of the "Writings of Washington," I. 459, 565, n., 591, 597; II. 139, 165, 571, 656; his edition of the "Writings of Franklin," I. 183; II. 4, 139, 621, n.; his historical works in England, 464; examines the Register of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, I. 183; his account of the military services of Lafayette, 459; Lafayette furnishes him with original papers respecting his own history, 459; a Life of Lafayette by, a desideratum, 459.

*Sparta*, heroism of, I. 77; Thebes rescued from the dominion of, by Epaminondas, 608; referred to, 430.

SPARTACUS and his successes, I. 603.

*Speaking*, in the public schools of Massachusetts, II. 600.

*Spectator, The*, read with profit and delight by Franklin and Washington in their youth, II. 3, 18; III. 496, 497.

*Speech*, its mysterious power considered as an element of civil society, I. 121; wonders of, II. 274, 360; freedom of, essential to liberty, 429.

SPENCE, Dr., his electrical experiments in Boston, in 1745, and their effects on Franklin, I. 254.

*Spendthrift*, the ignoble character of a, I. 289.

SPENSER, EDMUND, citation from his Faerie Queene, II. 216; astronomical imagery of, 217.

*Sphericity* of the earth the guiding idea of Columbus in the discovery of America, I. 157, 251, 321, 620; II. 361; III. 196, 197; the discovery of America appealed to by Copernicus as completing the demonstration of, 439.

*Sphinx*, the, II. 405.

*Spice Islands*, traffic with the, II. 175.

*Spices*, effect of, on social affairs, I. 274.

SPIKEMAN, Captain, killed in the French War, 1757, I. 540.

*Spinning*, improvements in, II. 247, 545; machine for, I. 251. (See ARKWRIGHT, Sir RICHARD.)

*Spirit*, intelligent, dignity of an, I. 304; and letter, in study, comparison between, II. 516, 517; and sense, effects of lifting the veil between, 220.

*Spiritual*, instruction, must be provided for the poor, III. 110; improvement, diffusion of knowledge favorable to, I. 627–633.

*Spiritualism*, absurdities of, III. 239, 240.

*Spirituality* in religion, importance of, II. 514, 516, 517.

*Spoliations*, French, claims of citizens of the United States for, never settled by the American government, III. 268.

SPRAGUE, JOSEPH E., his notice of J. Q. Adams, in the Salem Register, II. 555.

SPRAGUE, RALPH, WILLIAM, and

Richard, settle together at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1628, I. 224, 225; II. 308; their excellent character, I. 225.
Sprague, Richard. (See Sprague, Ralph.)
Sprague, William. (See Sprague, Ralph.)
*Spring*, in the country, Milton on, II. 499.
*Springfield*, Massachusetts, the settlement of, II. 154–159; witchcraft in, in 1645, 129; in 1675, I. 645; attacked by Indians in 1675, 649, 657; referred to, II. 143, 146; III. 323.
*Springfield*, Massachusetts, Anniversary of the settlement of, an Address 25th May, 1836, II. 154–159.
*Springfield*, Massachusetts, Remarks on occasion of the opening of the Western Railroad to, 3d October, 1839, II. 363–373; importance of the Western Railroad to, 364; construction of the railroad from Boston to, a great triumph of art, 365, 366.
*Springfield Bridge* lottery, III. 279, 280.
*Springs*, secret of the mountains, I. 122.
*Spy-glass*, Galileo's, still preserved at Florence, III. 451.
*Squakeag*. (See *Northfield.*)
*Squam*, II. 144.
*Squantum*, II. 116; referred to, III. 311, 317, 318.
Squeb, Captain, master of the ship Mary and John, III. 310.
*Stability and Progress*, Remarks at the municipal dinner in Faneuil Hall, 4th July, 1853, III. 224–231; both essential to the prosperity of America, 225.
Staël, Madame de, on the literature of a foreign tongue, I. 31.
*Stage-couches* in Ohio, I. 208.
*Stamboul*, III. 56, 628.
*Stamp Act*, passed in 1765, II. 177, 560; repealed in 1766, 560, I. 79; George Grenville's agency in, 83; participation in, denied by members of the ministry that imposed it, 75; how received in Dorchester, III. 331; how received in Lexington, I. 535; hurries the colonies to revolution, 75, 78, 532, 545; II. 656, 657; a half-crown stamp exhibited by Edward Everett, at the celebration at Concord, 19th April, 1850, II. 657.
Standish, Capt. Miles, arrival of, at Barnstable, II. 328; Hutchinson's account of, I. 69.
*Star*, North, the, compared with a comet, III. 635, 636.
*Star-Chamber*, and the persecuting edicts of the, I. 348; III. 304; the persecutions of the, proved an advantage to the Pilgrim Fathers, 66.
Stark, Major-General John, a veteran in the French war, and soldier of the Revolution, I. 392, 394, 539, 540; III. 17, 616; sups with Lord Howe, in 1758, I. 394; at Bunker Hill, III. 7, 17; victory of, at Bennington, and its effects, I. 394; II. 207; services of, during the American Revolution, I. 357, 469; III. 248, 529.
*Stars*, fixed, the vast number of, II. 218, 219, 242; III. 460; how many counted by Newton, 276; by Sir Wm. Herschel, I. 276; motions of, 575, 576; permanent law of the orbits, and attractions of, III. 432, 433; double and triple, separations and measurement of, III. 430; standard, accurate observations of, 430; catalogues of, labor in preparing, 430; emotions excited by the observation of, I. 618. (See *Astronomy.*)
*Starvation* in a besieged city, horrors of, II. 614.
*State*, the foundation of a, the first great division of political philosophy, III. 296, 297; secular and religious education the great and solid foundation of a prosperous, II. 618; what is not a, I. 607; definition of a, by Sir Wm. Jones, 458. (See *Commonwealth.*)
*State and federal governments*, harmonious adjustment of, II. 317.
*State debts*, assumption of, by the United States, opposed as unconstitutional, II. 96.
*State House* at Boston, II. 309.
*State House* at Philadelphia. (See *Independence Hall; Philadelphia.*)
*State Library* of Virginia, Record of Indian Treaties in, III. 642.
*State Rights*, a leading topic in modern systems of policy, III. 63; proper definition of, I. 167.
*State Rights* and Free Trade Association of South Carolina, II. 103.
*Staten Island Sound*, Franklin's adventure on, in 1723, II. 33; steam navigation of, in 1810, 49.
*States-General*, a convocation of, demanded by Lafayette, I. 487; assemble at Versailles, 3d May, 1789, 487; reforms advocated by Lafayette in, 487, 488.
*Statesman*, a first-rate, rarely met with, II. 350; advantage of Greek and Latin to the, 504, 505.
*Statesmanship* in the United States, what

it should be, and what it is, III. 637, 638.
*Statistics*, modern works on, II. 549.
*Statuary*, qualities required to constitute an accomplished, I. 298.
*Statue of Warren*, an Address delivered on Bunker Hill, 17th June, 1857, on occasion of the Inauguration of the Statue of General Joseph Warren, III. 526–536. (See WARREN, General JOSEPH.)
*Steam*, investigations into the powers of, by the Marquis of Worcester, Savery, Newcomen, Bolton, Watt, and Fulton, I. 313; II. 428, 636; lateness of the discovery of the application of, III. 520; notices of the various applications of, to agriculture, transportation, travelling, manufactures, navigation, etc., I. 271, 277, 297, 619; II. 49, 240, 242, 243, 244–249, 310, 361, 365, 367, 371, 428; III. 84, 85, 228, 248, 311, 487, 500, 501, 552, n.; power of Great Britain equalled by the water power of the United States, I. 265; III. 375; further applications of, anticipated, I. 617.
*Steam-engine*, value of the invention of, I. 275; II. 61, 78, n., 98, 244–249, 297; III. 34; description of, II. 369, 370; III. 48, 70; building of, I. 249; improvements of Bolton and Watt in, 277; II. 49, 248, 428; susceptible of further improvements, 254.
*Steamboats*, the invention of, I. 275, 277, 278; Robert Fulton and, 275, 277; importance of, II. 295, 304; on the Ohio River, I. 208, 209; astonishment excited by, among the North American Indians, 310; in Turkey, anticipated, III. 628.
*Steam navigation*, history of, I. 261; notices of, in connection with commerce, manufactures, etc., 194, 248, 271; II. 61, 304; III. 535, 538, 568, 648; obligations of, to Robert Fulton, I. 275, 277, 313; II. 61, 428; rapid introduction of, into the United States, and its slow introduction into Great Britain, 49; of the Atlantic Ocean, 295, 437.
STEARNS, ASAHEL, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.
STEARNS, Rev. WILLIAM A., remarks of, at the Cambridge High School, II. 597, 598, 599.
STEBBINS, Mr., of Palmer, a member of the Committee of the Massachusetts legislature on lotteries, in 1821, III. 279, n.
STERN, M. A., his "Himmelskunde volksfässlich bearbeitet" cited, and recommended to the astronomical student, III. 438, 462.
*Stereotype printing*, I. 271.
STEVENS, DANIEL, of Ipswich, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
STEVENS, PARAN, proprietor of the Revere House, Boston, his taste displayed, III. 54, 627.
STEVENS, SAMUEL, of Salem, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
STEVENS, WILLIAM BACON, D. D., his History of Georgia cited, III. 319.
STEVENSON, J. THOMAS, his remarks at the meeting in Boston, on behalf of the sufferers by the famine in Ireland, of 1846–47, II. 537.
STEWART, DUGALD, the Scottish philosopher, I. 337; II. 377; on the power of reflection, 506, n.; on the Diversions of Purley, 508, n.
*Stirling Castle*, Edward Everett's visit to, II. 377.
STOCK, Rev. THOMAS, his agency in the establishment of Sunday Schools, I. 314, 315, n.
*Stock gambling*, dishonesty and deplorable effects of, III. 288, 555, 556.
*Stockbridge*, Massachusetts, incorporation of, II. 230; referred to, 150, 251.
*Stockholm*, J. Q. Adams at, in 1814, II. 575, 576.
STONE, JONAS, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.
*Stormy petrel*, anecdote of, II. 372.
STORY, Judge JOSEPH, his Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, and other legal works, I. 455; II. 139; his Decisions, III. 70; present at a meeting held on occasion of the death of Dr. Bowditch, 20th March, 1838, II. 265; his character and influence, 496; his death a great loss to the country, 496.
*Stoughton*, or Punkapog, Massachusetts, in 1633, III. 315; in 1674, II. 115; III. 318.
*Stoughton Hall*, Cambridge, Massachusetts. (See STOUGHTON, Lieut.-Governor WILLIAM.)
STOUGHTON, Colonel ISAAC, his donation to Harvard College, III. 323.
*Stoughton Pond*, Massachusetts, in 1674, III. 318.
STOUGHTON, WILLIAM, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, builds Stoughton Hall, at Cambridge, III. 323.
*Stow*, Massachusetts, the revolutionary patriots of, I. 563.
*Stowe*, Buckingham Palace at, its treasures sold, III. 419.

STOWE, Professor CALVIN E., his Essay on Normal Schools and Teachers' Seminaries, II. 336, 342.
STOWELL, Lord, Sketches of his Life by Wm. E. Surtees, III. 18.
STRABO, I. 359.
*Stranger*, meaning of the term, in ancient and in modern times, II. 452.
*Strasburg*, and the invention of printing, III. 452; its printers, their influence, 301.
*Stratonice*, I. 425.
*Straw*, covering for floors in England, in 1481, II. 299.
*Strawberry Bank*, New Hampshire, settlement of, III. 247.
*Strawberry Hill*, III. 419. (See WALPOLE, HORACE.)
*Street begging* not to be encouraged, III. 576, 577.
*Strength*, powerless without knowledge, I. 309.
STRIEZ, Rev. Dr., his report on the Primary Normal School of Potsdam, II. 336, 342.
STRONG family, III. 322.
STRUVE, F. G. W., his "Etudes d'Astronomie Stellaire" cited and recommended to the student, III. 455, 462.
STRZELECKI, Count, his Oriental and Australian tour, III. 447.
STUART, GILBERT, the paintings of, II. 460; portrait of Washington by, I. 361.
STUARTS, the, and the Civil War in England, I. 125; a proscribed lineage, II. 376; the sepulchres of, I. 127.
STUBER, Dr. HENRY, his Continuation of Franklin's life, II. 3.
*Students*, necessity of their earnest application to their duties, II. 516, 517.
*Studies*, should not be neglected after leaving college, II. 504.
*Study and contemplation*, time devoted to, I. 320.
STURGIS, Hon. WILLIAM, his toast at a dinner given to Emin Bey, III. 51.
*Style*, literary, simplicity one of the first merits of, I. Pref. vii.
*Style, New*. (See *New Style*.)
*Stylus*, invention of the, I. 300.
*Styrian oxen*, on Daniel Webster's farm at Marshfield, III. 404.
*Subsoil ploughing*, II. 438.
*Subtraction*, importance of the rule of, II. 601.
*Success in life*, generally secured by industry, temperance, and perseverance, I. 304; extraordinary, a severe test to a weak mind, III. 271; and failure in life, mainly dependent on ourselves, II. 345, 346.
*Succession*, War of the, I. 125; the calamities of the, 127.
*Sudbury*, Massachusetts, in 1675, I. 645; attacked by the Indians during King Philip's War in 1676, I. 74, 657; Revolutionary patriots of, 563.
*Suez*, desert of, II. 404; isthmus of, 371; town of, 412.
*Suffolk County*, Massachusetts, sheriff of, in 1722, II. 26, 45; J. Q. Adams elected to the Senate of Massachusetts from, in 1802, 572.
*Suffrage*, importance of the right of, I. 122, 123; limited, established by the Constitution of the United States, 167; unlimited, unknown in every country but America, 123; what, in England, 123.
*Sugar*, climate suited for, II. 649; became extensively used in Europe in the middle ages, III. 546; effect on social affairs of, I. 274; large production of, in Louisiana, II. 97; import of, to the Northern States, 290; crop of the United States in 1830, 73; sugar-canes of Africa and Asia, experiments in progress on, III. 547.
*Sugar-loaf Mountain*, action with the Indians in 1675 near, I. 649; beauty of the scenery of, 661; imaginary address of an Indian chief on, 661–663.
*Suliote* Mountains and Childe Harold, II. 402.
SULLIVAN, General JAMES, an original member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, II. 110; his History of the District of Maine, 110.
SULLIVAN, Major-General JOHN, lays siege to Newport in 1778, I. 473; joined by Lafayette, 473; services of, during the American Revolution, III. 249.
SULLIVAN, WILLIAM, his "Letters on Public Characters" and other works, II. 140.
SULTAN, the, his power in ancient times compared with his present position, III. 299. (See *Ottoman Empire*.)
SUMNER, GEORGE, makes investigations into the condition of the Pilgrim Fathers at Leyden, II. 484, 485.
*Sun*, the, astronomically considered, III. 435; his real diameter and the angle it subtends, 435; eclipse of, supposed to have been predicted by Thales, fixes the date of an important battle described by Herodotus, 438; permanent laws which regulate the, II. 432, 433; the American Indians' idea of, 279.
*Sunday*, observance of, II. 516; its value as a season of improvement, I. 320.
*Sunday schools*, a blessing of inestimable

value in Europe and America, I. 314; number of pupils and teachers in, 314; their origin, 314.
*Sunderland*, Montague, and Erving's Grant, on the Connecticut, I. 651.
SUNDERLAND, Lord, orders the expulsion of John Locke from Oxford, I. 26.
*Sunium*, I. 37.
*Superior and Popular Education*, an Address before the Adelphic Union Society of Williams' College on Commencement Day, 16th Aug., 1837, II. 206–234.
*Superstition*, the basis of Oriental Despotisms, I. 603; vanishes with the diffusion of knowledge, 604.
SUPREME BEING, the greatness and unapproachable majesty of, II. 449. (See GOD; *Providence*.)
*Supreme Court* of the United States, its inestimable value as a tribunal for the settlement of international disputes, III. 69; the reverence with which it should be regarded, 69; the eloquence with which it has been addressed by Wirt, Pinckney, Webster, and others, 69; its moral sublimity, 69; J. Q. Adams declines a seat on the bench of, II. 590; J. Q. Adams conducts the Amistad case in, 591; opinion of, in the case of Johnson and Graham's lessees *v.* McIntosh, I. 217; its decision in the case of Robert Fulton, 279.
*Surgeon*, qualities requisite to constitute a skilful, I. 299; considered as a peacemaker, II. 443.
*Surgery*, application of ether in, II. 530.
*Surrey*. (See *Arundel and Surrey*.)
SURTEES, WILLIAM E., his Sketches of the Lives of Lords Stowell and Eldon, III. 18.
*Survey* of the Coast of the United States, its importance to the geography, commerce, navigation, and hydrography of the United States, III. 344. (See BACHE, ALEXANDER DALLAS.)
*Surveying*, importance of mathematics in, III. 513, 514. (See *Public lands*; PUTNAM, DAVID; WASHINGTON, GEORGE.)
*Surveyor*, importance of the profession of, in the early days of George Washington, I. 580; its hardships and its profits, 580–582.
*Susquehanna River*, II. 147; III. 67; eastern branch of, II. 147, 148, 153; eastern branch of, Washington at, in 1784, 153.
SUTHERLAND, Duke of, presides at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, 10th May, 1843, II. 451; his remarks at the dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, 451, 462, 463, 464; his seat of Trentham Hall, Staffordshire, Edward Everett's visit to, III. 592; an incident at, related, 592.
*Sutteeism*, diminution of, in India, I. 437.
SUTTER, Captain, California gold first found in his mill-race, III. 384.
SUWARROW, Marshal, II. 400.
*Swamps*, should be rendered arable by drainage, III. 544.
*Swampan*, the Chinese, III. 447.
*Swansea* (now *Swanzey*), Massachusetts, attacked by King Philip and destroyed in 1675, I. 648, 649.
SWANWICK, Mr., of Pennsylvania, II. 93.
*Sweden*, under Gustavus Adolphus, II. 641; treaty between the United States and, negotiated by J. Q. Adams, 572; education in, in 1835, I. 601.
*Swedish* settlements on the Delaware, III. 208.
SWETT, Colonel SAMUEL, his History of the Battle of Bunker Hill quoted, I. 391; III. 10.
*Swina*, fossil plants found in the coral strata at, II. 209.
*Swine*, importance of, to man, III. 553; antiquity of the domestication of, II. 468.
*Swiss Cantons*, first principles to which they owe their emancipation, I. 608.
*Swiss guard* of Louis the Sixteenth, in 1789, I. 490, 491; saves the life of Marie Antoinette, 491; massacred by the mob, 498.
*Switzerland*, the victims of Austrian tyranny in, I. 151; exiles of, in the United States, in 1824, 512; has no name which can rival that of Washington, III. 633.
*Switzerland* of the United States, New Hampshire the, III. 398.
"*Sylva*," John Evelyn's, a favorite with J. Q. Adams, II. 590.
SYMMES, Captain, incredulity respecting his theory, III. 197.
*Symposium* versus *convivium*, III. 395.
*Syout*, capital of Upper Egypt, II. 407.
*Syra*, the emporium of the Archipelago, II. 403; American missionaries at, 403.
*Syria*, ancient civilization of, I. 424; former barbarism of, 337; hordes of, invade Greece, III. 492; obligations of Greece to, 174, 175; want of civilization in, I. 428; half-deserted coasts of, 170; feeble remnants of churches of, III. 586; steam-packets to, in 1839, II. 371; American aid to, I. 348; referred to, II. 404, 406.
*Syriac* version of the Bible, II. 667.

*Syrian* churches, feeble remnants of, III. 586.
*System* of the universe discovered by Sir I. Newton, I. 253.

T.

*Tables*, astronomical, errors in, their dangerous results, III. 446.
TACITUS, writes the history of Roman literature, after Cicero, in one line, I. 25; on Brutus and Cassius, II. 283; on the sanctuary at Jerusalem, I. 395; a favorite with J. Q. Adams, II. 589; referred to, III. 500; extract from his Life of Agricola, 291.
TAILER, WILLIAM, a member of the General Court of Massachusetts, in 1722, II. 45.
*Talent*, natural, Cicero on, II. 500.
*Talents* require diligent cultivation, II. 344, 345; a combination of various, required to secure excellence in any department, I. 298–300; a variety of, an advantage to the community, II. 59, 289, 290.
TALLEYRAND, PÉRIGORD-CHARLES-MAURICE DE, performs mass at the promulgation of the Constitution of 1790, I. 494; emigrates to the United States, III. 211; becomes a citizen of Pennsylvania, 212.
*Tanner*, value of the tools of, in early times, II. 299; in early times, furnishes the materials of men's dress, 299.
TAPPAN, JOHN, one of Captain Lothrop's soldiers in 1675, narrow escape of, I. 655.
TAPPAN, JOHN, a trustee of Amherst College, in 1848, II. 540.
*Tariff*, as a protective policy towards American manufactures, II. 55; on cotton goods, urged by F. C. Lowell, and supported by Mr. Lowndes and John C. Calhoun, 393; constitutional objections to, unheard of in 1816, 393; opposed by a portion of the South as unconstitutional, 96, 97; defended by some Southern statesmen, 101–103; J. Q. Adams, an advocate of, 580; on what principles to be regulated, 75–106; of 1824, 101.
TARLETON, Colonel BARRASTRE, supports General Fitzpatrick's motion in the House of Commons, on behalf of the liberation of Lafayette, I. 506.
*Tarratines*, the, III. 317.
*Tartar*, the, and the Arab, their wandering life, I. 444; the same now as in the days of Abraham, 445.
*Tartars*, invade Europe and Asia, I. 51; the subjection of, to Russia, 449; the courage of, II. 443.
*Tartary*, condition of the inhabitants, I. 422; trade of America with, 53.
TASSO, TORQUATO, confined in the madhouse of St. Anne, by Duke Alfonso, II. 126, 213; the poetry of, 460; referred to, I. 29; III. 496.
*Taste*, proper office of, I. 358; importance of the cultivation of, II. 517; the value of, in study, 510; exquisite enjoyments of a refined, III. 503; popular instability of, II. 381.
*Tatar*. (See *Tartar*.)
*Taunton*, Massachusetts, attacked by King Philip, in 1675, I. 649; County Common School Convention held at, 10th Oct. 1838, II. 313, n.; referred to, III. 324.
*Taxation* of the American colonies, the chief cause of the Revolution, II. 41, 560; resisted by Burke and Chatham, 489.
*Taygetus*, Mount, I. 77.
TAYLOR, MICHAEL, errors in his Logarithms printed in 1792, III. 446.
*Tea*, first known in Western Europe about 1650, III. 546; effect of, on social affairs, I. 274; the British ministry lay a tax on that exported to the American colonies, in 1773, III. 332; consequences of this tax, 20, 21; how received in the colonies, 332; I. 536; arrival of, at Boston, proceedings of the citizens, and the destruction of, 332, 333; consequences of this act, 333; imported from China into the United States, II. 290.
TEACH, the pirate. (See BLACKBEARD.)
*Teachers*, school, essential to a state of civilized society, I. 301; importance of the proper selection of, II. 227; qualifications of, III. 77; importance of the systematic education of, II. 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342-362, 609, 611; the office of, 342–362; advantage of Greek and Latin to, 504, 505; cause of inefficient, 346; necessity of experience in, 347, 359; should study good books on the business of instruction, 348, 353; deficiencies of, 350, 351; good ones very rare, 350, 351; the great mistake in monitorial instruction, 351; must see truth under all its aspects, 351; difference in, 346, 354; to govern without tyranny, 354–357; high esteem in which they should be held, III. 77; honored public servants, 77, 78; should be aided by the sympathy and coöperation of parents, II. 602;

and pupils must act in harmony, III. 49.
*Teachers* of Harvard University, II. 500.
*Teachers* in the public schools of Massachusetts, II. 600, 601.
*Teaching*, art of, II. 352–354. (See *Normal Schools; Teachers.*)
TECUMSEH, capacity of, III. 494; projects an Indian confederacy, 643.
*Teembo*, III. 191.
*Telegraph*, Electro-magnetic. (See *Atlantic telegraph; Electro-magnetic telegraph.*)
*Telescope*, the principle of, known to the ancients, I. 252; invented by Galileo, II. 218, 249, 250; III. 425; importance of the invention of the, I. 273, 294, 296, 415, 619; II. 174, 249, 526, 619; III. 98, 452, 453; value of, in navigation, I. 415; wonders of the, II. 243; III. 140; the eye a much more wonderful instrument than, I. 281; Newton despaired of further improvement in the refracting, 453; power of, supposed to have been reached in 1729, 459; the collimating, made by David Rittenhouse, 428; the refracting and the reflecting, 434; the gigantic reflectors of Sir William Herschel, I. 276; III. 453; the gigantic reflector of the Earl of Rosse, 461; teachings of the Earl of Rosse's, 409; the great refractors (the largest in the world) at Pulkova and Cambridge, 428, 461, 546; manufacture of, in the United States, II. 70.
*Temperance*, Speech, delivered at a Temperance Meeting at Salem, 14th of June, 1833, I. 366–376; importance of the cause, 366; objections against societies for the promotion of, considered, 367; beneficial effects of temperance societies, 368, 369, 375, 376; energy and prudence with which the cause should be maintained, 376. (See *Intemperance.*)
*Temperance*, the first of the great laws of health, II. 498; value of, to the working man, I. 319; an indispensable element of success in life, 304; the foundation of Franklin's success in life, II. 21, 40; Reform, its success and good fruits, I. 440; Father Mathew's successful efforts in the cause of, III. 592; the vow of, how conscientiously kept by some of his disciples, 592; principles, apt to be disregarded by politicians, I. 288.
*Temperate zone*, agriculture of the, II. 444, 648; most favorable to the harmonious expansion of the powers of man, III. 437.
*Temple Bar*, London, I. 75.
TEMPLE, Sir THOMAS, a brother of Sir William Temple, resides several years in New England, II. 128; explains the pine-tree coinage to Charles II. 128.
*Templeton*, Massachusetts, II. 146.
*Tenancy*, at the halves, in France, I. 450; in Italy, in the time of Virgil, 457; in Italy, at present, 450; in England, 451.
*Tenedos*, its locality ascertained, I. 359.
*Ten Hills*, the, on the Mystic River, I. 171, 230; II. 134, 136.
*Tennessee* conquered and settled, II. 51; first appearance of Daniel Boone in, I. 193; its rapid growth and future progress, 193, 194, 197; population of, in 1830, II. 51; property of, in 1831, 97, 103; popularity of General Jackson in, I. 379. (See *Nashville.*)
*Tennessee River*, I. 194.
TERENCE, his translations of Menander, I. 25; his "*Homo Sum*" teaches Americans a wholesome lesson, III. 222.
*Territories*, their peaceful separation from the parent States in the United States, III. 293.
*Texas*, State of, its large extent, III. 43; its boundaries, past and present, 43; referred to, 643.
THACHER, JAMES, M. D., of Plymouth, Massachusetts, present at Edward Everett's oration at Barnstable, II. 327.
THACHER, OXENBRIDGE, Judge Lowell studies law under, II. 384; his argument against the Writs of Assistance, I. 389; II. 384.
THACHER, P. O., treasurer of the Fund for the Harvard Monument, I. 185.
THALES, his supposed prediction of the eclipse of the sun, III. 438.
*Thanksgiving Day* in Massachusetts, in 1774, I. 534.
THAXTER, Mr., studies law with John Adams, II. 562.
THAXTER, Rev. JOSEPH, of Edgartown, the last of the Revolutionary chaplains, I. 102; his account of the Battle of Concord, III. 258.
THAXTER, SAMUEL, a member of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1722, II. 45.
*The great*, their faults generally magnified, III. 409.
*The Husbandman*, Mechanic, and Manufacturer, Remarks made at the Festival of the Middlesex Society of Husbandmen and Manufacturers, at Lowell, 24th Sept., 1851, III. 88–96.
*Thebes*, rescued from the domination of

Sparta, by Epaminondas, I. 608; exposure of infants at, forbidden, III. 586; the temples of, I. 23; stupendous ruins of, II. 237, 406, 407, 415, 416; inscriptions on the remains of, 670; sculptured royal chronology of, 406; discoveries of M. Champollion at, 406, 416, 417; illness of John Lowell, Jr., and his bequest made, at, 406, 417, 456.
*Theological Institutions* in the United States, I. 600.
*Theological School* at Cambridge, Massachusetts, II. 496.
THEMISTOCLES, the dishonored end of, III. 11.
*Thermometer*, the, as a travelling companion, II. 402, 409, 413.
*Thermopylæ*, and its heroes, I. 556; in 1818, III. 626; not now to be identified, I. 359; referred to, 76, 77, 99, 431; II. 207.
*Theseus*, Greek oration pronounced in the temple of, in 1833, I. 430.
THIERS, LOUIS-ADOLPHE, his History of the French Revolution, III. 28; his correct appreciation of the character of Lafayette, I. 524.
*Thirty Years' War*, the history of, less known than that of the Pilgrims, II. 642; first movements of, 642, 643; the calamities of, I. 127; Germany and the neighboring powers wasted by, 125.
THISTLEWOOD, ARTHUR, leader of the Cato Street conspirators, I. 115.
THOMAS, ISAIAH, his History of Printing cited, II. 22, n., 27, 28, 46.
THOMAS, Major-General JOHN, served in the French War, 1756, I. 540; his services in the Revolution, III. 340, 343.
THOMPSON, BENJAMIN. (See RUMFORD, Count.)
THOMPSON, DANIEL, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
*Thompson's Island*, occupied by an Englishman as early as 1619, III. 306.
THOMSON, JAMES, his allusion in the "Seasons" to the disastrous attack on Carthagena, I. 578; on the plough, II. 649.
THOR and WODEN, the cruel rites of their worship, III. 241.
THORNTON, JOHN WINGATE, his history of the establishment at Cape Ann, and *fac simile* of the patent under which it was made, III. 308.
THORNTON, Judge MATTHEW, of New Hampshire, III. 249.
*Thought*, its energy commensurate with its incitements, I. 33; its empire in America, 33, 37.
*Thrace*, proverbially the abode of barbarism, I. 37.
*Threshing machine*, the, III. 55; worked by steam power, 552, n.
*Thrift*, a road to wealth, II. 301.
THUCYDIDES, his History cited, II. 176; to be studied through life, 404, 505; referred to, III. 500.
*Thule*, I. 42.
*Thyatira*, II. 404.
TICKNOR, GEORGE, one of the most eminent of American authors, III. 179; his History of Spanish Literature, II. 140; his beautiful sketch of the life of Lafayette, in the North American Review, January, 1825, 147–180, noticed, I. 459.
*Ticonderoga*, fatal assault on, in 1758, I. 394; ordnance captured at, in 1775, III. 338.
TIDD, JOHN, wounded at the battle of Lexington, I. 562.
TIDD, SAMUEL, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.
TIDD, WILLIAM, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562; is pursued, and in turn pursues Major Pitcairne, 554.
*Tigris*, passage over the, by Alexander the Great, III. 438; banks of the, 394; railroads projected to the mouth of the, in 1858, 628; referred to, 55.
TILESTON, Master, Edward Everett's instructor in writing, III. 356; a strict disciplinarian, 356; his collection of confiscated balls, tops, etc., 356; he teaches his pupil to write a good hand, 356, 357.
*Timber*, demand for, to be supplied by "sparing the trees." (See *Trees*.)
*Timbuctoo*, III. 191.
*Time*, changes all things, I. 359; importance of modern instruments for the measurement of, II. 250; calculations of, based on astronomical observation, III. 436; importance of accurate measurement of, in astronomy, II. 250; excuse of want of, for study, considered and refuted, I. 319, 320.
*Timothy*, crop of, in the United States, III. 389.
*Tisbury*, Martha's Vineyard, County Convention of the Friends of Education at, 16th Aug., 1838, II. 272, n.
TITAN, a, not so powerful as the steam engineer, II. 369; III. 48.
*Titans*, the, their conflicts, III. 317.
*Titian*, combination of advantages possessed by, I. 298; his pictures at Florence, III. 450.
*Titles of nobility*, origin of, I. 492; abol-

ished by the French Revolution, 493; contemned by a free people, 608; of rulers in Rome, 154.
*Titus*, triumphal arch of, I. 134.
*Tobacco*, indigenous to America, II. 475, 476; III. 546; climate suited for, 649; growth of, encouraged in Virginia by the British government, 54, 94; taxed by Congress in 1789, 91; Roger Sherman's opinion of, 91; export of, from the United States in 1830, 73; influence of, on social affairs, I. 274.
Tocqueville, Alexis de, visits the prisons of the United States, II. 201, 203; his work "De La Démocratie en Amérique" cited, I. 35; II. 157.
*Tolerance*, spread of, II. 488.
*Toleration*, charge of the want of, in the Pilgrim Fathers, considered, I. 240; by no means certain that our age is really more tolerant, 240; in their days they had no teachers in toleration, 240; really more tolerant than their contemporaries, 241, 242.
Tolman, Mr., wounded on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
Tooke, John Horne, his Diversions of Purley cited, II. 508, n.
*Toothache*, torture of the, I. 292.
*Tories*, English, their political doctrine of divine right, I. 112–114.
Torricelli, Evangelista, discovers the principle of atmospherical pressure, I. 296.
*Touch*, proper development of the sense of, II. 498.
Touraine, at the siege of Yorktown, I. 479.
*Tower of London*, a famous resort of great minds, I. 26.
*Town Hill* at Charlestown, Massachusetts, the burial-place of the early settlers, I. 231, 245; contrasted with Bunker Hill, 245.
*Town and country*, contrasts between, III. 145. (See *Country*.)
Townsend, Daniel, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
Townsend, Penn, a member of the General Court of Massachusetts, in 1722, II. 45.
Tracy, Patrick, a merchant of Newburyport, II. 386.
*Trade*, British laws of, in the North American colonies, I. 388; conscience in, II. 312.
*Trades*, called mysteries in the middle ages, I. 248.
*Tradesman* in England, in early times, II. 299.
*Tradition*, a formidable enemy to political agitation, II. 642; to be interrogated, 347.
*Trafalgar*, battle of, I. 76.
*Tragedians*, the Greek, to be carefully studied, II. 504.
Train, Mr., of Boston, confidence of, in Donald McKay, and in his vessels, III. 364.
Trajan, an arch of his torn down by Constantine to adorn his own, I. 25.
*Tralles*, ruins of, II. 403.
*Transcendental theories*, I. 614.
*Translations*, literary, cannot supply the want of the originals, I. 31.
*Transportation*. (See *Steam*.)
*Transportation* of convicts, II. 198.
*Transylvania University*, John Everett a tutor in, I. 203; usefulness of the institution, 203; destroyed by fire, 303.
Traske, Edward, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
*Traveller*, the, his homeward thoughts, I. 416; feelings of, on returning home, II. 472.
*Traveller*, in Greece, the feelings of, II. 401; impression produced on, by the great churches of Europe, 448, 449; custom of the, when passing the Hermal statues, 449; effect of the call of the muezzim upon, 672.
*Travellers*, American, hospitality and aid extended to, by George Peabody, in London, III. 472.
*Travelling*, shortened by steam, III. 84. (See *Steam*.)
*Travels and Voyages*, accounts of, favorite reading with John Lowell, Jr., II. 395; modern works on, 549.
*Treasury* of the United States, overflowing in 1831, II. 96.
Treat, Major, Governor of Connecticut, encounters of, with the Indians, in 1675, I. 651, 655.
Treat, Samuel, III. 486, n.
*Treatise* on the Sublime, of Longinus, cited, II. 224, n.
*Treatment of Animals*, Remarks before the Legislative Agricultural Society in Boston, Massachusetts, 17th Feb., 1852, III. 97–102.
*Treaty of* 1783 between Great Britain and the United States, boundary established by, III. 441.
*Trees*, for ornament and shade, the noblest spectacle in the vegetable world, III. 550; importance of the cultivation of, II. 651, 652; the most beautiful object in nature, 651; Sir Walter Scott on, 652; Cicero on, 652; manner of cutting down, 354; of Massachusetts, 455. (See *Timber*.)

*Tremont Temple*, Speech at, before the Young Men's Democratic Club of Boston, 4th (5th) of July, 1858, III. 637–647.
*Trentham Hall*, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, in Staffordshire, Edward Everett's visit to, III. 591, 592.
*Trenton*, the battle of, III. 13.
*Triangulation* of several of the United States, III. 430.
*Tribes*, barbarous, invasion of the South by, III. 15.
*Tribune*, office of, among the Romans, I. 153.
*Tricheri*, in 1818, III. 626.
*Trilobites*, III. 517.
*Trimountaine*, the name altered to Boston, III. 311.
*Trinity College*, Cambridge, Sir Isaac Newton a Fellow of, II. 621.
*Tripoli*, ruins of, II. 403.
*Tropical climates*, character of, II. 470; favorable to despotism and to transitory conquests, I. 11.
*Tropics*, animals within the, II. 469.
*Troy*, the Plain of, in 1818, III. 626; site of, uncertain, I. 359; steam packets to, in 1839, II. 371.
*Troy*, New York, railroad from, II. 150.
TRUMBULL, BENJAMIN, D. D., his estimate of the population of New England in 1675, I. 645.
*Truth*, latent and undiscovered, pervades the intellectual world as latent electricity fills the material world, III. 513; each new, a lever for the discovery of further, II. 634; no end to the developments of, I. 275; in its nature boundless and creative, II. 253; universal influence of, 482; love of, as auxiliary to education, 517; the great inspirer of mind, 216, 219; its effect on poetry, 216, 219; suggests grounds and motives of virtue, 512, 513; familiarity with, often prevents the proper influence of, 273, 274; "stranger than fiction," 274, 275; its descent from the heights of philosophy to the humblest walks of life, I. 613; its connection with the uses of life, II. 417; and justice, the indissoluble connection of, with national prosperity and greatness, 491.
TRYON, THOMAS, M. D., his recommendation of a vegetable diet followed by Franklin, II. 20; disapproves of eating fish, 32.
TUCKER, Judge ST. GEORGE, his "Queries respecting Slavery," 1796, cited, I. 331, n.
TUCKER, Commodore SAMUEL, carries John Adams and his son J. Q. Adams to Bordeaux, II. 563.
TUDORS, the, their victories, III. 336; their sepulchres, I. 127.
TUDOR, Mr. FREDERIC, success of his shelter experiments on his garden at Nahant, III. 92; the first person in Middlesex, Massachusetts, engaged in the ice business, 92, 94.
TUDOR, WILLIAM, the founder of the North American Review, an elegant writer, II. 110; his valuable Life of James Otis, 110; I. 389; first suggests the idea of the Bunker Hill Monument, 356.
TUFTS, JAMES, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
*Tugendbund*, in Prussia, II. 338.
*Tuileries*, the, forced by the mob in 1792, I. 497; Louis Philippe's throne carried from, and burnt in the square by the mob in 1848, II. 644; poverty and misery in the vicinity of, I. 423.
TUPAC, AMARU, revolt of, against Spain, I. 476; his successes, 603.
*Turbine* water-wheels, mathematical construction of, II. 619.
TURELL, EBENEZER, his long ministry at Medford, Massachusetts, II. 136; investigates a case of witchcraft, 132.
TURENNE, Vicomte de, battle with Condé at the Downs, III. 590.
*Turkey*, Recollections of, Remarks made at a dinner given by the City Councils of Boston, 25th of May, 1858, in honor of Mehemmed Pasha, etc., III. 624–636.
*Turkish Empire*, the contrast presented by, in ancient days and at the present time, III. 231, 299, 302, n.; ancient and modern condition of, I. 422; II. 292; despotism of, I. 13; its political vassalage, 168; no parties in, 570; its government unfavorable to the development of industry, II. 76; its waning strength, I. 432; prospect of its being absorbed in the Russian Empire, 432; inoculation brought from, by Lady M. W. Montagu, 583; the Sultan of, with respect to intelligence, III. 54; its tyranny over Greece in 1818, II. 112, 113, 403; III. 626; its despotic sway over Greece successfully resisted, II. 112, 113; maintains its ground against Russia, 113; Mr. Everett's recollections of, 672; quietness of the provincial towns in, 672; the dome of St. Sophia's, 672; position of the Rayas in, 294; reforms and improvements in, since the destruction of the Janissaries in 1825, III. 628; law prevails in, 628; its capacities for physical improvement, 56; newspapers in, in

1835, I. 601; contrasted with Christendom, II. 671; and Persia, compared with England and the United States, III. 136. (See *Ottoman Empire.*)
*Turks,* capture Constantinople, I. 154; III. 15; establish themselves in Europe, 625.
TURNER, Captain, killed at Deerfield by the Indians in 1676, I. 658.
TURNER, PRAISWER, killed at Northampton, 1675, I. 670.
*Turnip,* culture of the, in Great Britain, II. 444, 648.
*Turnpike-roads* in Great Britain, II. 49.
*Tuscany,* hydraulic works in, III. 545; condition of the peasantry in, 214.
*Twelve,* the hour of, throughout the world, III. 436.
*Twelve Years' Truce* between Spain and the Seven United Provinces, III. 425.
"*Two Years before the Mast.*" (See DANA, RICHARD HENRY, Jr.)
*Types,* movable metallic, importance of the invention of, I. 619.
*Typography,* evils of inferior, II. 505.
*Tyranny* in Rome, II. 192; in modern times circumscribed in its action by the neighborhood of other states, 192.
*Tyrant,* original meaning of the word, I. 153.
*Tyre,* fleets of, I. 279; its adventurers penetrate to the North of Europe and North of Africa, III. 468; opposes Alexander's crusade against Asia, II. 305; its prosperity and its fall, III. 236.

U.

UGOLINI, BLASIUS, his Thesaurus cited, I. 134.
"*Ultima Thule,*" no such thing in the progress of science, III. 454.
ULYSSES, wanderings of, III. 511; visit of, to the lower regions, II. 221.
*Uncharitableness* of judgment, delusions of, III. 409.
*Underwriters,* III. 262. (See *Insurance, Marine.*)
*Union,* a great law established by the Author of our nature, III. 30.
*Union.* (See *United States.*)
*Union Canal Lottery,* III. 279, 280.
*United Provinces* of Holland, States-General of the, their Declaration of Independence, 26th July, 1581, compared with that of the United States of America, III. 345, 346, n.
*United States of America.*
Acquisitions of, III. 34; compared with the Roman conquests, 213.
Adams, John, Vice-President of, II. 570; President of, 571, 573. (See ADAMS, JOHN, in General Index.)
Adams, John Quincy, elected to the Senate of, II. 592; his services in the House of Representatives of, 1831–47, 580–588; a model to the young men of, 586. (See ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY, in General Index.)
Agriculture in, I. 35, 442, 443, 448; II. 73, 74, 438, 444, 446, 475, 476; III. 385–389, 549, 551, 561, 562.
Alabama, acquisition of, by, III. 212.
Algiers, humbled by, I. 340.
Amistad, case of the, II. 591.
Anarchy in, to be guarded against, I. 609; II. 163, 317, 318.
Anglo-Saxon element in, II. 445; III. 253. (See English language, *post.*)
Arts in, I. 37, 38; II. 238, 460, 461.
Ashburton treaty, 1842, II. 439, 442–443; III. 544.
Astronomy in, III. 427, 428, 429, 430, 431.
Atlantic Telegraph laid by England and, III. 533.
Attractions of, to the European visitor, II. 472.
Authors in, I. 601, 627.
Bancroft's History of, II. 491; III. 207. (See BANCROFT, GEORGE, in General Index.)
Bank of the United States in, II. 96, 580.
Book trade in, I. 601.
Boston, evacuation of, III. 343, 344.
Boundaries of, III. 441, 442.
Boundaries of the States of, III. 67.
British authors in, II. 423, 428, 429 437, 462, 463, 464.
British manufactures consumed in, II. 445.
British periodicals in, II. 428, 550.
California, acquisition of, III. 212.
Canada, emigration from, into, III. 216.
Charitable institutions in, III. 489, 568.
Christianity. (See Religion, *post.*)
Churches in, II. 448.
Circulating medium in, II. 316, 352.
Cities in, I. 96; III. 252, 253.
Citizens of, their duties, I. 97, 98, 129, 164, 171, 172, 438–440; II. 188, 316–324, 645; III. 230, 231.
Climate of, II. 438.
Clothing in, II. 391, 445, 446.
Coast survey of, III. 441.
Colleges in, I. 440, 495, 500, 501, 508, 515, 600, 624; III. 505, 506.
Commerce of, I. 47, 48, 51, 53, 165,

260, 263, 264; II. 50–54, 74, 85, 95, 99, 290, 306, 307, 308, 309, 317, 386, 388, 389, 392, 393, 406, 427, 428, 445, 467, 490, 552, 572, 576, 577, 658, 661 ; III. 47, 51, 52, 259, 268, 269, 270, 467, 489, 534.
Communication between, I. 202 ; II. 152, 153, 363–373.
Condition of, in 1630–45, II. 79, 81, 82, 84; in 1670–1770, I. 16, 17, 18, 50–53, 75 ; in 1673, III. 488, 490; in 1682, III. 488, 490; in 1756, II. 387 ; in 1774, II. 83, 84, 85 ; in 1775, I. 97, 103, 104, 119 ; III. 285, 338 ; in 1781, I. 165, 363 ; III. 289, 595; in 1783, II. 85 ; in 1787–88, II. 86; in 1789, I. 398 ; in 1820–30, I. Pref. ix–xi.; in 1825, I. 97, 103, 104, 119 ; II. 659, 660; in 1833, I. 399–401 ; in 1835, I. 609; in 1836, II. 162; in 1850, II. 659, 660; in 1857, III. 489, 595, 645.
Confederation of, I. 165.
Congress, debates in, III. 252, 253.
Constitution of, I. 118, 166, 167, 308 ; II. 42, 86–88, 96, 97, 393, 429, 566, 570 ; III. 61, 211, 260, 261, 362, 363, 619.
Constitutions in, I. 107–130.
Cotton in, I. 261 ; II. 49, 50, 427, 428 ; III. 549.
Courts of Justice in, II. 318, 319.
Crime in, I. 399.
Deliberative assemblies, aptitude for, in, III. 253.
Democrats in, I.133,145,146 ; III.267.
Discovery of, I. 217, 218. (See *America;* COLUMBUS, in General Index.)
Disunion sentiments in, I. Pref. xi. 195, 196, 386, 439, 555 ; II. 152, 661, 662 ; III. 63–71, 348, 378, 392–394, 395, 536, 619, 640–643. (See Union, *post.*)
Divinity schools in, I. 600.
Dorchester Heights, occupation of, III. 339–443. (See *Dorchester*, in General Index.)
Education in, I. 15, 96, 270, 400, 438–440, 601, 610 ; II. 208–234, 273–280, 313–324, 607, 609 ; III. 124, 489, 494–498, 505, 506, 521.
Elections in, I. 16, 96, 571, 572 ; II. 316, 317, 578.
Emigration to, I. 340 ; II. 376, 387 ; III. 195–223, 215, 216, 218, 221, 231, 534, 574; from the old States to the new States, I. 200 ; III. 618.
Energy in, II. 438.
England and, I. 75, 76, 128, 340, 381–383, 528, 529 ; II. 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 429, 430, 437, 439, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446–452, 462, 463, 464, 472, 473, 654, 655 ; III. 33, 267, 460–467, 533.
English language in, I. 32, 35 ; II. 423, 428, 429, 437, 451, 462, 463, 464, 466. (See British authors, *ante.*)
Epochs of, to be celebrated, I. 215, 216.
Equality in, I. 119, 216, 400 ; II. 294.
Europe and, I. 128, 211 ; II. 388.
Example of, I. 70, 71, 127, 128, 167–170, 211, 340, 484, 486, 488 ; II. 158, 159, 269, 561, 645, 663 ; III. 33, 34, 52, 54, 55.
Exhibition of 1851, share of, in, III. 473.
Federalists in, I. 133, 145, 146 ; III. 267.
Fertility of the soil of, II. 444.
Financial crisis in, in 1857, III. 568.
Fisheries of, II. 277, 278.
Florida, acquisition of, by, II. 577 ; III. 212.
Flour, exports of, from, II. 445.
Foreign policy of, II. 317, 419, 563, 570, 267, 268.
Fortune, frequent reverses of, in, II. 294, 521.
France, their alliance with, I. 475, 525 ; II. 563, 564 ; emigration from, to, III. 215.
French wars in, I. 383, 387, 538–541 ; III. 328.
Future of, I. 32–40, 48, 129, 265, 266, 412, 413.
Geology of, II. 425, 426.
Georgia, acquisition of, by, III. 212.
Government of, I. 11, 12, 13, 27, 53, 96, 112, 116, 119, 126, 151, 164–167, 199, 340, 350, 400 ; II. 181, 182, 317, 600 ; III. 61, 521.
Grape, culture of, in, III. 549.
Great Britain, boundaries between, and, II. 439, 442, 443 ; III. 441, 442, 544 ; commerce with, II. 388, 393, 467 ; emigration from, to, I. 340, 439 ; treaty with, 1783, II. 6, 42, 567 ; III. 441, 442 ; treaty with, 1815, 575, 576 ; war with, 1812–14, I. 399.
Greece and, 1827–28, II. 403.
Growth of, I. 73, 193, 195, 199, 232, 266–268, 439 ; II. 48–53, 59, 152, 426, 427, 463, 464, 599, 658, 659, 660 ; III. 21, 34, 216, 229, 230, 348.
Hereditary distinctions in, I. 216.
History of, II. 85, 108, 491 ; III. 207, 293, 295.
Home policy of, I. 53.
Horticulture in, II. 401.
Hume's prediction of the growth of, II. 464.

India and, II. 392, 393.
Indian corn in, II. 444; III. 43.
Indians, treatment of, by the government of, I. 237–239, 641, n., 645, 647; III. 638.
Indigenous products of, III. 546.
Industry in, III. 407.
Insane in. (See Lunatic Asylums, *post.*)
Intellectual development in, I. 14, 15, 16, 17, 33, 399; II. 142–153, 438; III. 495–497, 505, 506.
Intemperance in, I. 376.
Internal improvements in, I. 261, 399; II. 316, 367–373, 489.
Invasion of, II. 163, 317, 318, 661.
Invention in, II. 62, 69, 106, 238, 239, 649.
Ireland, emigration from, to, III. 216, 221.
Jefferson, Thomas, elected President of, II. 573. (See JEFFERSON, THOMAS, in General Index.)
Jury, trial by, in, II. 318, 319.
Labor in, I. 262; III. 551.
Lafayette's services to. (See LAFAYETTE, in General Index.)
Land in. (See Public Lands, *post.*)
Land, tenure of, in, I. 452–457; II. 186.
Law, respect for, in, III. 44, 629; schools of, in, I. 600.
Laws of, I. 208, 399; II. 318.
Lectures in, I. 601; II. 379–383, 417, 418, 456, 457.
Literature of, I. Pref. ix–xi., 1–44, 601, 627; II. 423.
Louisiana, acquisition of, III. 212.
Lunatic asylums in, II. 203.
Lyceums in, I. 601.
Magnetic and meteorological phenomena in, II. 480.
Manufactures in, I. 54, 261, 399; II. 53, 54, 55, 59, 73, 74, 79–81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 95, 99, 238, 278, 297, 298, 316, 388–394, 446, 580; III. 259.
Mathematical survey of, III. 439.
Mathematics in, III. 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 439.
Mechanics of, I. 363.
Mechanics' Institutes in, I. 601.
Medical Schools in, I. 600; II. 519–532.
Merchants of, II. 307.
Meteorological and magnetic phenomena in, II. 480.
Mexico, war with, I. 126, n.; treaty with, in 1842, III. 442.
Militia of, II. 162, 163, 317, 318.
Mississippi, acquisition of, by, III. 212.
Monroe, James, President of, II. 576, 577.
Morals in, I. 267, 268; III. 44.
Navy of, II. 406.
New Mexico, acquisition of, III. 212.
Newspapers in, in 1835, I. 601; in 1719, II. 22; in 1771, 22; in 1829, 22.
Normal Schools in, II. 339.
North-Eastern Boundary question in, II. 617; III. 544.
Obscurity no obstacle to advancement in, I. 321–325.
Office-holders in, II. 319, 320.
Oregon boundary of, III. 270.
Ottoman Empire, seeks information respecting, III. 52, 54, 55.
Painters of, II. 460, 461.
Parties in, I. Pref. x., xi., 133, 145, 146, 172, 570–573; II. 420, 591; III. 267, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 646.
Patent Office, Reports of, III. 549.
Patriotism in, I. Pref. xi., 148, 149, 363, 573; III. 637, 638.
Pauperism in, I. 399; III. 222, 223.
Peabody, George, services of, to, III. 466, 471, 473.
Peace of 1783, II. 6, 42, 567; of 1815, I. Pref. x.; II. 420.
Penitentiaries of. (See Prison discipline, *post.*)
Periodical literature in, I. 601.
Pilgrim Fathers, influence of, on, II. 490; descendants of, III. 305.
Pitkin's History of, II. 85.
Politics in, I. Pref. x., xi., 96, 133, 145, 400; II. 314, 316–320, 396.
Population of, in 1653, III. 230; in 1702, II. 6; in 1753, III. 230; in 1775, II. 51; III. 427; in 1782, II. 6; in 1820, 60, 104; in 1825, 659, 660; in 1830, I. 232, 264; II. 60, 604; in 1831, 73; in 1832, 301; in 1833, I. 399; in 1850, 232; II. 659, 660; in 1853, III. 230; in 1857, 489; probable future, I. 34, 36, 40.
Presidents of, agriculturists, III. 561, 562.
Prison discipline in, I. 399; II. 157, 201, 203.
Press in, I. 601.
Productions of, I. 265; III. 546, 547, 549.
Protection in. (See Tariff, *post.*)
Providential guardianship of, I. 469, 574, 592, 593, 634, 669.
Prussia and, II. 572.
Public lands in, I. 260, 265; II. 59, 317, 607, 609.

Public opinion, the real government of, I. 267, 268, 350.
Public schools in, I. 15, 96, 313, 314, 327, 400, 600; II. 339, 444, 599, 600, 602, 607, 609; III. 213, 439–441.
Races, different, in, II. 316.
Railroads in, II. 363–373.
Refuge to the oppressed, etc., I. 160, 512, 636; II. 193, 375.
Religion in, I. 400, 440; II. 157, 448, 514, 515; III. 44, 521.
Revolution in, I. 18, 73–102, 143, 151, 163, 164, 195, 383, 386, 389, 439, 469, 486, 535, 538; II. 306, 384, 489, 490, 491, 642, 657, 658, 662; III. 60, 209, 228, 229, 258, 259, 298, 331–345, 533.
Revolutionary patriots in, I. 148, 149, 164, 363, 205, 389, 401, 439, 469; II. 160, 229, 307, 387; III. 534, 535.
Rivers of, II. 661.
Russia and, II. 574.
Salted provisions, exports of, II. 445.
San Domingo, emigration from, to, III. 215.
Schools in. (See Public schools, *ante;* Sunday schools, *post.*)
Science in, I. 256–282; II. 423, 455, 456, 480; III. 427, 428, 429, 430, 431.
Sculptors of, II. 461.
Settlement of, I. 55, 158–161, 217, 218, 227, 439; III. 195–223.
Settlers of, I. 158–160; II. 79.
Slavery in, I. 448; II. 581–584.
Slave-trade in, I. 331; II. 582.
Social economy in, I. 96, 216.
South America and, I. 128, 139
Spain and, II. 577; III. 441.
Stamp duty in, I. 75; III. 331.
States' rights in, II. 317.
Steam navigation of, I. 261; II. 49, 406.
Story on the Constitution of, II. 139.
Sunday schools in, I. 314.
Supreme Court of, II. 591.
Surplus revenue of, in 1837, II. 615.
Survey of, III. 439, 440, 441.
Sweden and, II. 572.
Switzerland of the, III. 398.
Tariff in, II. 75–99, 316, 386, 393, 580.
Taxation of, I. 387, 388; III. 258, 331.
Telegraph. (See *Atlantic telegraph,* in General Index.)
Temperance Reform in, I. 376, 440.
Territories, separation of, III. 293.
Texas, acquisition of, III. 212.
Treaty, of 1783 with Great Britain, II. 567, 642; III. 441, 442; of 1815 with Great Britain, II. 575, 576; of 1842 with Great Britain, 439, 440–442; of 1842 with Mexico, III. 442.
Trials and sorrows of, III. 595.
Union of, to be preserved, I. 33, 34, 38–40, 195, 196, 198, 199–201, 202, 203, 351, 379–381, 386, 438, 439, 573; II. 152, 153, 229, 661, 662; III. 28–33, 62–71, 161, 348, 378, 392–394, 536, 643. (See Disunion, *ante.*)
Vice-President in, importance of the office of, III. 253.
Wages in, II. 444.
War of 1812–14, I. 399.
Wars, how viewed in, I. 126, 126, n.; French. (See French Wars, *ante.*)
Washington, George, elected President of, II. 570; influence of, III. 61; on the importance of the Union of, III. 394, 640, 641; urges the importance of agriculture to, III. 561. (See WASHINGTON, GEORGE, in General Index.)
Water-power of, I. 265; II. 278, 390.
Wealth of, in 1833, I. 399, 452; II. 294, 387, 388, 448, 521; III. 489.
Western States of, I. 349, 350; II. 59, 152, 153; III. 618.
Wheat, exports of, from, II. 445.
Wine, manufacture of, in, III. 549.
Work, excess of, in, III. 407.
Writs of Assistance, resisted in, I. 388.
Yeomanry of, I. 17.
*United States' Agricultural Society,* Remarks at its Public Dinner in Boston, 4th October, 1855, III. 382–389; good effected by the operations of, 389.
*United States Bank,* opposed as unconstitutional, II. 96. (See *United States of America.*)
*Universe,* the harmony of the laws of, II. 291; speculation respecting the laws of, 220; speculations as to its plan, I. 276; theory of the ancients respecting the, and its influence upon poetry, II. 217, 218, 219; true system of, discovered by Sir Isaac Newton, I. 253; discoveries respecting the system of the, II. 634, 636.
*Universities, European,* have courses of instruction in agriculture, III. 550.
*Universities in Holland,* II. 628.
*University degrees.* (See *Degrees, collegiate.*)
*University of Cambridge,* Remarks at the Public Dinner at Emmanuel College,

4th July, 1842, II. 431–434. (See *Cambridge, University of.*)
*University* of Harvard. (See *Harvard University.*)
*University* of Oxford. (See *Oxford University.*)
*University* of Pennsylvania, established in Philadelphia by Franklin, II. 41.
*University Education*, Address delivered on occasion of the Inauguration of the Author as President of the University at Cambridge, 30th April, 1846, II. 493–518.
*University Education*, the objects of, II. 494–518; meaning of the term University in France, in the United States, in Germany, and in England, 495, 496; excess of branches of study in, 501–505; neglect of the advantages of, 503–505; the formation of moral and religious character the highest purpose of, 513–518.
*Unwritten knowledge*, extent of, I. 625, 626.
UPHAM, Mr., his remarks at the Exhibition of the Cambridge High School, 2d Aug., 1851, III. 79.
UPHAM, CHARLES W., his literary productions, II. 140; his Artillery Election Sermon, June, 1832, I. 642, n.; his History of the Witchcraft Delusion referred to, II. 129, 140; his Memoir of J. Q. Adams in the "National Portrait Gallery," 555, 570; his Lectures on Sir George Downing, one of the earliest graduates of Harvard College, I. 184, n.
*UpperNubia*, II. 407.
UPSALL, NICHOLAS, refused to persecute the Quakers, III. 327.
*Ural Mountains*, gold of the, II. 627.
*Uranus*, discovery of, II. 526, 632; M. Le Verrier on, 526, 632, 633; perturbations of, noticed by Le Verrier, 526, 531, 632; perturbations of, noticed by Adams, 633, 640; number of its satellites, III. 459; number of comets in its orbit, II. 218.
*Useful arts.* (See *Arts, useful.*)
*Usefulness*, greatly dependent on the possession of knowledge, I. 309, 316.
*Uses of Astronomy*, a Discourse. (See *Astronomy, the Uses of.*)
USHER, Archbishop JAMES, his application of the eleventh commandment, III. 360.
USHER, JOHN, II. 183.
*Usury*, effects of, III. 273; avoided by Peter C. Brooks, 273; absurd law respecting, 273.
*Utilitarian philosophy*, proper office of, III. 501.
*Utilitarianism*, falsely so called, specimen of, I. 358.
*Utopia*, no longer a fiction, II. 329.

V.

*Vacation*, school, should be enjoyed, III. 49, 129. (See *Public schools.*)
*Vaccination*, discovered by Dr. Jenner, its benefits, I. 583; importance of, 275; II. 524, 525, 526, 632; III. 100.
*Valentia*, Ireland, connected with St. John's, Newfoundland, by the Atlantic telegraph, III. 510.
*Valley Forge*, sufferings of the American army at, in the winter of 1777–78, I. 109, 515.
*Valley* of the Connecticut River, an important part of Massachusetts, III. 145, 155.
*Valley* of the Mississippi, physical features of, I. 190; curiosity respecting it in Europe, 191; rapid growth of, 192–196; its future population, 196; intensity of the life which exists in it, III. 506; the Washington University of Missouri calculated to prove a great blessing to, 486; the Geography and the History of, cited, I. 209.
*Valmy*, the Duke of Brunswick defeated on the heights of, I. 499.
*Value*, determined by labor, II. 52.
VANCOUVER, Admiral GEORGE, piloted by Capt. Gray into the Columbia river, I. 264; III. 269.
VANE, Sir HENRY, emigrates to New England in 1635, II. 119; Governor of Massachusetts in 1636, 173; C. W. Upham's Life of, 140.
VAN RENNSELAER family, patronage of science hereditary in, III. 431.
VAN RENNSELAER, KILIAN, contributed 1,000 guilders to the new church at Beverswyck in 1656, III. 426.
*Vapors and clouds*, I. 121, 122; supply the rivers, 435.
VASCO DE GAMA and the Cape of Good Hope, III. 468.
VASSALL, WILLIAM, emigrates to Jamaica about 1656, II. 122.
*Vassals*, their degradation, I. 456. (See *Serfs; Slaves.*)
*Vatican*, the, I. 559; library of the, III. 303.
*Vaucluse*, scenery of, III. 249.
VAUDREUIL, Count DE, refuses to accept the favors of Napoleon, I. 507.
VAUGHAN, BENJAMIN, of Hallowell, the friend of Franklin, his letter to Edward Everett, II. 3.

VAUX, NOEL-JOURDAN, Count de, marshal and commander-in-chief of the French army, I. 475.
*Vedas,* compared with the Bible, II. 617.
VEGA, LOPEZ FELIX DE, I. 29.
*Vegetable,* diet, adopted by Franklin, II. 20; abandoned by Franklin, 32; kingdom, 209; its economy, III. 99; gold and mineral gold, compared, 384–388; growth, described, 386, 387, 388. (See *Vegetation.*)
*Vegetable and Mineral Gold,* Remarks at the Public Dinner of the United States Agricultural Society in Boston, 4th of October, 1855, III. 382–389.
*Vegetation,* process of, I. 310; compared with the labor of man, 283; wonders of, 281; II. 492, 511; insects and vermin injurious to, III. 550. (See *Agriculture.*)
*Veneration,* for holy places, II. 448, 449, 485, 486; for the great works of our forefathers, 448.
*Venice,* its obligations to commerce, II. 305.
*Ventriloquism,* marvels of, II. 274.
*Venus,* statue of, I. 298.
*Venus,* her phases discovered by Galileo in 1609, II. 250; III. 425; her transits of 1761 and 1769 observed in different parts of America, 428; Galileo's delight at beholding her crescent, 452.
VÉRAC, Marquis de, French minister to St. Petersburgh, II. 567.
VERAZZANO, enters the Narrows in 1524, III. 422, 423.
VERGENNES, CHARLES-GRAVIER, Count de, and the American Revolution, I. 390; his correspondence with Lafayette noticed, I. 459; friendship between Lafayette and, 475; correspondence between Lafayette and, on aid to America, 477.
*Vermont,* state of, in 1675, I. 645; her share in the early struggles of the Revolution, III. 529.
VERNET, HORACE, his acquaintance with John Lowell, Jr., II. 400.
VERNON, Admiral EDWARD, captures Porto Bello in 1739, and attacks Carthagena in 1741, I. 578; assisted by Dorchester men, III. 329; Mount Vernon named in honor of him, I. 578.
VERRI, ALESSANDRO, "Le Notti Romane" of, cited, II. 170.
VERRIER, M. LE, his "Recherches sur les Mouvements d'Uranus," and discovery of Neptune, II. 526, 531, 632, 633, 640.
*Versailles,* Franklin appointed resident minister at the court of, in 1776, II. 564; luxurious court at, in 1777, I. 515; provisional treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed at, in 1782, II. 6; III. 489; States-General convene at, 3d May, 1789, I. 487; events at, in 1789, 490–492.
VESPASIAN, Emperor, arch erected by him on the return of Titus from Jerusalem, I. 134.
VESPUCCI, AMERIGO, injustice of giving his name to the New World discovered by Columbus, III. 301.
*Vessels,* American, first that visited Canton (the "Empress of China," 1784), III. 269; first that visited the North-Western Coast of America (the "Washington" and the "Columbia," 1787), 269; carrying trade of the world done by, during the wars of the French Revolution, 270.
*Vestal virgins,* but no Sisters of Charity, were known to antiquity, III. 587.
*Vesuvius,* eruption of, III. 66.
*Veterinary science,* neglected in America, III. 554.
*Viatores,* or Roman sergeants-at-arms, why so called, III. 560.
*Vice,* the, importance of the invention of, II. 247.
*Vice-Presidency* of the United States, importance of the office, III. 253.
*Vice-President* KING, Remarks in the Senate of the United States in honor of the late, 8th Dec. 1853, III. 251–254.
VICTORIA, Queen of England, her place in the hearts of Englishmen, II. 441; tribute to, on St. Andrews' day, 374.
*Vienna,* Lafayette at, in 1785, I. 482; the Marchioness de Lafayette arrives at, in September, 1795, 504; means concerted at, for the liberation of Lafayette, 501; threatened by Napoleon the First, in 1797, 506; threatened by the Turks, 432; Congress of, in 1815, pledges itself to the suppression of the slave-trade, 331; gorgeous cathedrals of, 586; degradation of the large mass of the population of, 423; extremes of life in, 423; vaults of the Capuchins at, 127; influence of, on Austria, 457.
VILES, JOEL, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.
*Villa Careggi,* near Florence, built by Cosmo de' Medici, in 1444, III. 299; place of Lorenzo de' Medici's death, and of his son Giovanni's birth, 302; Platonic Academy established in its arcades, 300; inhabited by Edward Everett, in 1841, 299; in 1855

owned and occupied by Mr. Sloane, 299, n.
*Village*, rapid growth of a New England, II. 67, 68.
*Villages* of New England, the schoolhouse and the church, the landmarks of, I. 633.
*Villains*, or cultivators of the soil, I. 449; villanage suppressed by statute, 450.
VILLIERS, GEORGE, Duke of Buckingham, I. 67.
*Vine*, antiquity of the culture of, II. 468, 469.
VIOMENIL, Baron de, at the siege of Yorktown, I. 479.
VIRGIL, the poetry of, II. 215; III. 500; requested by Augustus to write a poem on agriculture, I. 457; his laudation of the condition of the farmer, 457; II. 186, 187; his description of the plough in the Georgics, 469; his translations of Homer, I. 25; his spiritual world compared with that of Homer, II. 221; the astronomical imagery of, 217; an embattled citadel described by, 401; to be carefully studied, III. 119; enthusiasm of the scholar for, I. 65; translations of, II. 669.
*Virginia, North*, its coast explored by Captain John Smith, in 1614, I. 220.
*Virginia Company*, powers of, I. 221; its attempts at colonization and settlement in North America, 219; grants a patent to the Pilgrim Fathers, 220.
*Virginia*, State of, settled by Captain John Smith, in 1607, I. 33, 220, 232; III. 207, 636; discouraging prospects of the early settlements in, I. 338; her establishments strengthened a second charter, III. 425; incitements to emigration to, I. 637; colonial productions of, protected by Great Britain, II. 54, 57, 94, 101; effect upon, of the settlement of Massachusetts, I. 69; House of Burgesses in, in 1620, 162; sells corn and wheat to New Hampshire in the earliest days of the latter, III. 247; prohibits inoculation by law, I. 583; Indian tribes in, in 1675, 647; condition of, in the early days of George Washington (1748), 579, 584, 585; commissioners of, make a treaty with the Indians in 1752, 585; emigrants from, to the banks of the Monongahela, in 1785, I. 505; disputes of Pennsylvania and, respecting their boundaries, III. 67; soldiers in the French wars of 1754–57, 589, 591, 593, 594; the tenure and transmission of her estates before the Revolution created an aristocratic class in, 139; land claims in her military district in Ohio, III. 440; her treaty with the Indians in 1774, 642; seeks to abolish the African slave-trade before the Revolution, I. 331; Colonial Assembly of, in 1774, opposes British tyranny, 107; early revolutionary services of, 139, 567, 568; II. 492; III. 615, 644; sends corn and rice to Boston to sustain the army, 646; her code revised by Jefferson, Wythe, and Pendleton, in 1776–77, I. 142; operations in, in 1781, by Cornwallis, Phillips, and Arnold, 478, 479; operations of Lafayette and Washington in, in 1781, I. 478, 479; troops of, at Yorktown, 479; emigration from, to the Western States, 205; extracts from the Public Records of, III. 642; the honeysuckle of, transplanted to Constantinople, by Lady Liston, 626; to her belongs the glory of having given Washington to the country, 616, 618, 622; the mother of States and of Statesmen, 617, 621; referred to, I. 385, 392, 396; II. 93; III. 643; and Massachusetts, "the Revolutionary ties that unite them still live in the hearts of the people," II. 492; III. 615.
*Virginia*, State of, Notes on, by Thomas Jefferson, III. 178; opinion respecting the intellectual capacity of the African race, 178.
VIRGINIA, the Roman maiden. (See VIRGINIUS.)
VIRGINIUS, his sacrifice of his daughter, I. 115.
*Virtue*, willing obedience to the laws of, to be enjoined on the young, II. 513; essentially connected with durable prosperity, 310; diffusion of knowledge favorable to, I. 602–633; truth suggests grounds and motives of, II. 512, 513; the beauty of, a moral stimulus, 517; often suffers from contemporary prejudice and injustice, 112; posthumous reputation one of the most valuable rewards of, 112; exclamation of Brutus respecting, I. 172.
*Vision*, the wonders of, II. 274.
*Voice*, its complex organs, I. 292.
*Voting* for public officers in the United States, duty of, I. 316–320, 396.
*Volsci*, the, driven from the gates of Rome by Cincinnatus, III. 560.
VOLTA, ALESSANDRO, his experiments in electricity, III. 500.
VOLTAIRE, FRANÇOIS-MARIE-AROUET DE, his style of discussion, I. 122.
*Voyages* of New England shipmasters, many of them deserve a permanent

place in the Annals of Discovery, and their records should be preserved, III. 270.
*Voyages and travels,* accounts of, favorite reading with John Lowell, Jr., II. 395; modern books of, 549.
*Vulgar errors,* with difficulty renounced, even by great minds, I. 614, 615.
*Vulgate* version of the Bible, II. 668.

W.

*Wabash River,* settlements beyond, II. 60; referred to, I. 205; II. 149, 368.
*Wachusett,* III. 317.
WADSWORTH, Captain SAMUEL, slain by the Indians in 1676, I. 74.
*Wady Halfa,* on the Nile, II. 409.
*Wages,* of agricultural laborers in England, III. 214; of laborers generally, 220.
WAKE, Mr., finds the Ecton tithes-book, containing notices of the ancestors of Benjamin Franklin, III. 483.
WALFORD, THOMAS, an early settler of Massachusetts, I. 171, 225; II. 308.
WALKER, Mr., Senator from Wisconsin, courteously yields the floor of the Senate to Daniel Webster, 7th March, 1850, III. 164.
WALKER, AMASA, at Springfield, Massachusetts, II. 368.
WALKER, SEARS C., his contributions to science, III. 456; on the accuracy of the micrometer, II. 637.
WALLACE, DENNIS, wounded on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
*Walls,* in the days of Elizabeth, II. 299.
WALPOLE, HORACE, sale of the collection of, at Strawberry Hill, attended by Edward Everett, III. 419.
*Waltham,* England, Remarks at the public dinner of the Agricultural Society at, 26th Sept., 1842, II. 442–446.
*Waltham,* Massachusetts, cotton manufactures of, I. 323; II. 390; III. 154.
WALSH, ROBERT, his "United States and Great Britain" cited, I. 158, n.
WALSH, Rev. ROBERT A., his work on Brazil, 1830, cited, I. 332.
WALTON, IZAAK, his Life of Sir Henry Wotton, III. 371; Daniel Webster an apt pupil of his school, 406.
WALWORTH, Chancellor, present at the celebration of the Birthday of Washington, 1851, III. 69, 70; his Decisions, 70.
*Wampanoags,* the mode of life of, I. 640.
*Wampum* and *Wampumpeage* of the Indians, II. 124.
*Wants,* artificial, grow out of civilization, I. 284.
*War,* natural to man, III. 53; mode of conducting, of the North American Indians, I. 639–668; a complicated science, 299; the logic of despotisms — *ultima ratio regum,* III. 70; to be anticipated as occasionally recurring, II. 76; alien to the republican system, I. 123–127; aggressive, unjustifiable, II. 658; of self-defence, to be manfully met, 658; cost of, 416, 467; the money expended in, would be better appropriated to education, 229; the "pomp and circumstance" of, 229; the wickedness and horrors of, 230, 294, 440 441, 467, 643, 658, 660, 662; III. 215 the glories of, compared with the beneficent triumphs of the arts of peace, 439, 443; will it be perpetual? II. 230. (See *Wars.*)
*War,* Seven Years'. (See *Seven Years' war; Revolutionary war; United States.*)
*War* between the United States and Great Britain in 1812–14, I. 399; taxation preceding the, II. 85.
*War of opinion.* (See *Revolutions.*)
WARBURTON, HENRY, President of the Geological Society of London, II. 454.
WARD, Major-General ARTEMAS, commands the American army before Boston, 1775, III. 414, 616; lends his horse to General Pomroy, 394; bears the pall of General Joseph Warren, III. 532; letters of, II. 165–167.
WARE, Professor HENRY, Jr., motion of, at the Festival at Exeter, II. 281, 287.
WARE, MARY, her active beneficence, prompted by Christian faith and love, III. 242.
WARHAM, Rev. JOHN, one of the Dorchester emigrants, III. 910; conducts his flock to East Windsor, 316; his early history, 321.
WARREN, CHARLES H., presides at a public dinner at Plymouth, Massachusetts, 22d of December, 1845, II. 484, n.; his remarks at the public dinner at Plymouth, 486.
WARREN, JOHN COLLINS, M. D., first receiver of the Franklin medal, 1792, II. 11; his interest in the memories that cluster round Bunker Hill, 528; his death, III. 528. (See PERKINS, Colonel THOMAS HANDASYD.)
WARREN, General JOSEPH, the Statue of; an Address delivered at Bunker Hill on 17th June, 1857, on occasion of the inauguration of the Statue of General Joseph Warren, III. 525–536; early honors decreed to his memory,

525; this statue should be succeeded by statues of Prescott, Putnam, Gardner, McClary, and others, 530.

WARREN, General JOSEPH, the efficient head of the patriotic cause in New England, II. 364; III. 531; a graduate of Harvard University, II. 177; his personal, mental, and moral characteristics, 364; III. 531, 532; anticipates the necessity of the Revolution, and longs for the commencement of hostilities, I. 541, 546; his patriotic address, March 5th, 1772, II. 364; his eloquence, I. 108; his patriotic letter to Josiah Quincy, Jr., 21st of Nov., 1774, III. 535, 536; his vigilance, 18th April, 1775, I. 549; wounded by the British at West Cambridge in their flight from Concord, 93; opposed to fortifying Bunker Hill, 397; urged by Elbridge Gerry not to take part in the Battle of Bunker Hill, 397; III. 531; his reply, I. 397; III. 531; his patriotic spirit, 12; his last few hours preceding the battle, 531; serves as a volunteer, 7, 13, 19, 531; killed in the conflict, I. 532; II. 178, 365; III. 9, 23; buried on the field, I. 532; reinterred with appropriate honors the ensuing spring, 532; Morton's eulogy over his remains, 532; remarks of the Committee of Safety respecting his exalted character, 532; the first great martyr in the cause of American Independence, 525, 533; the profound sensation produced by his death, 335, 336; its effects beneficial to the cause of freedom, 536; his place supplied by Washington, 535; I. 578; references to his patriotic services, 81, 82, 137, 196, 357, 358, 548; II. 178; III. 19, 28, 230, 414, 616, 645; his Life by Alexander H. Everett, II. 138; portrait by Copley, III. 527; his Statue by Dexter, 527.

*Warren-Street Chapel*, Remarks at its anniversary meeting, 18th of April, 1852, III. 103–111; excellence of its objects, III. 109.

*Wars*, a melancholy chronicle of, I. 125; their causes, 124; in barbarous times, 124; in modern times, 124; why rare in a republic, 124, 126; civil, between the Republics of Italy, 153; servile, generally successful at first, 603; diminution of, in India, I. 438; European, between 1620 and 1850, II. 643. (See *War.*)

*Warwick*, Massachusetts, attacked during King Philip's War, I. 657.

WASHBURN, Governor EMORY, his remarks on the Dowse Library, III. 482.

*Washington City*, District of Columbia, delegation of the Sauk and Fox tribes in, in 1837, II. 256; Ashburton treaty signed at, in 1842, 439, 442, 443; lottery offices in, a public nuisance, III. 281; referred to, 508; I. 262.

WASHINGTON, AUGUSTINE, dies when his son George was ten years of age, I. 578.

WASHINGTON, Youth of, an Oration at Beverly, Massachusetts, 4th July, 1835, I. 564–598.

WASHINGTON, Birthday of, a Speech in New York, 22d Feb. 1851, III. 58–71.

WASHINGTON, Dedication of Crawford's Statue of, at Richmond, Virginia, 22d Feb., 1858, III. 615–619.

WASHINGTON, Presentation of the Cane of, to Edward Everett, at Richmond, Virginia, 23d Feb., 1858, III. 620–623.

*Washington Abroad and at Home*, a Speech in Faneuil Hall, Boston, 5th July, 1858, III. 631–636.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE, residence of the ancestors of, in Northamptonshire, England, II. 4; parentage and early years of, I. 578; social position of, contrasted with that of Franklin, II. 4; education of, I. 579; filial obedience of, III. 342; obtains a warrant as midshipman in the British navy, but resigns it at the request of his mother, I. 578, 579; youthful fondness of, for the "Spectator," III. 497; condition of Virginia in the early youth of, I. 579, 580; a prospective view of his future life, 579, 581, 582; becomes a surveyor, 578–580; description of his life as a surveyor, 580–582; his accuracy as a surveyor, III. 440, 441; accompanies his brother Lawrence to Barbadoes, in 1751, and is there attacked by the smallpox, I. 583; appointed Adjutant-General in 1751,—the commencement of his military education, 583, 592; his reference to this period of his life in 1796, III. 59; his brothers interested in the Ohio Company, I. 585; sent by Gov. Dinwiddie to the French Fort at Venango, on French Creek, and his sufferings, courage, resolution, and fortitude, on that occasion, 1753, 586–588; III. 60, 341; he succeeds Col. Fry in command, and displays much military skill in his campaign of 1754, I. 589, 590; III. 60; defeats the French and Indians, I. 589; capitulates at Fort Necessity 4th July, 1754, I. 385, 590; II. 270; III. 60; deceived respecting the statement as to the death of Jumonville, I. 590; conducts his forces to

Fort Cumberland, 590; resigns his commission, and acts as an aid to General Braddock, 591; his dangerous sickness, 590; gives good military advice to Braddock, which the latter rejects, to his ruin, 591, 592; his admirable conduct in the battle, and the Providential preservation of his life, 395, 592, 595, 598; II. 70; III. 341; opinion of the Indian chief that the Great Spirit preserved his life at Braddock's Defeat, I. 592; President Davies's reference in 1755 to his escape, and prediction of his future services, remarkably fulfilled, 593; III. 60; his reputation for bravery, conduct, and patriotism, in his 23d year, I. 593; trials of his command in 1755–57, 594; his correspondence, 1756–57, a counterpart of that of 1776–81, 594; early formation of his character by military discipline gives efficiency to his patriotic labors, 392, 394, 576, 577, 595; wise in council at the Continental Congress, 595; his feelings with regard to separation from England, 564; III. 22; is designated in 1775 by John Adams as "the beloved Washington," 535; appointed Commander-in-chief 15th June, 1775, on the recommendation of John Adams, I. 103, 142, 386, 566; II. 561; III. 414, 535, 615, 616, 646; Virginia gave him to his country, and Massachusetts to the American army, 615, 616; his commission as Commander-in-chief signed by John Hancock, 17th June, 1775, I. 544; III. 337, 535, 615; diffidence with which he accepted his commission, 313; influence of his character on Europe at the commencement of the American Revolution, 24; his first great military operation the occupation of Dorchester Heights, 337, 339, 616, 621; his consummate military skill evinced in the occupation and fortification of Dorchester Heights, 337, 339, 616, 632; his supposed meditations on Dorchester Heights, on the night of the 4th of March, 340–342; saves the life of the sexton of the North Church, Boston, I. 101; his attendance at church in Cambridge, 103, 616; all eyes and hearts turned to him, III. 337, 338; destitute condition of his army in 1775–76, 338; perplexities of his situation, 338; his letter to Colonel Joseph Reed, 14th Jan., 1776, respecting his anxieties, 338; enters Boston 20th March, 1776, in triumph, 344; his early Revolutionary services, I. 396; cabal against, in Congress and in the army, 472; his masterly management of the campaign of 1781, resulting in the surrender of Cornwallis, 478; his cordial reception of Lafayette, 471; mutual affection of Lafayette and, 471, 472, 522, 523; his unbounded confidence in the character of Lafayette, 519; Lafayette's veneration for, and correct perception of, his character, 473; Lafayette a worthy disciple of, 522; contrast between, and Lafayette, 469; at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, II. 271; encounters Lee retreating from Monmouth, 271; his willing resignation of his dictatorship, III. 13; responsibilities of his position during the Revolution, 561; sufferings of his soldiers during the Revolution, from the want of clothing, II. 76, 269; his travels in the West in 1784, 153; his sense of the importance of communication between the East and the West, I. 202; II. 152, 153; Lafayette's correspondence with, 1778–1779, I. 459, 471, 472, 475; his personal weight of character saved the infant republic from anarchy, III. 62; the first suggestion towards the constitution of the United States came from him, 58; President of the Convention at Philadelphia, May, 1787, to form a Constitution for the United States, I. 166; his agency in the establishment of Independence, and in the adoption of the Constitution, 574; elected President of the United States, 1789, II. 570; boundless confidence of the American people shown in their spontaneous elevation of him to the Presidency, III. 61, 62; his inauguration as President of the United States, 1789, II. 271; appoints Judge Lowell to the bench of the District Court of Massachusetts, 1789, 385; neutrality towards France in 1793, proclaimed by, 570; III. 62; Adams, J. Q., appointed minister resident at the Hague, by, 1794, II. 571; Adams, J. Q., appointed minister plenipotentiary at Lisbon, 1796, by, 571; appoints Jonathan Jackson to the charge of the revenue of Massachusetts, 1796, 386; his commendation of J. Q. Adams, 1797, 572; urges the primary importance of agriculture upon the American people in his last annual message, III. 561, 562; his discharge of the duties of President of the United States, 410; his Farewell Address, its great burden adherence to the Union, 63, 64, 619; his Farewell Address the model of Lafayette's Valedic-

tory Letter to the National Guard in 1791, II. 496; his opinion of the value of the Constitutional union, I. 379; III. 394; deprecates party spirit, I. 378, 570, 646; II. 591; III. 640, 641; enjoins friendship between the whites and the Indians, II. 259; his retirement at Mount Vernon, I. 595; his love of agriculture, and careful superintendence of his plantations, III. 561; his last elaborate production a letter of thirty pages, on the management of his farms, 562; receives George W. Lafayette as an inmate of his family, during the imprisonment of General Lafayette, I. 504; writes a letter to Francis II., Emperor of Germany, to procure the liberation of Lafayette, 44, 506; appointed Lieutenant-General in expectation of a war with France, in 1798, III. 617; his willingness to bear arms in his old age in defence of his country, 596; always ready to sacrifice himself for his country, I. 596; eulogies on, at the time of his death, III. 390; recognition of his merits in Great Britain and in France, 633, 634; public mourning decreed in France, by Napoleon, for his death, 634; eulogy on, delivered by the Rev. Oliver Everett, at the request of the citizens of Dorchester, 22d Feb., 1800, 347, 622; Edward Everett's recollections of the national grief at the loss of, 621, 622; recollections of, by his contemporaries, II. 271; not actuated by ambition, III. 11; his patriotic services, I. 137; III. 68, 179, 595; his lofty statesmanship, I. 351; his spotless career, III. 28; great amount of labor performed by, I. 285; his military talent contrasted by some late foreign writers with that of Napoleon, III. 616, 617; the majesty of his countenance, I. 470; an honor to his race, 434; true greatness of the character of, 521, 522; extraordinary combination of great and amiable qualities in his character, 461; power and dignity of his principles, 434; his keen discernment of character, 471; his character, principles, and example, II. 269–272; influence of his example after his death, III. 632, 641, 645; confidence entertained in him by his countrymen, I. 322; his name regarded with more reverence by the world than that of Alfred the Great, III. 59; veneration for his name in the hearts of his countrymen, I. 165, 574; III. 158, 635; the teachings of his memory, 62; his character, counsels, and example, a guide to all future generations of his countrymen, I. 149; III. 636; his memory an inestimable portion of the moral treasure of the country, 359; influence of his character in Europe at the time of the Revolution, 209; extent of his renown at the present day, 13; I. 575; the highest name in the civilized world, III. 413; highest of the high, and purest of the pure, 230; his name venerated by all countries more than any other name, 631; his character continually gaining in the esteem of mankind, I. 575, 576; his example a benefit to all future ages, III. 59; apostrophe to, I. 524; Jared Sparks's edition of his Writings, 459, 565, n.; II. 139, 165, 571, 656; his Life by Jared Sparks, III. 5; Oration on, by F. C. Gray, II. 139; General Foote's speech on, III. 58; history cannot represent him as he was, I. 361; statue of, by Canova, 361; and by Sir Francis Chantrey, 361; II. 259; III. 276; portraits of, by Stuart, I. 361; presentation of Washington's spy-glass to Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, and of his cane to Edward Everett, III. 618–622; Edward Everett's Oration on, in all parts of the United States, in 1856–58, 635.

"*Washington, George*," an American vessel commanded by Capt. Gray, fitted out from Boston in 1787, III. 269.

"*Washington, George*," the first American ship of war that ever passed the Dardanelles, arrives at Constantinople in 1800 from Africa, III. 625.

Washington, Mr. L. W., present at the Presentation of the Cane of Washington, III. 620.

Washington, Lawrence, half brother to George Washington, a captain in the British army, I. 578; present at the capture of Porto Bello in 1739, and at the attack on Carthagena in 1741, both by Admiral Vernon, 578; accompanied by George Washington to Barbadoes for the benefit of the health of the former in 1751, 583.

*Washington Monument Society* of Massachusetts, III. 276.

*Washington University* of the State of Missouri at St. Louis, a Discourse delivered at the inauguration of, 22d of April, 1857, III. 486–523.

*Washington University*, of Missouri, dedicated to the highest departments of education, III. 491; science, exact and applied, and physiology, special objects of the care of, 506; importance of such a foundation, 495, 506;

practical utility of the designs of, 506; engages in the cause of civilization, virtue, truth, and religion, 521; exhorted to fill up the measure of its responsibilities, 522, 523; to secure an able faculty, collect an ample library, found an observatory, etc., 522; abstract from the charter of, 505, 524.

*Watch*, ingenuity and value of the invention of, I. 311; II. 250–252; Baron Dieskau's in motion in 1837, 251; Frederic the Great's, carried from Potsdam to St. Helena by Napoleon, 251; introduction of, into England, 251; Shakspeare's use of, 252.

*Watcher*, by the bed of sickness, II. 250.

*Water*, a richly stored cabinet of scientific truth, II. 636; discoveries of the ancients and moderns respecting, 636, 637; investigations in, of the Marquis of Worcester, Savery, Newcomen, Bolton, Watt, Fulton, Cavendish, and Priestley, 636; one of the most effectual fertilizers, III. 543; from the four quarters of the globe, supplied to the same table in Constantinople in 1800, 625.

*Water-power* of the United States, importance of the, II. 55–57; in the United States, equal to the steam-power of Great Britain, I. 265; III. 375; in cotton mills, I. 297.

*Waterloo, battle of*, I. 76; slaughter at, III. 634; despair of Napoleon after the, I. 509; the Duke of Wellington recites to Edward Everett the manner in which the news of the result of, was first brought to London, III. 138–140.

*Watertown*, Massachusetts, the site of, visited by Captain Southcoat, Roger Clap, and others in 1630, III. 310; settlement of, I. 231; tax paid by, in 1633, III. 314; early emigration from, II. 156; alarmed by the Indians in 1675, I. 649; Revolutionary patriots of, 563; referred to, III. 311, 334.

Watt, James, his improvements in the steam-engine, II. 49, 93, 248, 428, 636; III. 520; biographical sketch of, II. 248.

Watts, Dr., of Chillicothe, his farm and threshing-machine, III. 552.

*Waverley novels*, interest of the, III. 247.

Wayne, General, effects of his victory on the North-western frontier, III. 211.

Waynwritt, Jacob, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

*Wealth*, accumulation of, not necessarily hurtful, III. 135; not an ultimate end, I. 359; proper uses of, II. 311, 420, 520, 521, 522, 533, 537–539; under a republican government, amassed chiefly by the mercantile class, 311; tendency to the amassing of, in the United States, 320; how lost, and how acquired, in the United States, 294, 301, 308, 521; application of, in the United States, to charitable and other philanthropic institutions, 308, 519, 520, 521.

*Wealth of Nations*, by Adam Smith, cited, II. 58, 59, 74.

Weare, Meshech, President of New Hampshire, III. 249.

*Weaver's beam*, importance of the invention of the, II. 247.

*Weaving* in Lancashire, England, II. 427; in Massachusetts, 391; improvements in, 545.

Webb, Jotham, killed on the day of the Battle of Lexington, I. 563.

Webster, Daniel, Remarks at a public meeting of the Citizens of Boston in Faneuil Hall, 27th October, 1852, on occasion of the Decease of Daniel Webster at Marshfield on the 24th, III. 158–166.

Webster, Daniel, as a Man, Remarks at a dinner in Boston, 18th January, 1856, the Anniversary of the Birth-Day of Daniel Webster, III. 390–411.

Webster, Daniel, his place of birth, III. 159; his reminiscences of his childhood, 407; his delicate health in childhood the cause of his being sent to college, 397, 398; his brother Joseph's argument for sending him to college, 397; at college, II. 624; a student of law in Mr. Gore's office, III. 161; for a brief period supplies his brother's place as a schoolmaster in Short Street, Boston, 161, 162; Edward Everett's early instructor, 161; Edward Everett's instructor in diplomacy, 52; his comment on the character of John Hancock, I. 545; his allusion to Hamilton's origination of the Funding System, III. 265; on the military power of Great Britain, II. 161; his remark relative to the sailing of Columbus from Palos, 640; his opinion of the regard of New-Englanders for the Constitution and the Laws, III. 64; his eloquent Address on occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument in 1825, I. 356, 357; his Eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, 2d of Aug. 1826, 136, n.; one of the counsel for defendant in the case of the Administrators of Tuthill Hubbart *v.* Peter C. Brooks in 1829, III. 283, 284, 285; his eloquence displayed on this occasion, 284; the

Defender of the Constitution, 362; "The Defender," a ship named after him, 362, 363; the illustrious champion of the Constitution in the Senate of the United States in 1830, I. 379; his great Speech in reply to R. Y. Hayne in the Senate of the United States, 26th January, 1830, III. 392–394; spends the evening preceding its delivery with Edward Everett, 393; his demeanor on the evening before and morning of his Speech, 394; manner of his preparation for his more important arguments, 393; the head of the opposition to General Jackson in New England in the Presidential canvass of 1832, I. 379; his cordial reception in the West in 1833, 379; Edward Everett's desire that he should deliver the Eulogy on Lafayette in Faneuil Hall, 6th Sept., 1834, 523; at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1839, II. 648; signs, with Lord Ashburton, the boundary treaty of 1842, 439, 442, 443; III. 131, 442; his Speech on the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument in 1843, 4; his Speech at the celebration at Plymouth, Massachusetts, 17th Sept., 1849, II. 639, n., 640, 641; present at the Cattle Show at Dedham, 26th Sept., 1849, 646; the immense audience gathered to hear him in the Senate of the United States, 7th March, 1850, III. 164; present at the dinner to Emin Bey, in Boston, 4th Nov., 1850, 624; his close intimacy for nearly half a century with Edward Everett, 161; his last letter but one to Edward Everett, 21st July, 1852, 161; his last sickness, 165; verses in anticipation of his death, by N. L. Frothingham, D. D., 411; his thoughtfulness for the public business in his last hours, 165; "I still live," 164; his last parting with his household and friends, 165; his last words, 164; his quotation from Gray, 165; his peaceful death, 164, 165, 250; language of the President of the United States, in announcing his death, 250; profound impression produced in all parts of the United States by his death, 160; his loss greatly deplored, 362; eulogies on his character at the time of his decease, 390; Eulogy of Mr. G. S. Hillard, and Discourse of Rufus Choate on, 391; autobiographical sketch dictated by him, 397; reflections on his mental characteristics, public and private character, literary productions, etc., 399; an intellectual leader, I. 418; his rare powers of analysis, III. 159; his mind eminently practical, 403, his indomitable perseverance, 160; his efforts and triumphs a bright page of American history, 165; the attractions and fascinations of his eloquence, 158, 164; his ability as a parliamentary debater, 159, 164, 252; decline of dignity in congressional discussions not owing to him, 162; Faneuil Hall the chosen theatre of his intellectual dominion, 158, 391; his eloquent orations in Faneuil Hall, 391; compared with Burke as a statesman, 163; his eminent public services, 162, 391; his patriotism, 158; his love for the Union, 158; Calhoun's testimony to his political truth and honor, 163; his history, that of the United States from 1811 to 1852, 162; manner in which he would, in all probability, have discharged the duties of President of the United States, 410; his Orations and Speeches, and Diplomatic Papers, II. 140; the formularies of wisdom and thought contained in his writings, III. 159, 391; his Works conducted through the press by Edward Everett, 161; his injunction to Edward Everett that no feuds should be perpetuated by his Works, 162; his Works an almost unequalled repository of political truth and practical wisdom, 163, 391; characteristics of his style, 163; his style compared with that of Edmund Burke, 163; there should be a permanent memorial to him, yet his noblest monument will be found in his Works, 163, 391; the charm of his conversation, 159; his colloquial powers equal to his parliamentary and forensic talent, 396; his abilities as a *raconteur*, 396; admirably fitted for convivial intercourse, 395, 396; his enjoyment of it, 395, 396; his note to Richard Rush, on Cicero's definition of convivial intercourse, 395; his wide range of general information, 397; his extensive knowledge of English literature, 397; his examination into metaphysical problems, 397; his reminiscences of eminent men, 396; his attractive manners in personal intercourse, 159, 392; his occasional austerity, and the power of his sarcasm, 391, 392; his kindness of heart, generosity of spirit, freedom from party bitterness, and unaffected gentleness, 162; his enjoyment of the repose and quiet of Marshfield, 396, 563; his hospitality, 396; his love of the sea, 400, 401; his knowledge of its natural history, 401, 406; his love of fishing, 394; his love of nature, 398, 399, 400,

401, 402; his beautiful letter on Morning, addressed to Mrs. J. W. Paige, 402; his knowledge of natural history, 396, 406; his knowledge of natural philosophy, 399, 400, 401; his delight in the sports of the forest, the field, and the sea, 394, 405, 406; his knowledge of agriculture, and excellent management of a farm, 399, 403, 404; his interest in agriculture often illustrated by his correspondence, 403; his countenance, frame, expression, and presence, 397; his religious convictions, 407; his loving heart, 392; his filial gratitude, 160; his fraternal affection, 160, 407; his excellence as a son, brother, husband, father, kinsman, friend, pupil, neighbor, and master, 407; summary of his public, social, and personal characteristics, 409, 410; his eminent abilities and exalted character, 390; the greatest scene of his life was the closing scene, 165, 408; effects of his example upon his countrymen, 160; effect of his counsels, actions, and writings, upon the perpetuity of the Union, 161.

WEBSTER, Captain EBENEZER, his sacrifices to procure his son Daniel a college education, III. 407; his patriotic services in the Revolution, 407.

WEBSTER, EZEKIEL, a brother of Daniel, worthy of his kindred, III. 161.

WEBSTER, JOSEPH, his argument for sending his brother Daniel to college, III. 997.

*Weights and Measures*, J. Q. Adams's Report on, II. 592; the principles of, calculated by Geometry, 619.

*Weir's Landing*, beauty of, III. 249.

WELLER, THOMAS, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

WELLES, JOHN, of Boston, a contributor to the Warren statue, III. 528.

WELLINGTON, Dr., his favorable opinion of the Cambridge High School, III. 42.

WELLINGTON, ARTHUR WELLESLEY, Duke of, his victory at Waterloo, I. 76; his relation to Edward Everett of the "secret history" of the news of the result of the Battle of Waterloo, as first made known in England, III. 138, 141, 142; Edward Everett's testimony to his simplicity of character, 143; achievements of, I. 382.

WELLINGTON, BENJAMIN, of Captain Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562; the first person seized by the British in arms in the Revolutionary war, 19th June, 1775, 552.

WELLINGTON, TIMOTHY, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.

WELMAN, STEPHEN, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

WESLEY, JOHN, III. 242.

*Wessagussett*, or Weymouth, Massachusetts, II. 115. (See *Weymouth.*)

WEST, BENJAMIN, his early poverty and his later distinction, I. 322; President of the Royal Academy, II. 460; paintings of, 461.

*West Cambridge*, Massachusetts, Committee of Safety sit at, I. 548; referred to, 93, 102, 103, 549, 550.

*West India Islands*, soil and population of, in the seventeenth century, I. 61; trade of New England with, about 1640, II. 80; pirates of, about 1650, 126; British, disaffected to the Parliament in Cromwell's time, 81, 82; trade of New England with, 1660–1665, 123, 126, 130; Admiral De Ruyter ordered to, in 1665, III. 322; Capt. Moseley a privateer in, I. 653; King Philip's widow and child sold into slavery in, in 1676, 660; military service performed in, by Massachusetts and Virginia men in 1740–41, 538, 578; III. 329; commerce of, with Great Britain, II. 427; commerce of, with the United States, 290; cotton imported from, into the United States, 91; slavery in, I. 448; Flora of, II. 421; cotton seed of, 93; referred to, I. 333, 338, 392, 467; III. 346; Bryan Edwards's History of, cited, I. 112.

*West Point*, New York, Hudson anchors near, in 1609, III. 424; observatory at, 431.

*West Stockbridge*, Massachusetts, II. 149; railroad between Springfield and, 369.

*Western Asia*, the Scriptures of the Old Testament the only extant ancient literature of, II. 669. (See *Asia.*)

*Western Europe*, its banded powers march to the subjugation of Palestine, III. 492; early trade of the United States with, 261; colonial dependencies of, 346.

*Western Ocean*, passage across, to India, I. 49.

*Western Railroad*, a Speech in Faneuil Hall, 7 Oct., 1835, I. Pref. vii.; II. Pref. v., 142–153; III. 153; importance of, to the prosperity of Boston, and of Massachusetts generally, etc., II. 142–153, 363–373; III. 153, 154; Massachusetts subscribes $1,000,000 to the stock of, II. 615, 616; III. 153; success of, II. 615, 616; III. 153, 154; Abbott Lawrence's interest in the promotion of, 369, 376; Edward Everett's interest in the promotion of, II. 142,

363, 364, 367–373, 615, 616; III. 153.
*Western States*, education in the, a Speech at Boston, 21st May, 1833, I. 344–353.
*Western States.*
Agriculture of the, I. 194; III. 549, 551, n., 552, n.
Boston, its commerce with, II. 310.
Cities of, I. 194.
Colleges, importance of, in, I. 351, 352.
Commerce of the East with, I. 202.
Condition of, in 1748, I. 584, 585.
Cordiality of, I. 222.
Courtesy of, I. 202.
Curiosity in Europe regarding, I. 191.
East, importance of communication between the, and, II. 142–153, 363–373.
Education in, I. 344–353; III. 506.
Emigration to, from the older states, I. 34, 35, 37, 38; II. 59, 320, 393, 444, 491; III. 316.
Everett, Edward, cordial reception of in, in 1829, I. 190, 198, 207.
Fencing, the Osage Orange (*Maclura*) suggested for, in, III. 549.
Gorham, Judge Nathaniel, at an early day discerns the importance of, III. 263.
Growth of, I. 192–196, 205, 206, 213, 352; II. 51, 317; III. 506, 534, 646; compared with the growth of British possessions in their neighborhood, I. 209, 210; the disparity accounted for, 210–213.
Hall, Captain Basil, doubts the practicability of railroad communication of the East with, II. 366.
Harvest of, in 1857, abundance of the, III. 569.
Hospitality of, I. 190, 198, 203, 207, 379.
Indians, treaty with them, on behalf of the, I. 585.
Industry of, II. 506.
Influence of, on the rest of the States, I. 350; on the national councils, 349, 350; II. 491; III. 506.
Massachusetts, emigration from, to, II. 59; trade of, with, 145-153; her territory and fertility of soil compared with, 226.
New York, trade of, with, II. 146–153.
Physical features of, I. 191.
Prairies of, II. 401.
Prospects of, III. 486, 487.
Prosperity of. (See Growth, *ante.*)
Protection to American manufactures, how regarded in, II. 393.
Railroad communication between the East, and. (See East, *ante.*)
Resources of, III. 486, 487.
Revolution, their condition before the, III. 210.
Scientific pursuits in, II. 456.
Settlement, rapidity of their, after the Revolution, II. 59.
Settlers of, their hardships, II. 213.
Social economy of, III. 506.
Soil, fertility of their, II. 226.
Speculation in lands in, III. 275.
Steamboats of, I. 194.
Territory of, II. 226; III. 486, 487, 506, 646.
Washington, George, his sense of the importance of the easy communication of the East with, I. 202.
Washington University of Missouri, a great addition to the educational advantages of, III. 506.
Webster, Daniel, his cordial reception in, in 1833, I. 379.
*Westfield*, Massachusetts, in 1675, I. 645.
*Westminster Abbey*, the architecture of, II. 509; the "buried majesty" of, I. 127; the untitled learning, genius, and wit, that repose there, 127; referred to, 423; II. 377.
*Westminster Hall*, its dignity, III. 69.
*Westphalia*, peace of, I. 125.
WETHERBEE'S tavern, at West Cambridge, Committee of Safety at, 18th and 19th April, 1775, I. 550.
*Wethersfield*, Connecticut, State prison at, II. 199.
*Weymouth*, England, Governor Endecott sails from, in 1628, I. 223.
*Weymouth*, or Wessagussett, Massachusetts, in early times, II. 115; settlement of, III. 310; attacked during King Philip's War, in 1676, I. 657.
*Whale fishery* on the banks of Newfoundland and the New England coasts, about 1578, I. 49, n.; III. 401; first attempts at, in Massachusetts, II. 295; increase of, and capital and enterprise invested in, 296; Burke's famous description of, 296; voyage of a Massachusetts whaler, 296; referred to, I. 297; II. 290; III. 501.
WHALLEY, General EDWARD, one of the judges who tried Charles the First, long concealed in the house of the Rev. John Russell, of Hadley, Massachusetts, I. 650; II. 375.
WHARNCLIFFE, Lord, presides at a meeting held on the subject of the restoration of the York Minster, II. 447.

*Wheat*, from Egyptian mummies, grows at Chatsworth, III. 558; equal to Genesee wheat, 558; when was wheat first cultivated in Europe? 546; importance of, III. 540; the great staple of agriculture in the temperate region, II. 649; crop of, in the United States, III. 389; land "poor enough for," 543; American, exported to Great Britain, 445, 446; growth of, in Great Britain, 73.

*Wheat-fly*, to be distinguished from the parasite which preys upon it, III. 550.

WHEATON, HENRY, Law Reports of, III. 70.

*Wheeling*, trade of, with the East, II. 144.

WHEELOCK, ELEAZER, of New Hampshire, III. 250.

WHEELWRIGHT, JOHN, founder of Exeter, New Hampshire, III. 247.

WHETCOMB, SIMON, I. 223.

*Whig party* in the United States, condition of the, in 1858, III. 637.

*Whigs*, English, their political doctrine of an "original compact," I. 112–114; defend the American Revolution, II. 489.

*Whip handle*, ingenuity of the manufacture of, II. 344.

WHIPPLE, Dr. THOMAS, of Wentworth, New Hampshire, III. 249.

WHISTLER, Major GEORGE W., superintends the railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow, II. 371, n.; eulogized by the Emperor of Russia to Edward Everett, 371, n.

WHITBOURNE, his "Discovery of Newfoundland," cited, I. 49.

WHITE, DANIEL A., his Memoir of John Pickering and other public addresses, II. 140.

WHITE, EBENEZER, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.

WHITE, Rev. JOHN, of Dorchester, England, III. 306; persecuted for his principles, his house sacked, and his library carried off, 307; his character, 307, 308, 309; Fuller's account of, 307, 308; Callender's and Wood's account of, 307, 321; his agency in the settlement of New England, I. 222, 223; III. 307, 308, 309.

*White Mountains* of New Hampshire, III. 398.

*White River*, II. 410.

*White Sea*, commerce of the United States in the, II. 307.

WHITING, CALVIN, late general agent of the Boston Provident Association, his excellent qualifications for his arduous and perplexing duties, III. 585.

WHITNEY, Mr., of Cambridge, II. 598.

WHITNEY, ELI, an instance of a self-taught man, I. 322; value of his invention of the cotton-gin, 261, 297, 311, 322, 419; II. 50, 61, 94, 100. (See *Cotton-gin; Cotton manufacture.*)

WHITNEY, Rev. PETER, his "History of the County of Worcester," II. 140.

WHITNEY, STEPHEN, of South Deerfield, I. 656.

WHITTEMORE, AMOS, an instance of a self-taught man, I. 322; value of his invention of the carding-machine, 297, 322.

WHITTEMORE, SAMUEL, wounded on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 670.

WHITTERIDGE, SAMUEL, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.

"*Who* reads an American book?" III. 179.

WICLIF, the doctrine of the Reformation to be found in his writings, I. 621; not aware of the consequences of his doctrines, 621; his boldness in denouncing the papal usurpations, 621; Huss studied his writings in MSS., and proclaimed their truths, 621.

*Wieland's* "Oberon" translated into English, by J. Q. Adams, II. 572.

WIGHT, Mr., through Edward Everett's agency paints the portraits of Baron Humboldt, and of Thomas Dowse, III. 480.

*Wigwam* of the American Indians, II. 509.

WILBERFORCE, Rev. SAMUEL, D. D., Bishop of Oxford, a Sermon of his read to J. Q. Adams the night before his death, II. 587.

WILBERFORCE, WILLIAM, supports General Fitzpatrick's motion in the House of Commons, on behalf of the liberation of Lafayette, I. 506; his efforts for the abolition of the slave-trade, 331.

WILCOX, WILLIAM, an early friend of Benjamin Franklin, his collection of second-hand books, III. 609.

WILDER, MARSHALL P., President of the Norfolk County Agricultural Society, at the meeting of the Society, 26th Sept., 1849, II. 646, 647; presides at the public dinner of the United States' Agricultural Society at Boston, 4th of October, 1855, III. 382.

WILKIE, Sir DAVID, combination of advantages possessed by, I. 298.

*Will*, office of the, III. 516.

WILLARD, Mr., proprietor of the Brattle House, Cambridge, III. 36, 39; model of a good landlord, 40.

WILLARD, Colonel, his opinion of Col. William Prescott, III. 18.
WILLARD, JOSEPH, D. D., LL. D., President of Harvard College, death of, in 1804, II. 573.
WILLARD, Major SIMON, in King Philip's War, I. 649.
WILLIAM, the Conqueror, and his retainers, II. 446.
WILLIAM, of Deloraine, the monk of Melrose's address to, III. 156.
WILLIAMS, kings of England, victories of the, III. 336.
WILLIAMS, BEVERLY, a colored classical student, III. 183.
*Williams College*, founded by Colonel Ephraim Williams, I. 393; respectable position of, II. 212; Rev. Dr. Hopkins President of, 540, 605; legislative appropriation to, 520, 553; observatory at, 616; referred to, I. 352, 440; Address before the Adelphic Union Society of, 16th Aug., 1837, on Commencement Day, on Superior and Popular Education, II. 206–234.
WILLIAMS, Colonel EPHRAIM, commands the line of forts erected for border defence, II. 231; his far reaching sagacity, 231; founds Williams College, 231; his supposed address to his fellow-countrymen before his last engagement, 232–234; his death on the field of battle near Lake George, 8th Sept., 1775, 231; I. 393; biographical sketch of, in the Massachusetts Hist. Collections, II. 232; his bequest proves itself a goodly heritage, 231, 232.
WILLIAMS, JAMES, Minister of the United States at Constantinople, his letter to the Mayor of Boston, respecting the dinner to Mehemmed Pasha, III. 629.
WILLIAMS, JOHN, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.
WILLIAMS, Rev. JOHN, first minister of Deerfield, Massachusetts, carried into captivity in February, 1704, I. 666; his sufferings, 666.
WILLIAMS, Rev. NATHANIEL, an instructor of Benjamin Franklin, II. 9.
WILLIAMS, ROGER, his "Key into the Language of America," cited, II. 116, 117, 118, 125; his letter in the Collections of the Rhode Island Hist. Society, 116, n.
WILLIAMS, ZEBADIAH, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
*Williamsburg*, Virginia, III. 643.
WILLIAMSON, WILLIAM C., presides at the Young Men's Democratic Club celebration of 4th (5th) July, 1858, III. 637, n.
*Williamstown*, Massachusetts, the settlement of, II. 230, 231; Williams College, established at, by Colonel Ephraim Williams, 231–234; Address at, 16th Aug., 1837, 206–234.
WILSON, Rev. JOHN, first minister of Boston, Massachusetts, I. 232; predicts the prosperity of John Hull, master of the Massachusetts mint, in 1652, II. 128.
WILSON, Rev. JOHN, son of the preceding, a graduate of the First Class of Harvard College, 1642, I. 184; his Latin elegy to the memory of John Harvard, 182, 183; colleague with Richard Mather, in the church at Dorchester, III. 326.
WILSON, JONATHAN, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
WILSON, ROBERT, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
*Windsor Castle*, II. 377.
*Wine*, opinion of the ancients of, II. 647; abundance of, in Tuscany, III. 214; manufacture of, in the neighborhood of Cincinnati and St. Louis, 548; in the province of Champagne, and on the Rhine, 549; the vintages of Burgundy, Bordeaux, and Xeres, 549.
WINGATE, PAINE, his recollections of Washington, II. 271.
WINN, Captain, at Braddock's Defeat, I. 598.
WINSHIP, JASON, killed on the day of the Battle of Lexington, I. 563.
WINSHIP, JOHN, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.
WINSHIP, SIMEON, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.
WINSHIP, THOMAS, wounded at the Battle of Lexington, I. 562.
WINSLOW, EDWARD, Governor of Plymouth, Hutchinson's account of, I. 69; entertained by Massasoit in 1620, III. 190; referred to, I. 74, 159.
WINSLOW, ISAAC, a member of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1722, II. 45.
WINSLOW, Major-General JOHN, grandson of Governor Josiah Winslow, his services in the French war, in 1757, I. 540; and Dr. John Jeffries find the body of General Joseph Warren, III. 532.
WINSLOW, JOSIAH, Governor of Plymouth, son of Governor Edward Winslow, leads the Narraganset Expedition in 1675, I. 657; his remark on the treatment of the Indians by the colonists, I. 642.
*Winter evenings*, choice seasons for mental culture, I. 321; II. 311, 320, 360.

WINTHROP, ADAM, a member of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1722, II. 45.

WINTHROP, JOHN, his family and early history, I. 229; his large property and agreeable position in Suffolk, England, 229; chosen Governor of Massachusetts, 20th Oct., 1629, 229; his letters to his wife and son, 229; sails for New England, III. 309; arrives at Salem, 12th June, 1630, and settles Dorchester, Charlestown, Boston, and Medford, 171, 173, 215, 226, n.; II. 47, n.; 65, 134, 137, 308; III. 312, 314; appearance of Shawmut (Boston) on his landing, II. 308; sufferings of his party, 325, 327–333; establishes himself at Ten Hills, 134; explores Mistic (Mystic) River, I. 215; his ship the "Blessing of the Bay," the first vessel built in New England, launched 4th July, 1631, II. 137; his son head of an iron company, 65, 81; his Journal (edited by James Savage), cited, I. 182, 224, n.; 230, 238, n.; II. 65, n.; 81, 110, 129; his opinion of the Turks, III. 54; his impeachment, I. 242; a great and good man, III. 309; his place among the leaders and benefactors of the colony of Massachusetts, II. 173; his supposed speech advocating the founding of a College, 173–176; referred to, I. 74, 223; III. 241, 296, 315, 316, n., 321; Address delivered before the Charlestown Lyceum, 28th June, 1830, on the two hundredth anniversary of his arrival, I. 215–245; II. 114, n.

WINTHROP, ROBERT C., a descendant of the preceding, literary productions of, II. 140; his Addresses and Speeches cited, III. 340; a guest at a dinner given to Emin Bey at Boston, 4th Nov., 1850, 54; his Oration at the Festival of the Alumni of Harvard, 22d July, 1852, 113, 119; his speech at the Public Dinner of the United States Agricultural Society in Boston, 4th of October, 1855, 382, 389; his communication of the death of Mr. Thomas Dowse to the Massachusetts Historical Society, 13th November, 1856, 477; President of the Boston Provident Association, 1857, 568; his Remarks on the Dowse Library at the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 9th April, 1857, 483; his Address at the Inauguration of the Statue of Franklin in Boston, 484; as President of the Commissioners of the Public Library of Boston, makes the first address in the library edifice, 1st Jan., 1858, 610, 612.

WIRT, WILLIAM, one of the counsel for plaintiff in the case of the Administrators of Tuthill Hubbart *v.* Peter C. Brooks, III. 282; his comments on the case, 283, 284; eloquence of the counsel on both sides, 284.

*Wirtemberg*, Normal Schools in, II. 339.

*Wisconsin*, internal improvements in, II. 369; referred to, I. 221.

*Wisdom*, power, and goodness of the Creator, II. 528.

WISE, HENRY A., Governor of Virginia, his commendation of the conduct of J. Q. Adams in organizing the House of Representatives in 1839, II. 585; present at the presentation of the Cane of Washington to Edward Everett, 23d Feb., 1858, III. 620.

"*Wiswall's Den*," III. 115.

WISWALL, NOAH, wounded on the day of the Battle of Lexington, I. 563.

*Wit*, power of, II. 510.

*Witchcraft* in Europe, II. 129; in New England, 129–133; III. 54; in Springfield in 1645, 129; first execution for, in Charlestown in 1648 (Margaret Jones), 129; only one of many errors in the world in that age, 132; equalled by superstition in modern times, 133; Upham's History of, 140; alleged marvels of, equalled by modern science, III. 246.

WITHINGTON family, III. 326.

*Wives*, penalty for striking, in the Old Colony, I. 333.

*Woburn*, Massachusetts, Revolutionary patriots of, I. 563; the birth-place of Count Rumford, 322; referred to, I. 84.

*Woburn*, Asahel Porter of, killed at the Battle of Lexington, I. 555, 562, 563.

WODEN and THOR, the cruel rites of their worship, III. 241.

WOLCOTT family, III. 325.

WOLFE, Major-General JAMES, Cowper's eulogy on, I. 382; his death on American soil, 1759, 382, 386, 397.

*Woman*, her proper sphere and incumbent duties, II. 325.

*Woman's Emigrant Aid Society* of the city of New York, Address on Charity delivered before the, III. 599, n.

*Women of America*, their services in the Revolutionary War, I. 80.

*Wood*, manufactures of, in the United States, II. 54, 68.

WOOD, ANTHONY, his "Athenæ Oxonienses" quoted, III. 307.

WOOD, WILLIAM, account of Dorchester in his New England's Prospect (London, 1634); III. 314; his account of Medford in 1633, II. 136.

Woodberry, Peter, killed at Bloody Brook, I. 670.
Woodbridge, Benjamin, a graduate of the First Class of Harvard College, 1642, I. 184.
Woodbury, Judge Levi, III. 249.
Woodbury, Samuel, wounded on the day of the Battle of Lexington, I. 563.
Woods, Leonard, D. D., President of Bowdoin College, II. 603.
*Wool*, as an article of clothing, I. 416; importance of, 444; value of the annual yield of, in Great Britain, II. 73; manufactures of, in England, 78, n.; manufactures of, encouraged by the Continental Congress, 84; manufactures of, in the United States, 54, 68, 70.
*Worcester*, England, battle of, I. 636.
*Worcester county*, Massachusetts, in 1675, I. 645; referred to, II. 207, 340; William Lincoln's History of, 139; Peter Whitney's History of, 140.
*Worcester*, Massachusetts, beauty of its situation, its activity, prosperity, thrift, and good order, I. 401; drilling of troops in the vicinity of, in 1774, 534; designs of the British on the provincial stores at, in 1775, 79, 541, 542, 548; early services of, in the Revolutionary War, 377; railroad to, II. 150; Abbott Lawrence's connection with the railroad to, III. 369, 376; referred to, II. 146.
*Worcester*, Oration delivered at, 4th July, 1833,—"The Seven Years' War, the School of the Revolution," II. 377–401.
Worcester, Joseph E., LL.D., his geographical and philological works, II. 140.
Wordsworth, William, his opposition to the projected railroad in Westmoreland and Cumberland, III. 85.
*Work*, excess of, a fault of the people of the United States, III. 407.
*Working classes*, condition of, in Europe and in the United States, I. 256–282; elevated condition of, in Lowell, Massachusetts, II. 63; elevated condition of, in other manufacturing places in the United States, 96.
*Working-men*, Advantage of Knowledge to, an Address delivered as the Introduction to the Franklin Lectures, Boston, 14th Nov., 1831, I. 307, 382. (See *Education; Knowledge.*)
*Working-men's Party*, Lecture on the, delivered before the Charlestown Lyceum, Oct., 1830, I. 283–306; importance, perpetuity, object, principles, and members of a working-men's party, 287–290.
*World*, the, wonderfully adapted to man's wants and comforts, I. 293, 374.
Worthilake, Captain, and his daughters, shipwrecked, II. 16.
Wotton, Sir Henry, his definition of an ambassador, III. 371.
Wren, Sir Christopher, his monument, II. 307.
Wren, Bishop Matthew, impeachment of, I. 222.
*Wrentham*, Massachusetts, III. 315.
*Writing*, importance of the invention of, I. 359, 416; II. 240, 241, 249; III. 47; importance of good, II. 351, 352, 354, 360, 601; as taught in New England about 1800, 600; as taught in the public schools of Massachusetts in 1848, 601.
*Writing* materials, invention of, I. 300.
*Writs of Assistance*, Otis's and Thacher's arguments on, II. 384.
*Wrong*, ignorance or error lies at the foundation of, II. 512; the cowardice involved in the commission of, 513.
*Wye River*, the scenery of the, II. 471.
Wyman, Jabez, killed on the day of the battle of Lexington, I. 563.
Wyman, James, of Capt. Parker's company of Lexington, I. 562.
Wyman, Nathaniel, killed at the battle of Lexington, I. 562.
Wyse, Mr., his efforts in the cause of popular education, II. 315.
Wythe, George, Chancellor of Virginia, in conjunction with Jefferson and Pendleton, revises the laws of Virginia, 1776–77, I. 142.

X.

Xenocles, of Adramyttium, one of Cicero's masters, I. 425.
Xenophon, excellence of his Cyropædia, II. 505; his anecdote relative to Cyrus the Younger and Lysander, III. 559; his Memorabilia of Socrates studied by Franklin when a youth, II. 21.
*Xeres*, the vintage of, III. 549.

Y.

*Yale College*, Oration delivered before the Φ. B. K. Society of, 20th of August, 1833, I. 404–441; bond of good feeling between, and Harvard College,

404, 405, 440; foundation of, 440; obligation of, to English benefactors, 348; should be well supported by the State, II. 613; Benjamin Silliman, Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology in, 383.

YANCEY, Mr., of Alabama, presented with the spy-glass of Washington, III. 620; his acknowledgments, 623.

*Yanina*, description of, II. 402.

*Yarn*, cotton, manufacture of, in Great Britain, II. 246.

*Yazoo purchase*, loss to Bostonians by the, III. 275.

*Year*, length of, III. 438; first measured by a Greek, I. 24; revolution of, closely connected with man's social, material, and moral progress, III. 437.

*Yellow fever*, did it prevail among the Indians in Massachusetts, in 1612–13? II. 115.

*Yellow Springs*, Ohio, Speech delivered at a public dinner given to Edward Everett at, 29th June, 1829, I. 207–214.

*Yeomanry*, intelligence and honesty of the American, I. 17.

YORK family, I. 124.

YORK, Duke of, meets Lafayette at Vienna, in 1785, I. 482.

*York Minster*, Remarks at a meeting held on the subject of the restoration of, II. 447–450; impression produced upon the mind of the visitor of, 448, 449; one of the noblest structures ever raised by the hands of man, 449; restoration of, urged, 450.

*Yorkshire*, character of the population of, II. 52.

*Yorktown*, the battle of, I. 109; III. 13, 530; heroes of the battle of, 43; state of the hostile forces there, at the surrender of Cornwallis, I. 396, 479; the victory at, does away from the French the reproach of the Seven Years' War, 480.

YOUNG, ALEXANDER, D. D., his historical and biographical works, II. 140; his Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers of the Colony of Plymouth, from 1602 to 1625, cited, 116; III. 306, 309; assists Edward Everett in making out the list of the works of authors (II. 138–140) connected with the Massachusetts Historical Society, II. 140.

"*Young America*," needs the curb occasionally, III. 227; referred to, 113, 155, 356.

YOUNG, ARTHUR, his Travels in France cited, I. 450.

YOUNG, EDWARD, his "Night Thoughts" formerly a favorite in Continental Europe, I. 31.

YOUNG, Sir JOHN, I. 223.

*Young Men* of America, Lafayette proposed as the object of their imitation, I. 523; the life of J. Q. Adams a proper model for, II. 586.

*Young Men's Democratic Club* of Boston, Speech before, 5th July, 1858, III. 637–647.

YOUNG, THOMAS, M. D., interprets the hieroglyphics of Egypt, I. 427; rival pretensions of Champollion and, 420. (See *Pyramids of Egypt.*)

*Youth*, exhorted to a diligent pursuit of science, II. 634; importance of the sound education of, I. 408; II. 324–362; golden hours of, should be profitably employed, III. 81; character of reading best relished by, II. 1; must seek knowledge from precedents, III. 120; tendency of, to crowd the professions in cities, II. 650; dangers of, 529.

*Youth of Washington*, an Oration, at Beverly, Massachusetts, 4th July, 1835, I. 564–598. (See WASHINGTON, GEORGE.)

*Youths at college*, importance of supervision and care of, II. 543.

Z.

ZACH, Baron, his "Correspondence Astronomique" cited, III. 444; his amusing anecdote of a black astronomer, 444.

ZEISBERGER, his Indian Vocabulary, II. 116, n.

*Zodiacal light*, speculations on its nature, III. 430.

*Zoölogy*, importance of the study of, II. 209; not taught in American public schools, about 1800, III. 74; of Massachusetts, I. 616.

Ex Libris

Williams Club

71.2009.084.06198